East Lothian Council

REPORT TO: East Lothian Council

MEETING DATE: 26 June 2018

BY: Depute Chief Executive (Resources & People Services)

SUBJECT: 2017-18 End of Year Financial Review

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1 PURPOSE

1.1 To inform Council of the draft annual accounts and unaudited financial position for the financial year ending 31 March 2018 prior to its submission to External Audit, and to finalise arrangements for any movement in balances going into 2018-19.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 The Council is recommended to:

- Note the draft annual accounts for 2017-18, and approve their submission to External Audit prior to 30 June 2018.
- Note the draft financial results for 2017-18, including the impact on reserves and the Council's Financial Strategy.
- Pending the outcome of the final audit, agree that any surplus General Fund reserves over and above the contribution used to support future budgets will be transferred into the General Fund balances with further detail on the utilisation of these balances to be determined as part of the 2018-19 in-year quarterly financial reviews.
- Authorise the Council's Chief Finance Officer to make any required late changes to the unaudited financial statements prior to final submission as referenced in Section 3.3.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 The Council continues to operate in a very challenging financial environment with reduced levels of real terms funding and increasing policy and demand related growth for services. The previous quarterly financial reviews reported during 2017-18 demonstrated the ongoing challenges faced by services, and reflected the expectation that the financial position was finely balanced and that the Council would broadly break even. Building upon the previous quarterly reviews, this report sets out the closing financial position for the year 2017-18, also bringing together the draft annual accounts for the year ending 31 March 2018. Part 1 of this report sets out requirements and key results contained within the draft annual accounts. Part 2 of this report sets out the financial performance of services against approved budgets.

Part 1 - Draft Annual Accounts 2017-18

3.2 The Council's draft annual accounts are included in their entirety as **Appendix 1** to this report. These accounts summarise the financial transactions made during 2017-18, and the Council's overall financial position as at 31 March 2018. They also include the consolidated Group accounts for a number of entities where the Council has a controlling interest in. The Council must prepare annual accounts in line with the Local Authority (Accounts) Scotland Regulations 2014 and therefore must be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice as set out in the CIPFA / LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

3.3 Prior to submission for audit by the statutory deadline of 30 June, the draft accounts must be reviewed and considered by those charged with governance within the Council. Although it is hoped there will be no material changes prior to submission to audit, it is recommended that authority for submission of the accounts incorporating any necessary changes, be delegated to myself as Chief Financial Officer.

3.4 In accordance with statutory requirements, the draft accounts will also be made available for public inspection for a 3 week period commencing 1 July 2018.

3.5 The statutory audit will commence in July 2018 and it should be noted that the accounts and related financial results remain draft until the audit has concluded. Audit & Governance will consider the final audited accounts at the end of September, alongside the draft External Audit report. Any subsequent changes arising during the course of the audit will be reported to Council in October.

Key Financial Results - Accounts

3.6 A summary of the key financial results included within the accounts for the financial year ending 31 March 2018 are set out below.

- Overall, the Council's reserves have decreased by £1.122 million from £25.554 million to £24.432 million (£19.038 million General Services and £5.394 million HRA).

- Spending on General Services continues to be higher than total income receivable.

- Relating to General Services, the Council's approved budget for 2017-18 included the planned utilisation of £2.530 million of reserves to balance expenditure commitments. The actual useable reserves have decreased by £1.496 million to £19.038 million, £1.034 million less than planned. This apparently favourable position has been affected by a number of key factors that emerged late in the financial year and are set out below:

    - Additional income amounting to £0.181 million received from the Scottish Government after 31 March 2018 relating to the increased costs associated with the severe weather.

    - Additional contribution of £0.325 million received from NHS Lothian relating to the delivery of IJB delegated functions.

    - Due to a material change in circumstance, the Council has released a provision amounting to £0.551 million that was previously held on the Balance Sheet.

    - The Council has received what was effectively an early payment of Revenue Support Grant (RSG) from the Scottish Government amounting to £0.654 million, which had already been budgeted for in 2018-19.

- The HRA reserves have increased during the year by £0.374 million to a balance of £5.394 million.

- Total gross capital spending during 2017-18 totalled £50.938 million, £29.636 million relating to General Services and £21.302 million relating to HRA.

- During 2017-18, the Council received total asset sales amounting to £2.329 million (£0.275 million in General Services and £2.054 million in HRA) all of which has been used to reduce our in-year borrowing requirement.

- The Council's Pension liabilities are reviewed through triennial actuarial reviews. The latest valuation was carried out at 31 March 2017, and shows a decrease of £36 million in the Council's pension fund liabilities to a value of £142 million. We continue to work closely with the Pension Fund Managers and take reassurance from the actuarial assessment that supports the continuation of the previously agreed stability mechanism. As a result, no additional change is required in respect of the employer's contribution rates from the approved budget levels.

- All of the Council's Trading Operations (Roads, Property Maintenance and Facility Services) have delivered an in-year surplus, and importantly, have met the statutory requirement to deliver a break-even position over a rolling 3-year period.

- During 2017-18, the Council provided additional support to the Integrated Joint Board amounting to £0.611 million, and recognised net expenditure of £44.589 million relating to Integrated Joint Board (IJB) functions.

- The Common Good Fund useable reserves increased by £0.381 million to £6.170 million.

3.7 The draft unaudited General Fund reserves position as at 31 March 2018 has been updated and is outlined in **Appendix 2** of this report.

Part 2 - 2017-18 Financial Review

3.8 The purpose of this part of the report is to summarise the financial performance of services against the approved budget during 2017-18. A summary of the financial position across each of the Business Groups is provided within **Appendix 3**. The appendix also shows the assessment of the delivery of planned efficiencies using a 'RAG' rating.

3.9 A number of the budgets, which are shown in Appendix 3, have changed relative to the approved budgets. These adjustments are necessary to reflect a number of 'accounting' adjustments reflected in actual expenditure costs shown through service areas, but are not chargeable to the Council Tax and Rent payer. In summary we have adjusted the budgets to ensure that the surplus or deficit on service areas reflects only costs that are chargeable direct to the taxpayer. The most significant of these adjustments relate to IAS19 Pension requirements, and depreciation and impairment charges.

3.10 Overall the Council delivered an underspend against planned budget for General Services of £0.380 million amounting to only 0.2% of total expenditure and was therefore broadly in line with previously reported expectations. However, this position includes benefit derived from a number of non-recurring items that only emerged late in the financial year including additional grant from Scottish Government in respect of Severe Weather, release of a provision previously held on the balance sheet, and an additional contribution from NHS Lothian to support the IJB related functions. Without these items, the Council would actually have overspent on General Services by £0.677 million. The significant key variables across the service areas are set out below.

3.11 At the end of March 2018, **Resources and People Services** were reporting an overall underspend of £1.375 million.

3.12 The Education Group covering; Pre-school, ASL, Primary, Secondary and School Support budgets is reporting an underspend against budget of £0.615 million with further details below:

- Additional Support for Learning budget delivered an overspend of £0.524 million (4.2%), an increase of £0.267 million from the Quarter 3 position. Most of the overspend relates to the cost of travel and external residential placements reflecting the increased demand for additional support services which continue to put pressures on the service. A wider review of transportation charges for children is ongoing.

- Overall, the Primary “schools” budget reported an overspend of £0.036 million (0.1%), a movement from the Quarter 3 position that forecast an underspend of £0.253 million. Most of this movement relates to the application of guidance mandating carry forward of funds relating to Pupil Equity Fund (PEF). The Primary “client” budget had an overspend of £0.179 million (0.4%), most of which reflected pressures in facilities, transportation and the final number of classes provided. Most of the Primary Schools delivered an in-year surplus amounting to £0.127 million, when combined with the previous DSM carry forward, limits the overall DSM primary balances to £0.278 million.

- Overall the Secondary Schools delivered an underspend of £0.612 million (1.6%), an increase of £0.100 million from the Quarter 3 position. Most of this was due to PPP costs, which was underspent by around £0.392 million. Only two out of the six secondary schools delivered an in year surplus, however combined with previous year’s DSM balances only one school enters 2018-19 with a deficit balance, and Education management are already working with the Head Teacher to mitigate any pressures during this current financial year.

- Schools Support Services reported an underspend of £0.277 million (1.6%), a movement of £0.126 million from the Quarter 3 position. This movement was mainly due to a combination of; 1140 spend, and lower than anticipated spend relating to Curriculum for Excellence, Technology (TIC), and Future Technologies Centre.

3.13 Across Council Resources, all service areas operated within approved budgets, and as at March 2018 reported a total underspend of £0.760 million (6.3%), an increase of £0.186 million from the reported Quarter 3 position. The majority of these underspends relate to underspending on staffing budgets driven through vacancy management in anticipation of planned service review as well as increased income from the Salary Sacrifice Schemes, seconded staff and e-recruitment income.

3.14 Within the **Health & Social Care Partnership Directorate** both service areas covering Children’s and Adult’s Services had been categorised as High Risk, and enhanced financial monitoring and controls have been in place for much of 2017-18. As at 31 March 2018, the Health and Social Care Partnership delivered an overspend against budget of £1.769 million (£0.667 million (4.7%) Children, Adult Wellbeing £1.101 million (2.1%)). With respect to Adult Wellbeing, this overspend was offset against a number of one-off benefits totalling £0.876 million, relating to the release of a care provision as well as additional funding of £0.325 million received from the NHS relating to the delivery of IJB delegated functions. Given this, the actual reported position across the partnership is an overspend of

£0.892 million (£0.667 million Children, Adult Wellbeing £0.225 million), with more detail set out within the sections below.

- The challenges relating to Children's Services have been reported during the quarterly financial reviews for 2017-18 and are mainly due to pressures in external residential placements, external Fostering, Transport Costs and Care at Home costs due to increased demand for services and increased complexities and needs of clients. This has been partially offset by underspends in staff costs due to vacancies, internal fostering due to a shortage of foster carers in the area, secure where there are currently no clients and income generated through selling a residential place at Lothian Villa.

- With respect to Adult Wellbeing, there remains pressure in the following areas; increased demand for care services, particularly external care for elderly clients and clients with learning and physical disabilities, as well as increased transport costs. These pressures were in part, mitigated by savings in staff due to vacancies and increased income recovery from clients. Furthermore, the Adult Wellbeing budget for 2017-18 was balanced on the requirement to deliver an ambitious efficiency programme, in part relating to unachieved efficiencies from 2016-17. A detailed and updated efficiency plan was progressed during 2017-18, but given the level of overspending across the service, it remains likely that further plans will need to be developed to ensure that future spending commitments can be delivered within available budget during 2018-19.

- With respect to the East Lothian Integrated Joint Board (IJB), members will be aware that the majority of the Adult Wellbeing budget is devolved to the IJB alongside a small number of other Council budgets. At the meeting held on 24 April 2018, Council approved in principle to provide non-recurring financial support to the IJB and offset any overspending on Council delegated functions. During 2017-18, the Council effectively provided additional support to the Integrated Joint Board amounting to £0.611 million. Most of this overspending occurred within the Adult Wellbeing service (£0.817 million) offset by a small number of compensating underspends in Community Housing and HRA delegated budgets. Members should be aware that the non-recurring benefit relating to a release of an established provision is not a delegated responsibility for the IJB and has not been applied to the IJB outturn.

- Across the Health and Social Care Partnership, given the financial results, it remains likely that both service areas will face substantial challenges as we progress through 2018-19 and the financial position will be kept under close monitoring and review.

3.15 The **Partnerships & Services for Communities** services are reporting an underspend against budget of £0.351 million**.** In total £0.408 million had been planned to be drawn down from earmarked reserves within the Cost Reduction, but these costs have instead been met from within the overall Directorate positon. More details of service areas are set out below:

- Economic Development showed an underspend of £0.274 million (8.3%). This was mainly due to additional Historic Scotland funding for Haddington CARS, underspends in supporting Graduate and Modern Apprentice placements and additional ESF funding. These underspends were partly offset by costs relating to Cockenzie Power Station site.

- Community Housing showed an overspend of £0.018 million (0.8%) a movement of £0.088 million from Quarter 3. This was mainly due to additional costs for Bed and Breakfast accommodation, and associated costs relating to the increased demand for homeless services.

- Planning delivered an underspend of £0.047 million (3.1%) however planning fee income remains lower than anticipated with fee income for six major projects delayed until 2018-19.

- Property Maintenance Trading Activity delivered a position of £0.025 (3.5%) million below budgeted surplus level but still satisfied the statutory financial target.

- The Customer Services Group reported an underspend of £0.248 million (3.5%) compared to a forecast overspend of £0.008 million at Quarter 3. Most of this was due to staffing variances, lower than anticipated expenditure on supplies and services and additional income that was not expected.

- The Community and Area Partnership Service budgets includes the Area Partnership, Community Development and Trading Standards. In total the service reported an underspend of £0.164 million (1.7%) most of which relates to staff savings, and increased recovery of fees within Protective Services.

- Corporate Policy & Improvement reported an overspend of £0.332 million (31.7%) compared to an underspend of £0.017 million at Quarter 3. The reason for the overspend and movement relates to the costs associated to support the Transformation Team, and CRM Project has now been met from available resources across the Directorate rather than being drawn from the Cost Reduction Fund. The Landscape and Countryside service had an underspend of £0.370 million (4.9%) an increase of £0.262 million on the Quarter 3 position. Most of this variance relates to staff turnover, lower transport costs and additional burial fees and other income.

- Asset Planning and Engineering reported an overspend of £0.050 million (1.2%). Additional costs associated with the revenue repairs of Council buildings amount to £0.332 million, which have been largely offset by staff savings, and additional income relating to investment properties as well as Building Warrant income.

- Roads Network reported an overspend of £0.833 million (8.2%) an increase of £0.712 million from Quarter 3. The mains reasons for this increase were significant additional costs relating to the severe weather in February and March 2018. The costs relating to decriminalised Care Parking and Coastal Car Parking are reflected within the Roads Network service financial position. Decriminalised Car Parking costs increased by £0.100 million largely due to enforcement costs exceeding income recovered, some of which may relate to delays in pursuit with outstanding claims passed to Sheriff Officers. Furthermore, Coastal Car Parking charges were £0.176 million under planned budget for the year.

- Roads Trading Activity achieved a higher than planned surplus of £0.037 million. This was mainly due to the increased income from winter maintenance activities and additional Scottish Government income received to offset winter pressures. These additional elements were offset by under recovery of income in planned and capital works.

- Transportation reported an underspend of £0.252 million (17.2%) mainly due to reduced public transport costs.

- Waste Services had an underspend of £0.022 million (0.3%) compared to a Quarter 3 position of £0.200 million. The main reason for this movement was mainly due to assumptions relating to the collection of trade income and higher than anticipated disposal costs.

3.16 With regards to items included within Corporate Management, the main changes are set out below:

- ➢ General Services Debt charges were £19.068 million, £0.048 million less than budgeted. Total Council Tax yield was £0.096 million (0.2%) under planned income; however, this was offset by lower than anticipated increase in Council Tax bad debt provision in line with an improved in year Council Tax collection rate, taking the net Council Tax variance to be £0.030 million more than planned.

- ➢ Unusually, and as part of the final grant settlement for 2018-19, the Scottish Government effectively made an early payment of RSG amounting to £0.654 million that the Council had included within its budget for 2018-19. Through discussions with External Audit and following on from the approach taken by Scottish Government, this funding must be reflected through the Council's financial accounts for 2017-18, but actually reflects funding that relates to 2018-19. This income has been shown as a separate line within **Appendix 2**, and must be taken into consideration when reconciling the overall position to the overall movement in reserves.

Housing Revenue Account

Revenue

3.17 HRA approved spending plans had anticipated delivering an in-year surplus of £1.622 million, which was to be used to support HRA capital investment plans. During 2017-18, the Housing Revenue Account delivered a surplus in year of £2.874 million, a significant increase from the previously reported Q3 position. Most of this movement relates to the following:

- Decrease in rental income of £0.089 million principally from delays in the delivery and tenancy occupation of new Council housing stock.

- Increase in the underspend on repairs and maintenance of £0.319 million to £0.971 million under planned budget.

- Increase in staffing underspends by a further £0.064 million to £0.353 million largely caused by delays in recruitment and pending the outcome of a wider service review across the service.

- The increase in the bad debt provision relating to Housing Rents was lower than planned during the year by £0.269 million. Despite this, given the roll out of Universal Credit there remains significant pressure on the collection of outstanding income and this position will continue to be closely monitored.

- The service has delivered a collective underspend of £0.534 million (12.2%), (an increase of £0.153 million from the quarter 3 position) on the operational budgets including supplies and services, materials and running costs, as well as a reduction in the number of transfer incentive payments amounting to £0.198 million.

- Actual loan charges for the year were £0.544 million under planned budget, an increase of £0.162 million from the reported Q3 position. The recurring impact of any saving has been factored into budgeted debt charges for 2018-19.

Capital Investment and Borrowing

General Services Capital Programme

3.18 The Gross Capital expenditure at the end of the 2017-18, inclusive of year-end fee adjustment was £29.636 million against the approved annual capital budget was £37.659 million. This equates to a £8.023 million (21.3%) under spend on gross capital expenditure.

3.19 There was an increase in budgeted income of £1.310 million. This mainly relates to the re-profiling of developer contribution income and additional minor project income.

3.20 Including additional Income, the net General Fund capital underspend compared to budget at the 31 March 2018 is £9.333 million.

3.21 The most significant under spend relates to delayed project starts at both the new Wallyford Primary School and Dunbar Grammar School.

3.22 The Roads budget was adversely impacted due to the unplanned displacement of the workforce to manage the severe weather events in late February and March 2018.

3.23 The table below details the main projects where variances have been identified, with details of individual project expenditure against planned budget set out in **Appendix 4** of this report.

Project	**Narrative**
Support for Business/ Town centre regeneration	Due to legal complexities, the land purchases anticipated to complete in 2017-18 will not be finalised until 2018-19.
Dunbar Grammar	Contractual issues resulted in delays to the start of the project, resulting in additional legal costs. Project completion is now estimated to be October 2018, two months later than originally planned. Budget will be re-profiled/carried forward accordingly.
Law Primary School	A rigorous tendering process resulted in contractors arriving on site later than planned; These works and budget are carried forward into 2018-19.
Windygoul Primary	Project complete, with saving of £298k against overall budget realised.
New Wallyford Primary	Contractual issues in site transfer resulted in the start of the project being delayed. Contractor now on site and build in progress. Overall project still expected to be delivered on time and within budget provision. Budget will be re-profiled accordingly.
Cemeteries	Nil spend this year due to protracted negotiations with landowners. Budget re-profiled accordingly.

Coastal Car Parks/Toilets	Construction work rescheduled into 2018-19.
Roads	Severe weather in late February and throughout March disrupted planned work and caused difficulties in completing planned capital projects to end of year.
Parking Improvements	Due to difficulties in finding suitable land resulted in only minor work being carried out in 2017-18. The remainder of the work has been carried forward into future years.
Replacement - CRM Project (Customer Services)	Due to user design requirements changing during 2017-18, project spend was delayed. Project now scheduled for completion in 2018-19, and budget has been re-profiled accordingly.

Housing Capital

3.24 The HRA capital spend and financing for the year is set out in **Appendix 5** of this report. Overall, the HRA capital programme delivered gross capital expenditure of £21.302 million, which is £2.119 million under approved budget levels of £23.421 million. A summary of the main areas of variance within the HRA capital programme is set out below.

- The modernisation programme delivered a total underspend against budget of £1.509 million (inclusive of internal fees) with expenditure of £10.608 million. More details around expenditure against specific projects set out within **Appendix 5**. Slippage on a number of project areas including Central Heating, Disabled Adaptations, Roofing & Roughcasting and Asbestos work most of which is unplanned, has been offset against higher than planned expenditure on kitchens, bathrooms and rewires.

- Expenditure of £10.434 million was spent on Affordable Homes projects compared to a budget of £10.553m. This included projects such as Pinkie Phase 3 and Russell Walk North Berwick. Responding to slippage in other parts of the programme, a total of £3.4 million was spent on purchasing open market acquisitions during the year. In total, an additional 79 houses were delivered during 2017-18.

- During the year, two Mortgage to Rent applications were progressed during 2017-18 resulting in an underspend against the approved budget for the year of £490k.

- Government grants amounting to £3.6 million was received, as well as £2.036 million relating to asset sales. These, alongside the planned utilisation of £2.5 million of reserves were used to reduce the annual borrowing requirement. The actual results at 31 March 2018 after applying the planned £2.5 million of reserves delivered an in year increase in reserves of £0.374 million.

3.25 The Housing Capital Programme will continue to be directed by HRA Programme Board which meets on a regular basis to oversee the operational deliver and strategic direction of the programme.

4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no direct policy implications associated with this report although on-going monitoring and reporting of the Council's financial performance is a key part of the approved Financial Strategy.

5 INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 The subject of this report has been considered and given there is no change in policy direction, there is no requirement to undertake any further impact assessment.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial – as described above

6.2 Personnel - none

6.3 Other – none

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 Council 21 February 2017 – Item 1 – Council Financial Strategy 2017-18 – 2019-20

7.2 Council 21 February 2017 – Item 4a – Budget Proposals – Administration

7.3 Council 27 June 2017 – Item 4 – 2016/17 End of Year Financial Review

7.4 Members Library Report 102/17 – Financial Review 2017/18 – Quarter 1

7.5 Cabinet 14 November 2017 – Item 2 – Financial Review 2017/18 – Quarter 2

7.6 Council Budget 2018-2023 – 13 February 2018

7.7 Council 27 February 2018 – Item 4 - Financial Review – Quarter 3

Author's Name	Jim Lamond
DESIGNATION	Head of Council Resources
CONTACT INFO	jlamond@eastlothian.gov.uk
DATE	14 June 2018

Appendix 1

East Lothian Council

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Draft Annual Accounts 2017/18

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Independent auditor's report to the members of East Lothian Council and the Accounts Commission for Scotland

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

DRAFT

Audit Scotland
102 West Port
Edinburgh
EH3 9DH

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Foreword by the Head of Council Resources

Welcome to the Annual Accounts for East Lothian Council for the year ended 31 March 2018. These have been produced to provide the public, Elected Members and other stakeholders with information concerning the financial management, administration and performance for the Council in the financial year 2017-18.

The management commentary accompanying the Annual Accounts outlines:

- Who we are;
- How we are organised to deliver priorities;
- What our strategy and priorities are;
- Our financial position for 2017-18;
- Key aspects of our performance during 2017-18;
- Our plans for the future.

Highlights of 2017-18

Against a continuing challenging financial environment, the Council has achieved a great deal during 2017-18 including:

- Delivered a lower than anticipated draw down from reserves;
- Delivered capital investment of just under £51 million to support increased investment in schools, roads and wider assets to support the communities we live;
- Delivery of an additional £1.9 million recurring efficiencies, a cumulative total of just under £26 million since 2012.

Despite a positive financial performance during 2017-18, the Council continues to face significant financial challenges, and there will be a need for us to continue to find ways to explore how we can maintain high quality service provision through an enhanced approach to transformation designed to deliver service improvements and savings that will help make the Council and its services sustainable within the reducing resource environment facing the Public Sector.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank all officers involved across the Council for their continued hard work during the year to ensure the continued sound management of the Council's finances and the production of the statutory accounts.

Head of Council Resources (CFO)

East Lothian Council

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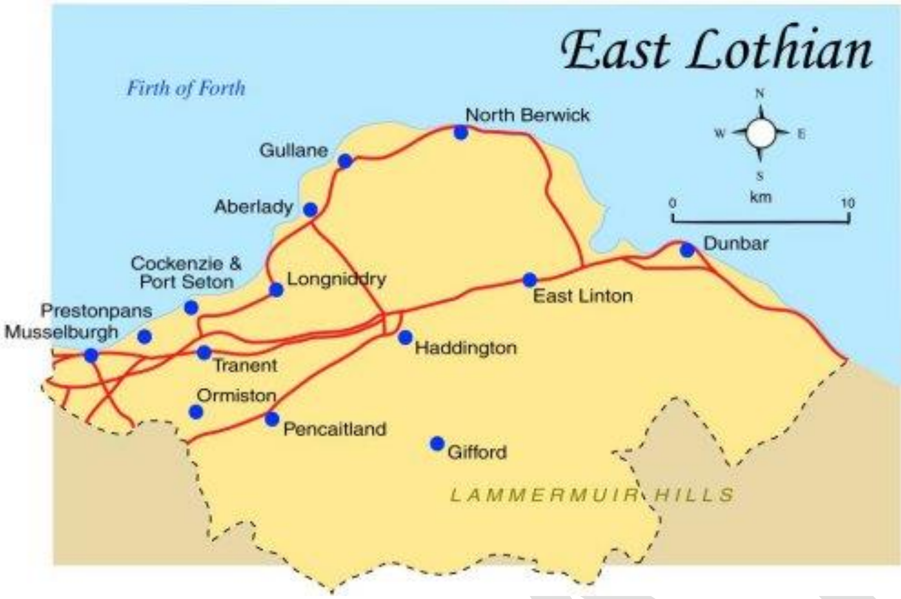
Management Commentary

Who are we and what do we do?

With an increasing population now in excess of 100,000, East Lothian covers some 270 square miles and includes some 43 miles of coastline. It extends from Musselburgh, its largest town, eastwards to Dunbar and beyond to its boundary with Scottish Borders. Other principal towns in East Lothian are Haddington, Tranent, North Berwick and Prestonpans.



Following local government elections in May 2017, the political landscape for East Lothian Council changed. The number of elected members reduced from 23 to 22 following a change to ward boundaries, and the political make-up of the Council is now: 9 Labour, 7 Conservative and 6 SNP, and the Council Administration formed by Labour members.

The Council's Management Team comprises of 11 senior officers and is led by the Chief Executive, structured to cover 3 Directorates:

- Resources and People covering Education and Council Resources
- Partnership & Communities covering Infrastructure, Development and wider Communities
- Health & Social Care Partnership covering Children and Adult Services

These Directorates are led by a Deputy Chief Executive / Director and include a number of Heads of Services.

Decision Making in the Council

The Scheme of Administration sets out the Council's governance arrangements. These include:

- Full Council meetings, which involve all 22 elected members, take place every 2 months and are the focus for local democracy and carrying out the Council's statutory requirements.
- Cabinet meets every month and makes decisions on areas such as; policy, strategy, financial reporting and partnership working.
- Two other service committees remain within the Council – Education and Planning Committee.

Scrutiny of performance, decisions and plans of the Council is carried out by elected members who are not part of the Cabinet through the Council's Audit & Governance Committee and Policy and Performance Review Committee. In addition, the Council has a Police, Fire & Rescue and Community Safety Scrutiny Committee which scrutinises the performance of Police Scotland and the Scottish Fire & Rescue Service in East Lothian.

The East Lothian Integration Joint Board (IJB) was formally established on 1 July 2015. This is a partnership between East Lothian Council and NHS Lothian which has been established to integrate how health and social care services are planned, commissioned and delivered from 1 April 2016.

Furthermore, scrutiny and inspection is carried out by external bodies including the Council's External Auditors, Audit Scotland and national inspection agencies such as Education Scotland, the Scottish Housing Regulator, and the Care Inspectorate.

The Council has adopted a Code of Corporate Good Governance based on the six principles of good governance and the self-evaluation model outlined in the CIPFA/ SOLACE *Guidance on Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*. The results of the annual Corporate Governance self-evaluation are reported to the Audit & Governance Committee and form the basis of the Annual Governance Statement.

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Strategy & Priorities

Our Vision

The Council Plan sets out a clear vision for East Lothian which is to develop '***an even more prosperous, safe and sustainable East Lothian, with a dynamic and thriving economy, that enables our people and communities to flourish'.***

Our Priorities

The East Lothian Council Plan 2017-2022 was refreshed in June 2017 to take account of the manifesto commitments of the new Administration. It is both ambitious and aspirational, and is set within the context of the continuing financial, demographic and policy challenges faced by the Council and the county, and provides a statement setting out what the Council wants to achieve over that period. It aims to maximise the benefits from the opportunities presented by the positive platform created by previous Council Plans and more recent developments such as the City Region Deal.

The Council Plan has an overarching objective of 'reducing inequalities within and across our communities'. It re-affirms the previous Plan's key four objectives and establishes a new set of strategic goals:

- *Growing our Economy – reducing unemployment and improving the employability of East Lothian's workforce*
- *Growing our People – reducing the attainment gap and raising the attainment and achievement of our children and young people; and, improving the life chances of the most vulnerable in our society*
- *Growing our Communities – extending community engagement and decision making and increasing community and individual resilience*
- *Growing our Capacity – delivering transformational change and harnessing the opportunities technology offers in the provision of services.*

At the heart of the Council Plan is for people and communities to work together in partnership to deliver solutions, and through working together the Council can increasingly move to become:

- *An enabling and empowering authority – working with citizens, communities, business and other public service partners to deliver solutions that work best for East Lothian*
- *A more entrepreneurial authority – developing new ways to ensure that the services are provided in the most effective and efficient way possible*
- *A 'digital' authority – embracing and exploiting opportunities to use technology to deliver services where it can.*

Financial Strategy

The Council's Financial Strategy forms the basis of the Council's stewardship over tax payer's funds. It sets out the financial challenges which the Council are faced with in the years ahead resulting from an expected reduction in the level of grant funding which we receive from the Scottish Government at the same time we are seeing a rapidly expanding population and sets out a clear direction on how the Council will manage its financial resources in the medium to long term, ensuring that resources are focussed on delivering the Council's key priorities and statutory obligations.

The most recent Strategy was approved in December 2017, and has been extended to cover a five year financial planning period from 2018 to 2023. The Strategy is used to inform the development of financial plans, and covers; the General Services and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) financial plans, as well as the Strategy for the use of the Council's Reserves. The approved financial strategy focuses on the following:

General Services

- Delivering an enhanced Transformational Change Programme that will change the way we deliver services;
- Maximising the income generation available to the Council;
- Continue to explore options for the Council to become more entrepreneurial including developing new ways of ensuring service are provided in the most effective way possible.
- Continue to progress opportunities for partnership and collaborative working;
- Continuing to constrain cost growth – through effective demand management, good financial control by managers and by effective negotiation with suppliers;

- Continue to focus spend on prevention and early intervention, which is designed to reduce future demand for council services by stopping problems arising or by addressing problems early on;

- Maximising the use of the Council's assets, reviewing our existing asset base to ensure that it meets the new ways of working, and work in partnership with other public agencies to make best use of our assets and provide a more joined up service.

- Continuing to invest where appropriate in the Capital investment programme, ensuring the plans will support the Council's key priorities, and remain affordable based on a clear understanding of both capital and future revenue costs.

- Continuing to manage the General Services Loans Fund balance, maximising the use and application of capital receipts, capital grant, and any flexibility arising from revenue balances, in order to minimise the future impact of debt charges.

- Develop a sustainable three year General Services budget avoiding the use of reserves in year three (2020-21).

HRA

- Ensuring rental income and any future rental increase remains affordable for tenants, whilst benchmarked against national average;

- Ensuring that the HRA can sustainably support the required housing capital programme associated with building new Council Houses and modernising existing homes.

- Moving towards a position whereby the HRA is self-financing a larger proportion of its capital expenditure – typically by direct funding rather than borrowing;

- Continuing to meet on-going statutory requirements, including; Scottish Housing Quality Standards and EESSH (Energy Efficiency Standard in Social Housing);

- Delivering the efficiencies required across the housing management and repairs service;

- Ensuring that the Council stays within the recommended upper limit for the ratio of debt charges to income of 40%;

- Ensuring that the reserve or balance left on the HRA should not fall below £1.0million.

Financial Plans and Financial Position

Alongside the Financial Strategy the Council annually considers and approves the General Services and HRA spending plans for the forthcoming year, and following years. The 2017-18 spending plans included:

- Spending on General Services amounting to £209.924 million
- Assumed levels of Scottish Government general revenue support grant of £166.852 million to support existing services.
- Assumed combined Council Tax income of £54.318 million.
- Additional Scottish Government funding of £9.377 million, to be used to support a number of specific and 'ring-fenced' areas including: Social Care, Criminal Justice, Pupil Equity Funding devolved directly to individual schools, and additional grant provided to support the delivery of Early Learning and Childcare – 1140 hours expansion.
- The utilisation of £2.530 million of General Reserves.
- The requirement to deliver £2.1 million of recurring efficiencies across Business Groups.
- Gross General Services capital spending plans amounting to £37.6 million
- HRA capital spending plans of £23.4 million

The key financial results for the financial year ending 31 March 2018 are set out below:

- Overall, the Council's reserves have decreased by £1.122 million from £25.554 million to £24.432 million (£19.038 million General Services and £5.394 million HRA).

- Spending on General Services continues to be higher than total income receivable.

- Relating to General Services, the Council's approved budget for 2017-18 included the planned utilisation of £2.530 million of reserves to balance expenditure commitments. The actual useable reserves have decreased by £1.496 million to £19.038 million, £1.034 million less than planned. This apparently favourable position has been affected by a number of key factors that emerged late in the financial year and are set out below:

- Additional income amounting to £0.181 million received from the Scottish Government after 31 March 2018 relating to the increased costs associated with the severe weather.
- Additional contribution of £0.325 million received from NHS Lothian relating to the delivery of IJB delegated functions.
- Due to a material change in circumstance, the Council has released a provision amounting to £0.551 million that was previously held on the Balance Sheet.
- The Council has received what was effectively an early payment of Revenue Support Grant (RSG) from the Scottish Government amounting to £0.654 million, which had already been budgeted for in 2018-19.

- The HRA reserves have increased during the year by £0.374 million to a balance of £5.394 million.

- During the year, planned budget efficiencies amounting to £1.9 million out of the planned £2.1 million has been delivered.

- Total gross capital spending during 2017-18 totalled £50.938 million (£29.636 million relating to General Services and £21.302 million relating to HRA).

- During 2017-18, the Council received total asset sales amounting to £2.329 million (£0.275 million in General Services and £2.054 million in HRA) all of which has been used to reduce our in-year borrowing requirement.

- The Council accounts for its pension fund liabilities in accordance with IAS 19, which means that it accounts for the costs of retirement benefits when entitlement to those benefits has been earned, rather than when they are actually paid to employees, which may be many years into the future. These future liabilities are to be met by fund assets which are acquired from employer and employee contributions and subsequently invested for a return. As at 31st March 2018, the fund liabilities exceeded fund assets by £142 million, a reduction of £36 million from 2016-17. Most of this movement reflects the results from the most recent triennial actuarial valuation which has been undertaken as at 31 March 2017, and includes updated scheme data and assumptions. This leaves a funding gap which has to be made good over time from a combination of improved investment performance, increases in employee and employer contributions and/or changes to scheme benefits.

- All of the Council's Trading Operations (Roads, Property Maintenance and Facility Services) have delivered an in-year surplus, and have met the statutory requirement to deliver a break even position over a rolling 3 year period.

- During 2017-18, the Council provided additional support to the Integrated Joint Board amounting to £0.611 million, and recognised net expenditure of £44.589 million relating to Integrated Joint Board (IJB) functions.

Changes adopted during 2017-18 Annual Accounts

There are a number of significant changes which have been adopted during 2017-18 and these are set out in more detail below:

- **Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 5)**
  - The Expenditure and Funding Analysis was introduced as a new note during 2016-17 and shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by Authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates/services/departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Prior year figures for 2016-17 have been provided for comparison purposes. During 2017-18 a number of notes have been included to assist with this statement, as well as a breakdown of expenditure and income analysed across each Directorate.

  - Advisory guidance regarding the treatment of internal transactions was issued by Cipfa/LASAAC in April 2018. The treatment of internal recharges will be changing from the 2018/19 Accounts and in order to assist in this change there have been some presentational changes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis in 2017/18.

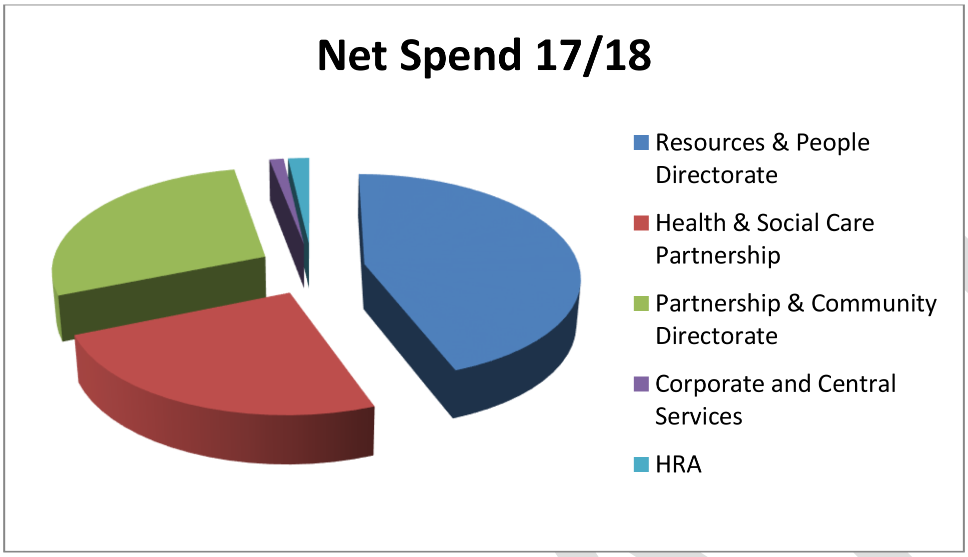
- **Property, Plant & Equipment (Note 12)**
  - During the year the Council identified a number of assets which were held on the Council's Balance Sheet which related to Common Good. These value of these assets amounted to £1.080 million and these were removed from the Council's balance sheet and were transferred to Common Good during 2017-18.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Analysis

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

An accounting deficit of £15.956m has been reported (£21.345m in 2016-17). This takes into account the cost of providing services of £243.207m (£233.196m in 2016-17) alongside the financing and investing income and expenditure.

The chart below breaks down the net spend in service areas for 2017-18.



The Housing Revenue Account is showing a net expenditure of £4.407m. This is due to the Council recognising impairment losses of £10.314m relating to non value adding enhancements of HRA assets.

As part of the financing and investment income and expenditure analysis, there has been a decrease in the gains on disposal of assets. In 2016-17 the profit was £3.460m and the comparative figure for 2017-18 is £1.123m. This is largely due to the end of the Right to Buy scheme for Council House owners in July 2016 which saw an increased demand in people applying to buy their home.

The taxation and non specific grant income (as detailed in Note 7) has increased by £18.194 million from £228.403m in 2016-17 to £246.596m in 2017-18. The Revenue Support Grant has decreased by £0.940m; however we received some specific grants for the Integration Fund, 1140 Hours amongst others, which have been shown as part of the gross income in the appropriate areas and is therefore included in the Cost of Services. Council Tax income has increased by £5.469 million largely due to a combination of increased Council Tax yield and changes to Council Tax multiplier in 2017-18. In addition, the Council applied £29.2 million in Capital grants and other contributions during the year, an increase of £13.5 million from 2016-17, most of which largely relate to applied Section 75 developers contributions, and increased external income.

An upward revaluation of investments held in the Available for Sale Financial Instruments Account and the change to the actuarial figures on the Pensions liability has also contributed to a surplus of £41.617m within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

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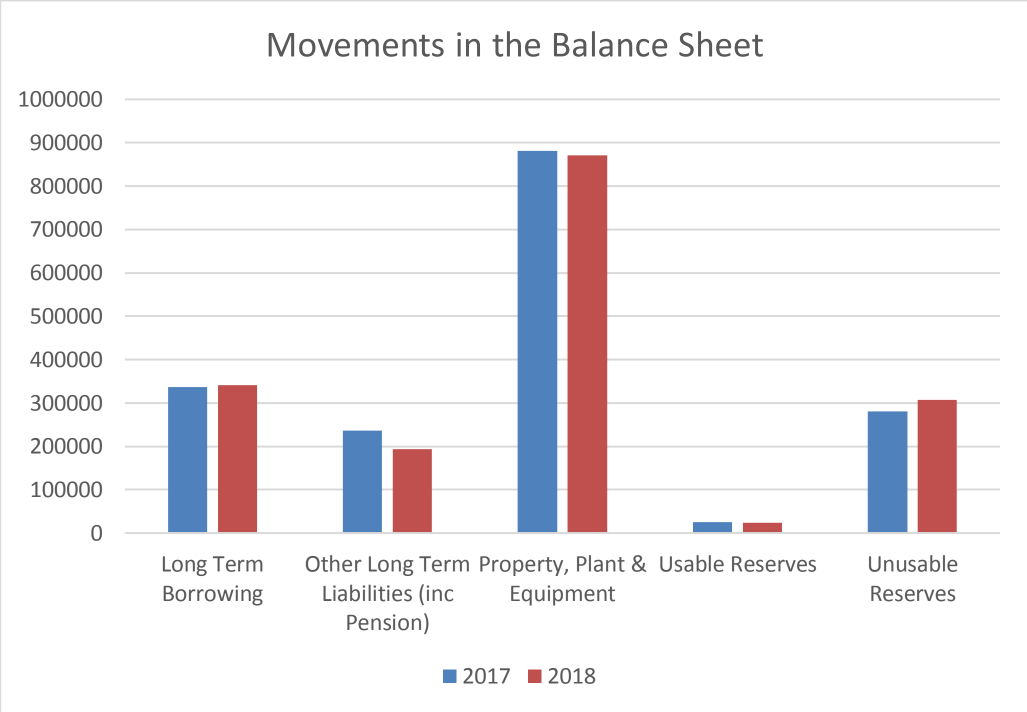
Balance Sheet

The net assets of the Council have increased by c£25m from £306.395 m at 31st March 2017 to £332.056 m at 31st March 2018.

The main balance sheet variations are shown below.



The increase in Long Term Borrowing of £4.405m is largely due to increases in capital borrowing requirements.

The decrease to Other Long Term Liabilities is mostly due to a decrease in the net Pensions liability by £36.029 million, to £142.209 million. This movement in results is largely due to the outcome of the most recent triennial valuation. By using more up to date information there has been a significant change in the figures, the most significant being reduced liabilities arising from changes in demographic, financial and other assumptions.

During 2017-18, the overall valuation of Property Plant & Equipment has decreased by £10.589m. Expenditure of £50.838m on enhancement of existing and acquisition of new assets was partially offset by an annual depreciation charge of £35.260m. Impairment charges were included for non-value adding expenditure within the Housing Revenue Account and for appropriate General Fund assets which totalled £11.530m. Revaluation losses which were recognised in the Revaluation reserve were £8.162m.

Group Accounts

East Lothian Council has a controlling interest in a number of companies and joint ventures, which were set up to promote partnerships between the public and private sectors. After consolidation, the Group Balance Sheet shows an increase in reserves and net assets of £18.814m or 5.66% from those reported in East Lothian Council's Balance Sheet (2016/17, £16.839 or 5.49%). Details of the consolidated Group Accounts of East Lothian Council can be found from page 84.

Capital Infrastructure

Key to delivering our outcomes for our communities and supporting the wider economy is the investment which the Council makes in capital infrastructure including our school estate and wider asset base, as well as our housing stock. The budgeted capital programme against the actual expenditure incurred is set out in the table below:

Capital Expenditure – Budget v Actual

	Budget	**Actual**	**Variance**
	£'m	**£'m**	**£'m**
General Services	37.659	29.636	(8.023)
HRA	23.421	21.302	(2.119)
TOTAL	**61.080**	**50.938**	**(10.142)**

The financing of both programmes is set out in the table below:

	HRA £'m	**General Services £'m**
Grants	3.962	11.990
Asset Sales	2.054	0.274
Other	2.500	13.694
Borrowing	12.786	3.678
TOTAL	**21.302**	**29.636**

In relation to the General Services most of the reported under spend relates to re-profiling of projects into future years. A significant number of projects were delayed due to additional work being carried out prior to project commencement to ensure that individual projects are aligned with the overall asset / service strategy.

The HRA capital programme delivered an underspend of £2.119 million against planned budget during 2017-18. Most of the underspend relates to slippage on a number of projects within the Modernisation Programme as well as lower than anticipated Mortgage to Rent applications. The New Affordable Housing Programme delivered gross expenditure amounting to £10.434 million and 79 new units.

During the year, as a result of the continued review of the Council's Loans Fund and treasury management investment decisions, the actual General Services debt charges were £0.048 million lower than budgeted, and HRA £0.544 million lower than planned. In total the debt charges for 2017-18 were £28.0 million, (£19.1 million General Fund, and £8.9 million HRA). The recurring impact of these savings has already been reflected in future year budget implications. The difference between capital spending and borrowing has been funded from capital grants, receipts and external contributions from the Council's cash balances.

Performance

From Improvement to Excellence is the Improvement Framework through which East Lothian Council will continue to strive for best value and move from being an improving Council to an excellent Council.

One of the four focus areas in the Council Plan is *Growing the Capacity of our Council* to ensure it delivers excellent, effective and efficient services. The Council has put delivery of excellent services to the people and communities of East Lothian at the heart of what we do. We recognise that there is always more we could do to improve services, make them more effective and deliver them more efficiently – balancing quality of service with value for money. We are on a journey from delivering improving services to delivering real excellence.

The Council's commitment to continuous improvement and its Improvement Framework are centred on the belief that we have to be self-aware of our strengths and weaknesses, we need to be more proactive about identifying improvement opportunities and managing our performance and be critically honest in our evaluation of our own performance. Inspections, audits and accreditation support the process by providing independent and external assessment of how we are doing and what can be improved.

The Improvement Framework consists of five inter-related elements by which the Council will move from Improvement to Excellence:

- Setting clear outcomes and priorities – what we need to do to achieve our vision and ambitions
- Self-evaluation – measuring how are we doing and what do we need to improve
- Service and improvement planning and management – setting out how are we going deliver and manage services and improvement
- Performance management, monitoring and reporting – monitoring how we are doing
- External assessment and accreditation – how others see us and gaining external validation.

In practice, delivering the Improvement Framework involves four areas of activity: planning, delivering, monitoring and reviewing.

Activity	Council wide	Service/ Business Unit
Planning what we need to do	Council Plan Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) Council Improvement Plan	Service Plans Unit/ Business Plans
Delivering what we have planned	Delivering services	Delivering services
Monitoring or checking how we are delivering	Performance reports: • East Lothian Performs • Your Council Performs • SOA Annual Report	Performance reports, including: • Quarterly Performance Reports • Services Plan Monitoring Reports
Reviewing what we do to make it more successful	Annual review of Council Plan Monitoring of SOA and How Good is Our Partnership? Corporate Governance self-evaluation	How Good is Our Council? Performance improvement tools; for example, Lean Thinking

Employee engagement is a vitally important aspect of the Council's approach to improvement, in particular in relation to the Review element of the improvement framework.

Council staff at all levels are involved in the annual Self-Evaluation for Improvement to Excellence exercise undertaken using the How Good is our Council framework.

The Council publishes an Annual Performance Report in September of each year outlining its performance for the previous financial year. The Council also publishes up-to-date performance results via its performance website, which draws performance information directly from Aspireview (the Council's management information system).

Financial Indicators

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Directors of Finance Section recommends the inclusion of certain "financial ratios" in the Management Commentary to assist the reader to assess the performance of the council over the financial year and the affordability of its ongoing commitments. The table below provides details on the indicators with explanations of each, grouped into various areas of financial activity.

Financial Indicator	Commentary	2016/17	2017/18
Council Tax funding to overall level of taxation and non-specific grant funding within the Council	Reflects overall percentage of East Lothian Council funding from local taxation	19.23%	20.03%
In year Council Tax collection rate	Reflects East Lothian Council's effectiveness in collecting council tax debt	96.79%	96.47%
In year Non Domestic Rates collection rate	Reflects East Lothian Council's effectiveness in collecting NDR debt	97.8%	98.4%
Capital Financing Requirement	Reflects East Lothian Council's underlying need to borrow	£427.973m	£428.103m
External debt levels	The actual external debt and long term liabilities of East Lothian Council.	£416.494m	£428.790m
Actual General Fund outturn compared to budgeted expenditure	How closely expenditure compares to the budget is a reflection of the effectiveness of financial management.	99.49%	99.32%
Uncommitted General Fund reserve as a % of annual net budget	Reflects the amount of funding available to manage unplanned events	2.81%	2.06%

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Risks

In keeping with the Council's Risk Management Strategy, the Corporate Risk Register is reviewed annually and reported to the Cabinet.

The Council's response in relation to adverse risk or its risk appetite is such that:

- Very High risk is unacceptable and measures should be taken to reduce, transfer or treat the risk to a more tolerable position
- High risk may be tolerable providing the Council is assured that adequate and effective control measures are in place
- Medium risk is tolerable with control measures that are cost effective
- Low risk is broadly acceptable without any further action to prevent or mitigate risk.

In accordance with the Risk Management Strategy 'Very High' and 'High Risks' identified in the Corporate Risk Register will be subject to closer scrutiny by the Council Management Team, the Cabinet and the Audit and Governance Committee.

The 2017 Corporate Risk Register includes 1 Very High risk, 9 High risks and 7 Medium risks.

- The Very High Risk relates to the 'Welfare Reform agenda and roll out of Universal Credit. The Council has an established Welfare Reform Task Group and is continuing to manage this risk through a wide range of control measures, but much of this is driven from external factors and are outwith the Council's control.

- In terms of 'High Risks' these reflect a wide range of areas many of which are driven from external factors such as the Financial Pressures, Information Security and Data breach and Public Sector Reform. Again a range of control measures are in place to mitigate and manage these risks.

The Workforce Development Plan is a key part of the Council's response to increasing financial pressures. It aims to support transformational change, build and sustain leadership and management capacity, sustain a skilled, flexible and motivated workforce and develop the workforce for the future.

Each of these high risks is managed through existing mitigating actions and planned additional control measures aimed at mitigating and reducing the risk.

Key Developments for the Next Year

As is highlighted in the Council's Financial Strategy, the Council will need to continue its programme of focussed work to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of services provided to the public within the financial constraints faced by the Council. The financial strategy focuses on key deliverables including the delivery of an enhanced Transformational Change Programme, maximising income and doing things differently. This is supported with the aspiration for the Council and the communities of East Lothian to work together to enable to: be enabling and empowering, entrepreneurial and embracing digital technology.

A new Council Plan was approved in June 2017 sets out the following strategic goals which will make the biggest impact in delivering these key themes and objectives.

- Reduce unemployment and improve the employability of East Lothian's workforce.

- Reduce the attainment gap and raise the attainment and achievement of our children and young people.

- Improve the life chances of the most vulnerable people in our society.

- Extend community engagement and decision making and increase community and individual resilience.

- Deliver transformational change and harness the opportunities technology offers in the provision of services.

Summary

Overall 2017-18 has been an important year for the Council, with the continued application of a financial strategy which has focussed on cost reduction, cost avoidance and enhancing an ambitious transformational programme ensuring that services continue to be delivered in the most efficient way possible. Despite the ever tightening financial environment within which we operate, the Council is managing a significant population driven growth agenda and is in a relatively good position to address the many challenges we face, but the overall the Council is spending more than it receives in income, and the delivery of the financial strategy to ensure future financial sustainability of the Council whilst reducing the on-going reliance of reserves remains critical.

Going into 2018-19, there remains a number of known financial pressures which the Council must manage, and the recently approved Financial Strategy is key to driving the financial sustainability in the base operating costs. This will include reviewing the way in which we transform and deliver services, including the delivery of planned efficiencies which will continue to be a critical focus of our attention.

Angela Leitch	Willie Innes	Jim Lamond (CPFA)
Chief Executive	Council Leader	Head of Council Resources (CFO)
June 2018	June 2018	June 2018

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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 secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Head of Council Resources, who is the designated Chief Finance Officer.
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts and lay the audited accounts to a meeting of the Council within two months of receipt of the audit certificate.

The Chief Finance Officer's responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently.
- Made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent.
- Complied with the Code of Practice.
- Kept proper accounting records which were up to date.
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Chief Finance Officer's Certification

I certify that the Statement of Accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at 31 March 2018 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Jim Lamond (CPFA)
Head of Council Resources (CFO)
June 2018

Willie Innes
Council Leader
June 2018

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Annual Governance Statement

East Lothian Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

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

The Council also has a duty under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. In addition there is a duty on the Council to conduct, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal controls.

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

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 policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

East Lothian Council carries out these duties in a number of ways as set out below.

Annual self-evaluation of Corporate Governance

In 2017-18 the whole Council Management Team has undertaken an annual self-evaluation of corporate governance.

The team considers the extent to which the Council meets the principles and requirements of the local Code of Corporate Good Governance which was adopted by the Council in May 2010, by reviewing the documentary evidence and practice of each of the supporting principals and requirements of the corporate governance code. The findings of the 2017-18 review were reported to the Council's Audit & Governance Committee in June 2018.

The group reviewed progress made against the improvement points identified in the 2017 self-evaluation and considered documentary evidence and practice around each of the supporting principles and code requirements as detailed in the local code.

The 2018 corporate governance self-evaluation has found that East Lothian Council continues to have good governance and control arrangements in place across the six corporate good practice principles.

It should be noted that the Council was confirmed as an 'Established Investor in People' organisation in March 2018 and in April 2017 undertook an assessment which resulted in being awarded a Committed to Excellence Award by Quality Scotland. In addition, during 2017-18 the Council received a Gold Award for Investor in Young People.

The Council's governance self-evaluation and external assessments of governance, performance by Audit Scotland, Investors in People and Quality Scotland have identified several areas for further development and improvement. These actions build on existing good practice and improvement action already being implemented in order to ensure the Council's progress from continuous improvement through to excellence. These improvement actions are:

- Implement the Workforce Plan
- Promote and publicise the Workforce Plan and key elements of the plan such as the Staff Deal to all staff
- Develop a small set of key indicators that will be used to measure the delivery of the Council Plan
- Review the format of the Annual Performance Report/ "State of the Council" report
- Publish the new Consultation and Engagement Strategy and provide further advice and support to Council and services in using the results of consultation and engagement activities to inform policy development and service improvements
- Implement the revised Performance Management/Continuous Improvement Framework
- Implement the recommendations of the review of the Musselburgh Racecourse
- Agree and implement an Improvement Plan based on the recommendations of the Best Value Assurance Review

Declaration of Assurance

All Chief Officers are asked to sign a Declaration of Assurance which either confirms that internal financial controls are operating satisfactorily in their service or provides details of issues which they wish to highlight.

The results of these assurances were that;

All Chief Officers provided assurance that, to the best of their knowledge and understanding, the Internal Financial Controls in their areas operated satisfactorily, although some have raised some areas where controls could be improved and these are currently being explored.

Internal Audit Review

ELC's Internal Audit team carries out reviews of service areas throughout the year and report its findings to the Council's Audit and Governance Committee. The agenda and minutes of this meeting can be accessed on the Council's website at;

http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/meetings/committee/98/audit_and_governance_committee

All internal audit reports into service areas include recommendations, agreed actions and an implementation date.

The Internal Audit manager also gives an assurance statement on the effectiveness of the system of internal controls within the Council. This was reported to the June 2018 meeting of the Audit & Governance Committee. For 2017-18, the Internal Audit Manager concluded that subject to a number of weaknesses which have been outlined during the course of the audit, that reasonable assurance can be placed on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of East Lothian Council's framework of governance, risk management and control for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Those areas which have been identified with scope for improvement included the following:

- Adherence to Council policies, procedures and guidance.
- Compliance with the Council's Corporate Procurement procedures.
- Internal financial controls including reconciliations, monitoring and checking arrangements, retaining supporting documentation and audit trail.
- Recovery of all amounts due to the Council.
- Monitoring and management of overtime working.
- Issues identified from our review of homelessness.
- The arrangements for obtaining assurance on governance, risk management and control processes operating within ALEOs.

Plans are currently being developed to review these areas and consider appropriate actions for improvement during 2018-19.

Statement on the role of the Chief Finance Officer

In 2010 the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) issued a statement on the role of the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) in public service organisations. The statement sets out the principles that define the core activities and behaviours that are key to the role of the CFO in public sector organisations. For each principle the statement sets out the governance arrangements required within an organisation to ensure that CFOs are able to operate effectively and perform their core duties. The Council is able to confirm that, in all major regards, it conforms with the governance arrangements of the CIPFA statement.

Results

It is our opinion that reasonable assurance can be placed on the governance and control arrangements within East Lothian Council and its Group during 2017/18.

Angela Leitch Chief Executive June 2018	Willie Innes Council Leader June 2018	Jim Lamond (CPFA) Head of Council Resources (CFO) June 2018

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Remuneration Report

Introduction

The Remuneration Report has been prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014. These regulations require Local Authorities in Scotland to prepare a Remuneration Report as part of the annual statutory accounts. The following information in this Remuneration Report has been audited by Audit Scotland.

- Senior Councillor Remuneration at Page 22
- Senior Officer Remuneration at Page 23
- Pay Bandings information on Page 23
- Pension Benefits information for Senior Councillors and Officers on Pages 24 to 26

The other sections of the Remuneration Report were reviewed by Audit Scotland to ensure that they were consistent with the financial statements.

Remuneration of Councillors

The remuneration of councillors is regulated by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007 (SSI No. 2007/183 and SSI No. 2017/66).

The Regulations provide for the grading of councillors for the purposes of remuneration arrangements, as either the Leader of the Council, the Provost, Senior Councillors or Councillors.

The Leader of the Council and the Provost cannot be the same person for the purposes of payment of remuneration. A senior councillor is a councillor who holds a significant position of responsibility in the Council's political management structure.

The salary that is to be paid to the Leader of the Council is set out in the Regulations. For 2017/18 the salary for the Leader of East Lothian Council is £28,213. The Regulations also permit the Council to remunerate one Civic Head or Provost. The regulations set out the maximum salary that may be paid to that Civic Head. Council policy is to pay at the national maximum.

The Regulations also set out the remuneration that may be paid to senior councillors and the total number of senior councillors the Council may have.

The maximum yearly amount that may be paid to a Senior Councillor is 75 per cent of the total yearly amount payable to the Leader of the Council. The total yearly amount payable by the Council for remuneration of all of its Senior Councillors (excluding the Leader and Civic Head/Provost) shall not exceed £171,390.

The Council is able to exercise local flexibility in the determination of the precise number of Senior Councillors and their salary within these maximum limits. The Council's policy is to set these within the national maximum limits as set out above.

The Regulations also permit the Council to pay contributions or other payments as required to the Local Government Pension Scheme in respect of those Councillors who elect to become members.

In addition to the Senior Councillors of the Council the Regulations also set out the remuneration payable to councillors with the responsibility of a Convenor or a Vice-Convenor of a Joint Board such as a Police Joint Board. The Regulations require the remuneration to be paid by the Council of which the convenor or vice-convenor (as the case may be) is a member. The Council is also required to pay any pension contributions arising from the convenor or vice-convenor being a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Council is reimbursed by the Joint Board for any additional remuneration paid to the member from being a convenor or vice convenor of a Joint Board.

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Senior Councillor’s Remuneration

Office Held as at 31st March 2018		Salary, fees and Allowances 2016/17 (£)	Taxable Expenses 2016/17 (£)	Total 2016/17 (£)	Annualised Salary 2016/17 (£)	Salary, fees and Allowances 2017/18 (£)	Taxable Expenses 2017/18 (£)	Total 2017/18 (£)	Annualised Salary 2017/18 (£)
Willie Innes	Leader of the Council and Convener	28,157	0	28,157	28,157	26,981	0	26,981	28,213
Ludovic Broun-Lindsay	Provost (to 4/5/17)	21,118	750	21,868	21,118	2,066	165	2,231	0
John McMillan	Cabinet Spokesperson for Economic Development & Tourism and also Provost (from 23/5/17)	21,118	0	21,118	21,118	20,236	0	20,236	21,160
Jim Gillies	Depute Provost (to 4/5/17)	21,118	1,424	22,542	21,118	2,066	256	2,322	0
Andy Forrest	Depute Provost (from 23/5/17)	0	0	0	0	18,170	367	18,537	21,160
Michael Veitch	Depute Leader and Cabinet Spokesperson for Transport and Roads (to 4/5/17)	21,118	534	21,652	21,118	2,066	21	2,087	0
Shamin Akhtar	Cabinet Spokesperson for Education and Children's Services	21,118	0	21,118	21,118	20,236	246	20,482	21,160
Tim Day	Cabinet Spokesperson for Community Wellbeing (to 4/5/17)	21,118	1,615	22,733	21,118	2,066	187	2,253	0
Jim Goodfellow	Cabinet Spokesperson for Housing and Community Wellbeing (from 23/5/17)	0	0	0	0	18,170	848	19,018	21,160
Donald Grant	Cabinet Spokesperson for Health and Social Care (to 4/5/17)	21,118	340	21,458	21,118	2,066	32	2,098	0
Fiona O'Donnell	Cabinet Spokesperson for Health and Social Care (from 23/5/17)	0	0	0	0	18,170	1,107	19,277	21,160
Norman Hampshire	Cabinet Spokesperson for Environment and also Depute Leader of the Council (from 23/5/17)	22,118	0	22,118	21,118	21,236	0	21,236	21,160
Stuart Currie	Leader of the Opposition (to 4/5/17)	21,118	2,254	23,372	21,118	2,066	638	2,704	0
Brian Small	Leader of the Opposition (from 23/5/17)	0	0	0	0	18,170	640	18,810	21,160
		219,219	6,917	226,136	218,219	173,765	4,507	178,272	176,333

During the transitional period from 5/5/17 to 22/5/17 all Councillors were paid the basic allowance (£16,927 pa) until the new Council Administration was formed.

Total Councillor’s Remuneration

Type of Remuneration	2016/17 (£)	2017/18 (£)
Salaries	437,828	413,930
Allowances	1,000	1,000
Expenses	30,750	20,868
Total	469,578	435,798

An allowance of £1,000 was paid to Norman Hampshire in his capacity as APSE Regional Advisory Group Chair.

The annual return of Councillors salaries and expenses for 2017/18 is available to view on the Council's website at:
http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27324/payments to councillors 2017-18

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Senior Officer Remuneration

The Regulations require disclosure of remuneration information for 'relevant' persons. These include senior officers i.e. those senior employees who meet one or more of the following criteria;

- Has responsibility for the management of the local authority to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the authority whether solely or collectively with other persons.
- Holds a post that is politically restricted by reason of section 2(1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
- Annual remuneration, including any annual remuneration from a local authority subsidiary body is £150,000 or more.

The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Executives of Scottish local authorities.

A formal review of the Chief Officer structure was last carried out in February 2012, although there have been minor variations approved since then.

During 2017/18 the Council paid the following amounts to senior employees

Name	Post Title	Salary, fees and allowances 2016/17 (£)	Taxable expenses 2016/17 (£)	Total 2016/17 (£)	Salary, fees and allowances 2017/18 (£)	Taxable expenses 2017/18 (£)	Total 2017/18 (£)
Angela Leitch	Chief Executive	119,721	285	120,006	118,842	272	119,114
Monica Patterson	Depute Chief Executive-Partnership & Services for Communities	99,254	284	99,538	100,240	341	100,581
Alex McCrorie	Depute Chief Executive-Resources & People Services	98,959	710	99,669	100,240	420	100,660
Jim Lamond	Head of Council Resources	90,689	-	90,689	90,115	193	90,308
Douglas Proudfoot	Head of Development	86,669	734	87,403	87,530	842	88,372
Raymond Montgomery	Head of Infrastructure (until 4/2/18)	86,669	-	86,669	75,765	-	75,765
Thomas Shearer	Head of Communities & Partnerships	86,669	560	87,229	87,530	365	87,895
Sharon Saunders	Head of Children & Adult Services	86,669	246	86,915	87,530	-	87,530
Fiona Robertson	Head of Education (appointed 3/4/17)	-	-	-	85,905	977	86,882
		755,299	2,819	758,118	833,697	3,410	837,107

The salary, fees and allowances for senior officers includes any payments made in respect of election roles. During 2017/18 the Heads of Service were all paid £86,940 (full time equivalent).

At its meeting of 25th June 2013, the Council agreed to pay a share of the Director of East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership post from August 2013. The costs are shared on a 50/50 basis with NHS Lothian. All payroll and pension arrangements for this post are administered by NHS Lothian. During 2017/18 the Council accrued £66,572 as a shared cost of this post. Furthermore Alison MacDonald is the Head of Access and Older People, and whilst the post is part of the Council's Corporate Management Team, this post is fully funded by NHS Lothian.

The Council's employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year, excluding pension contributions, were paid the following amounts.

	2016/17	2017/18
£50,000 - £54,999	50	44
£55,000 - £59,999	26	21
£60,000 - £64,999	7	20
£65,000 - £69,999	2	1
£70,000 - £74,999	5	4
£75,000 - £79,999	1	3
£80,000 - £84,999	-	1
£85,000 - £89,999	4	4
£90,000 - £94,999	1	1
£95,000 - £99,999	2	-
£100,000 - £104,999	-	2
£105,000 - £109,999	-	-
£110,000 - £114,999	-	-
£115,000 - £119,999	-	1
£120,000 - £124,999	1	-
	99	102

Subsidiary Bodies

Separate disclosure of the remuneration and pension benefits of senior posts held in the Council subsidiary companies, where appropriate is outlined in the table below. The remuneration arrangements for these respective subsidiaries are determined solely by the subsidiary bodies.

The 17/18 salary figure for the General Manager of Musselburgh Racecourse includes arrears of £42,827 backdated to 1/4/15. The 17/18 expenses & allowances figure of (£28,708) relates to the repayment of an external directorship allowance and has also been backdated to 1/4/15.

The General Manager of Musselburgh Racecourse is not a member of the Council's defined benefit pension scheme although he receives employer's pension contributions equivalent to 10% of pensionable salary on an annual basis. For 17/18 this totalled £15,200 (16/17 - £9,245).

No Councillor receives remuneration from any of the Council's subsidiary bodies.

Name	Post Title	Salary 2016/17	Expenses & Allowances 2016/17	Total 2016/17	Salary 2017/18	Expenses & Allowances 2017/18	Total 2017/18
		(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
William Farnsworth	General Manager Musselburgh Racecourse	93,688	14,000	107,688	152,870	(28,708)	124,162

Pension Benefits

Pension benefits for councillors and local government employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

Councillors' pension benefits are based on career average pay. The councillor's pay for each year or part year ending 31 March (other than the pay in the final year commencing 1 April) is increased by the change in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index (or indices) between the end of that year and the last day of the month in which their membership of the scheme ends.

The total of the revalued pay is then divided by the period of membership to calculate the career average pay. This is the value used to calculate the pension benefits.

From 1 April 2015 the LGPS for local government employees transferred to a career average scheme. This means that pension benefits are built up each year based on your pensionable pay for that year. This is then added to your pension account. At the end of each year the amount in your pension account will be adjusted in line with the cost of living - currently the rate of the Consumer Price Index - to ensure it keeps its value.

The scheme's normal retirement age for both councillors and employees is State Pension Age.

From 1 April 2009 a five tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls into each tier. This was intended to strengthen the relationship between the cost and benefits of scheme membership. Prior to 2009 contribution rates were set at 6% for all non-manual employees.

Whole Time Pay	Range 2016/17	Rate 2016/17	Range 2017/18	Rate 2017/18
On earnings up to and including	£21,102	5.50%	£21,308	5.50%
On earnings above	£21,103 and up to £25,330	5.60%-5.80%	£21,309 and up to £25,603	5.60%-5.80%
On earnings above	£25,331 and up to £34,415	5.90%-6.50%	£25,604 and up to £34,762	5.90%-6.50%
On earnings above	£34,416 and up to £46,456	6.60%-7.30%	£34,763 and up to £46,946	6.60%-7.30%
On earnings above	£46,457	7.40%-11.20%	£46,947	7.40%-11.20%

If a person works part-time their contribution rate is based on actual pensionable pay.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum. Members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to the limit set by the Finance Act 2009. Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2015 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/60th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service. Prior to this the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/80th and a lump sum based on 3/80^{ths} of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service. From 1 April 2015 the accrual rate is 1/49th of pensionable pay in each year.

The value of the accrued benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a full pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age; without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum; and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation.

The estimated pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service, and not just their current appointment. These are based on information available to the Council. The Lothian Pension Fund administers these pensions and holds information that is not available to the Council at the date of this statement. Should this information become available to the Council, updated figures will be published.

Pension Benefits -Senior Councillors

The estimated pension entitlements for Senior Councillors for the year to 31 March 2018 are shown in the table below, together with the contribution made by the Council during the year.

		Pension Contributions		**Accrued Pension Benefits**			
	Office Held as at 31st March 2018	**For Year to 31st March 2017**	**For Year to 31st March 2018**	**As at 31st March 2018**		**Difference from 31st March 2017**	
		(£)	**(£)**	**Pension £000's**	**Lump Sum £000's**	**Pension £000's**	**Lump Sum £000's**
Willie Innes	Leader of the Council and Convener	5,997	5,747	5	2	1	-
Ludovic Broun-Lindsay	Provost (to 4/5/17)	4,498	440	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
John McMillan	Cabinet Spokesperson for Economic Development & Tourism and also Provost (from 23/5/17)	4,498	4,310	2	-	-	-
Jim Gillies	Depute Provost (to 4/5/17)	4,498	440	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Andy Forrest	Depute Provost (from 23/5/17)	-	3,870	3	1	3	1
Michael Veitch	Depute Leader and Cabinet Spokesperson for Transport and Roads (to 4/5/17)	4,498	440	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shamin Akhtar	Cabinet Spokesperson for Education and Children's Services	4,498	4,310	2	-	-	-
Jim Goodfellow	Cabinet Spokesperson for Housing and Community Wellbeing (from 23/5/17)	-	3,870	2	-	2	-
Donald Grant	Cabinet Spokesperson for Health and Social Care (to 4/5/17)	4,498	440	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fiona O'Donnell *	Cabinet Spokesperson for Health and Social Care (from 23/5/17)	-	3,870	-	-	-	-
Norman Hampshire	Cabinet Spokesperson for Environment and also Depute Leader of the Council (from 23/5/17)	4,711	4,523	4	1	1	-
Brian Small *	Leader of the Opposition (from 23/5/17)	-	3,870	-	-	-	-
Total		37,696	36,130	18	4	7	1

* - Less than 2 years membership so no entitlement to benefits

During the transitional period from 5/5/17 to 22/5/17 all Councillors were paid the basic allowance (£16,927 pa) until the new Council Administration was formed.

Pension Benefits -Senior Employees

The estimated pension entitlements for senior employees for the year to 31 March 2018 are shown in the table below, together with the contribution made by the Council during the year.

		Pension Contributions		Accrued Pension Benefits			
Office Held as at 31st March 2018		**For Year to 31st March 2017**	**For Year to 31st March 2018**	**As at 31st March 2018**		**Difference from 31st March 2017**	
				Pension	**Lump Sum**	**Pension**	**Lump Sum**
		(£)	**(£)**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**
Angela Leitch	Chief Executive	24,230	24,391	54	106	3	-
Angela Leitch	Returning Officer	699	841	-	-	-	-
Monica Patterson	Depute Chief Executive-Partnership & Services for Communities	21,015	21,225	49	99	2	1
Sharon Saunders	Head of Children & Adult Services	18,335	18,518	34	58	3	1
Fiona Robertson*	Head of Education (appointed 3/4/17)	n/a	18,297	-	-	-	-
Douglas Proudfoot	Head of Development	18,335	18,518	33	71	2	-
Ray Montgomery**	Head of Infrastructure (until 4/2/18)	18,335	15,586	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Thomas Shearer	Head of Communities & Partnerships	18,335	18,518	48	100	3	2
Jim Lamond	Head of Council Resources	18,335	18,518	37	71	2	1
Total		137,619	154,412	255	505	15	5

* - joined scheme on 3/4/17 therefore no entitlement to benefits at 31/3/18

** - retired from scheme on 4/2/18 therefore no preserved benefits at 31/3/18

Exit Packages

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below for 2017/18, with comparative figures for 2016/17.

Comparative Exit Packages 2016/17

Cost Banding	**Number of Compulsory Redundancies**	**Number of Other Departures Agreed**	**Total Number by Cost Band**	**Total Cost of Exit Packages**
				£000's
£0 - £20,000	5	1	6	27
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	-	-
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	-	-
Total	5	1	6	27

Exit Packages 2017/18

Cost Banding	**Number of Compulsory Redundancies**	**Number of Other Departures Agreed**	**Total Number by Cost Band**	**Total Cost of Exit Packages**
				£000's
£0 - £20,000	1	1	2	13
£20,001 - £40,000	-	1	1	38
£40,001 - £60,000	-	1	1	49
Total	1	3	4	100

From April 2017, the Council is now required to publish details of Trade Union facility time incurred during the year. Details of this must be made available on the Council's website by 31 July 2018.

Angela Leitch	Willie Innes	Jim Lamond (CPFA)
Chief Executive	Council Leader	Head of Council Resources (CFO)
June 2018	June 2018	June 2018

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Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed between usable reserves i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation and other reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwelling rent setting purposes. The Net Increase or Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the authority.

For the year ended 31 March 2016	General Fund Balance	Insurance Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Housing Capital Fund	**Total Usable Reserves**	**Unusable Reserves**	**Total Authority Reserves**
	£000's	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	**(21,451)**	**(1,723)**	**(4,664)**	**(2,589)**	**(30,427)**	**(365,138)**	**(395,565)**
Adjusted Opening Balance	(9,187)	(1,520)	(2,056)	(2,589)	(15,352)	-	
Movement in reserves during 2016/17							
Deficit on provision of services	11,792	-	9,553	-	**21,345**	-	21,345
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	-	-	-	-	67,825	67,825
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	**11,792**	**-**	**9,553**	**-**	**21,345**	**67,825**	**89,170**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	(7,657)	-	(11,404)	2,589	(16,472)	16,472	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Other Statutory Reserves	**4,135**	**-**	**(1,851)**	**2,589**	**4,873**	**84,297**	**89,170**
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	(1,495)	-	1,495	-	-	-	-
Housing Revenue Account	(1,495)	-	1,495	-	-	-	-
Insurance Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	**2,640**	**-**	**(356)**	**2,589**	**4,873**	**84,297**	**89,170**
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	**(18,811)**	**(1,723)**	**(5,020)**	**-**	**(25,554)**	**(280,841)**	**(306,395)**

For the year ended 31 March 2018	General Fund Balance	Insurance Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Housing Capital Fund	**Total Usable Reserves**	**Unusable Reserves**	**Total Authority Reserves**
	£000's	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	**(18,811)**	**(1,723)**	**(5,020)**	**-**	**(25,554)**	**(280,841)**	**(306,395)**
Movement in reserves during 2017/18					**-**		**-**
Deficit on provision of services	10,355	-	5,601	-	**15,956**	-	**15,956**
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	-	-	-	**-**	(41,617)	**(41,617)**
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	**10,355**	**-**	**5,601**	**-**	**15,956**	**(41,617)**	**(25,661)**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	(3,286)	-	(11,547)	-	(14,833)	14,833	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Other Statutory Reserves	**7,069**	**-**	**(5,946)**	**-**	**1,123**	**(26,784)**	**(25,661)**
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	(5,411)	(160)	5,571	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for the elimination of internal recharges	(4,576)		4,576	-	-	-	-
Housing Revenue Account	(995)	-	995	-	-	-	-
Insurance Fund	160	(160)	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	**1,658**	**(160)**	**(375)**	**-**	**1,123**	**(26,784)**	**(25,661)**
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	**(17,153)**	**(1,883)**	**(5,395)**	**-**	**(24,431)**	**(307,625)**	**(332,056)**

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statute and regulations. This may be different from accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The Health & Social Care Partnership includes contribution to/from IJB in line with guidance.

2016/17				2017/18		
Gross Spend £000's	Gross Income £000's	Net Spend £000's		Gross Spend £000's	Gross Income £000's	Net Spend £000's
112,264	(4,801)	107,463	Resources & People Directorate	114,405	(6,724)	107,681
117,436	(58,160)	59,276	Health & Social Care Partnership	120,641	(60,849)	59,792
69,735	(13,875)	55,860	Partnership & Community Directorate	82,466	(14,121)	68,345
24,522	(23,458)	1,064	Corporate and Central Services	22,297	(19,315)	2,982
36,242	(26,709)	9,533	HRA	32,820	(28,413)	4,407
360,199	**(127,003)**	**233,196**	**Cost of Services**	**372,629**	**(129,422)**	**243,207**
		(3,460)	(Gains)/Losses on the Disposal of Non Current Assets			(1,123)
		16,477	Interest Payable and Similar charges			16,313
		(531)	Interest Receivable and Similar Income			(596)
		4,066	Interest Expense on Pension Defined Benefit Obligation			4,751
		(228,403)	Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income (note 7)			(246,596)
		21,345	**(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services**			**15,956**
		11,043	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets			10,280
		146	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Available for Sale Financial Instruments			(1,789)
		56,636	Actuarial (Gain) or Loss on Pension Assets/Liabilities			(50,108)
		67,825	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			**(41,617)**
		89,170	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			**(25,661)**

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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 are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are 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. The second categories of reserves are those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold. It also includes reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31 March 2017 £000's		Note	31 March 2018 £000's
878,942	Property, Plant & Equipment	12	868,142
1,052	Heritage Assets	14	1,052
3,625	Long Term Investments	20	5,413
11,224	Long Term Debtors	21	10,965
894,843	**Long Term Assets**		**885,572**
20	Short Term Investments		20
770	Assets Held for Sale	15	981
897	Inventories		523
25,201	Short Term Debtors	22	31,553
(11,608)	Bad & Doubtful Debt Provision	22	(11,627)
12,175	Cash and Cash Equivalents		14,746
27,455	**Current Assets**		**36,196**
(9,734)	Short Term Borrowing	23	(19,106)
(28,297)	Short Term Creditors	24	(31,093)
(38,031)	**Current Liabilities**		**(50,199)**
(4,726)	Provisions	25	(4,885)
(337,143)	Long Term Borrowing	23	(341,548)
(57,617)	Other Long Term Liabilities	26	(50,865)
(178,238)	Pension Liability	26	(142,209)
(148)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	32	(6)
(577,872)	**Long Term Liabilities**		**(539,513)**
306,395	**Net Assets**		**332,056**
(25,554)	Usable Reserves	28	(24,431)
(280,841)	Unusable Reserves	29	(307,625)
(306,395)	**Total Reserves**		**(332,056)**

The unaudited accounts were issued on **30th June 2018** and were authorised for issue **on September 2018**.

Jim Lamond (CPFA)
Head of Council Resources (CFO)
June 2018

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.

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
21,345	Net deficit on the provision of services	15,956
(61,583)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provison of services for non-cash movements (Note 33)	(61,000)
23,104	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 34)	32,134
(17,134)	**Net Cash flow from Operating Activities**	(12,910)
	Investing Activities	
41,905	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	50,767
(472)	Proceeds from short term investments	(596)
(17,806)	Other receipts from investing activities	(25,332)
(6,906)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	(2,328)
16,721	Net cash flows from investing activities	22,511
	Financing Activities	
(20,244)	Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	(22,001)
1,187	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liability relating to finance lease and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts	1,595
13,158	Repayments of short and long term borrowing	8,234
18	New loans made	-
(5,881)	Net cash flow from financing activities	(12,172)
(6,294)	Net decrease or (increase) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,571)
(5,881)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(12,175)
(12,175)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	(14,746)

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Notes to the Accounts

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Note 1 General Accounting Policies

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the authority's transactions for the 2017/18 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2018. The authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, which section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 require to be in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under Section 12 of the 2003 Act.

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.

ii. 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 benefit 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 the 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.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

iv. 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 attributable on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off.

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 to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to either an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the authority in accordance with statutory guidance or the Statutory Repayment of Loans Fund Advances (Scotland). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the 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.

v. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits 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 the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

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 the Scottish Government.
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by the Lothian Pension Fund operated by the City of Edinburgh Council.

Both schemes provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked 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 contributions scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Resources & People Directorate line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Lothian 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 projected earnings of current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.7%

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- The assets of the Lothian 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 pension liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service cost comprising:
  - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
  - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities is a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Corporate and Central Services.
  - Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Remeasurements comprising:
  - The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
  - Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
  - Contributions paid to the Lothian 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 transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the Pension Fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pension 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.

vi. Events After the Reporting Period

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

In May 2018, an amount of £181,000 was received from the Scottish Government which is to be treated as 17/18 income. This can be found within Note 31 – Grant Income.

vii. Financial Instruments

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/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.

viii. 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.

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 either 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 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.

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 techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices – market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis
- equity shares with no quoted market prices – multiple valuation techniques (which include market approach, income approach and cost approach).

The inputs to the measurements techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

- Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the authority can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset

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 payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) 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 amortisation).

Any gains and losses that arise on derecognition 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.

ix. 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 a reasonable assurance that:

- the authority will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- 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 in the form of 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 creditors. 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 and Expenditure (non-ring-fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Business Improvement Districts

A Business Improvement District (BID) scheme applies across the whole of the authority. The scheme is funded by a BID levy paid by non-domestic ratepayers. The authority acts as principal under the scheme, and accounts for income received and expenditure incurred (including contributions to the BID project) within the relevant services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

x. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The authority has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and require it to prepare group accounts. In the authority's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

xi. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the FIFO/weight average costing formula.

xii. Joint Operations

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The activities undertaken by the authority in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those joint operators. In relation to its interest in a joint operation, the authority as a joint operator recognises:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

xiii. Leases

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

The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Property, plant and equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life.

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 benefitting 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. if there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Authority as lessor

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 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.

xiv. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

xv. 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.

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Recognition

Expenditure of over £6,000 on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of any 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 is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

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

- infrastructure assets and community assets – depreciated historical cost.
- council dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- other land & buildings – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in existing use (Existing Use Value – EUV)
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – depreciated historical cost.
- Surplus Assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.

Where there is no market based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of current value.

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

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

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 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 an asset 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 gain.
- 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed it is credited to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income & 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 systematic allocation of depreciable amount over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over the life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer

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- infrastructure – straight-line allocation
- community assets – straight-line allocation over the life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer.

The estimated useful lives are as follows.

Council Dwellings	25-26 years
Council Garages	12 years
Other Land and Buildings	10-60 years
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1-25 years
Infrastructure	1-25 years
Community Assets	12-50 years

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components, whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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 value of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than 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 previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on assets held for sale.

Where an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

All capital receipts are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve. They can then be used for new capital investment or to meet the cost of debt repayments. 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.

xvi. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the non-current assets needed to provide the services passes to the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contractor. As the authority is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and as ownership of the non-current assets will pass to the authority at the end of the contract for no additional charge, the authority carries the non-current assets used under the contracts on the 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.

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 to the PFI operator.
- lifecycle replacement costs – a proportion of the amount payable to the PFI operator is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to property, plant and equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

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xvii. Provisions

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 to the appropriate service revenue account 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 set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service revenue account.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be met by another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income in the relevant service revenue account if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the obligation is settled.

xviii. Reserves

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 revenue account in that year to score against the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets and retirement benefits and they do not represent usable resources for the authority – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies below.

xix. VAT

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

xx. Heritage Assets

The aim of the authority's museums service is to preserve and present the authority's Cultural & Heritage assets and to enable communities and individuals to engage with these assets as a resource for enjoyment, education and information. 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 authority's collection of oil paintings is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. Valuations are obtained every five years. The paintings are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value: hence the authority does not considerate appropriate to charge depreciation. The remainder of the authority's collection relates to generic social history, which is not believed to be of any material value. All of the collections are relatively static and acquisitions are rare. Where they do occur they are initially recognised at cost.

xxi. Fair Value Measurement

The authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets at fair value 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 benefit 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 that the authority can access at the measurement date
- 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

Note 2 Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

The following IFRSs have been issued but have not yet been applied in these Financial Statements. Their adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the Financial Statements unless otherwise indicated:

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. This standard has been issued by the IASB with an effective date of 1st January 2018. It is therefore currently anticipated to be adopted in the 2018/19 code subject to EU adoption of the Standard by the effective date for that Code. This Standard is unlikely to have a financial impact on the authority as we do not hold investments which would fall within the available-for-sale class of financial assets.
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This Standard is effective from 1st January 2018 and is therefore expected to apply to Local Authorities from 2018/19 (subject to EU adoption in time for the 2018/19 Code). This Standard is unlikely to have a financial impact on the authority as for many contracts the accounting for revenue will remain unchanged. IFRS 15 will however introduce substantial new disclosure requirements for material transactions.
- IFRS 16 – Leases. This standard has an effective date of 1st January 2019 which means that, subject to CIPFA/LASAAC's considerations of the applicability to local authorities (and EU adoption), it will be adopted in the Code in the 2019/20 financial year. The Standard establishes a new accounting model for lessees in which all leases for substantial assets for more than 12 months will be accounted for by recognising a "right to use" asset on the Balance Sheet, together with a liability for the present value of the unavoidable lease payments. In overall terms, this means that leases currently accounted for as operating leases would be treated similarly to finance leases, but recognising only a proportion of the asset's overall value.
- The decision was taken on the 8th of March 2018 that the introduction of the Highways Network Asset Code into the Financial Reporting requirements for Local Authorities would not be proceeding. It was noted that further consideration will be given to the implementation of the Code if clear evidence that the benefits outweigh the costs for Local Authorities can be determined.

Note 3 Critical Judgements Applied

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

- The inclusion of the PFI contract for the refurbishment and facilities management of the six secondary schools as a finance lease within the authority's accounts. The accounting policies for PFI schemes have been applied to the arrangement and the asset and liability associated with this have been recognised on the authority's Balance Sheet as the authority considers that it has the majority of the risks and rewards of ownership.

- There is a degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government in Scotland. 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.

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Note 4 Future Assumptions

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

The items in the authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2018 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming year are as follows;

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements including the discount rate chosen, the rate of salary increase, changes in retirement ages and mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. The actual figure has proved to be variable over time and more detail regarding this has been referred to in Note 27.	If actual results are different from assumptions there is the potential for a significant change – either increasing or decreasing the potential liability.
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are valued and depreciated over their useful lives in line with advice taken from external and internal valuers. 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.
Debtors	At 31 March 2018 the authority had balances of £8.8 million relating to Council Tax debt and £2.9 million relating to Council House rent debt. The authority believes it has provided for the potential of doubtful debts. However, it is possible that future economic conditions could have a detrimental impact on collection rates.	If collection rates were to deteriorate then there would be deterioration in cash inflows and the potential that income would not be realisable.
Fair Value Measurements	When the fair value of assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the authority employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (e.g. valuers). Further information on fair value measurement is disclosed in Note 1.	The authority uses quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets to measure the fair value of some of its non-financial assets. If the authority had to refer to unobservable inputs to measure fair value, any significant changes to these unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement.

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Note 5 Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate to council tax and rent payers how the funding available to the Authority (i.e. government grants, rents, fees and charges, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by Authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2016/17	Expenditure chargeable to Useable Reserves		Adjustments between Funding & Accounting Basis (EFA Note 1)		Net Expenditure in the CIES		Expenditure chargeable to Useable Reserves	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting Basis (EFA Note 1)	Net Expenditure in the CIES
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000'	£000's	£000's	£000's
	GF	HRA	GF	HRA	GF	HRA	GF and HRA combined		
Resources & People Directorate	94,562	-	12,901	-	107,463	-	-	-	-
Health & Social Care Partnership	57,989	-	1,287	-	59,276	-	-	-	-
Partnership & Community Directorate	42,000	-	13,860	-	55,860	-	-	-	-
Corporate and Central Services	12,297	-	(11,233)	-	1,064	-	-	-	-
HRA	-	(5,243)	-	14,776	-	9,533	-	-	-
Net Cost of Service	**206,848**	**(5,243)**	**16,815**	**14,776**	**223,663**	**9,533**	201,605	31,591	233,196
Other Income & Expenditure	(202,713)	5,981	(9,158)	(5,961)	(211,871)	20	(196,732)	(15,119)	(211,851)
Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	**4,135**	**738**	**7,657**	**8,815**	**11,792**	**9,553**	4,873	16,472	21,345
Opening General Fund Balance at 1 April 2016	(21,451)	(7,253)					(28,704)		
Transfer to/from reserves	(1,495)	1,495					-		
In year use of reserves	4,135	738					4,873		
Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March 2017	**(18,811)**	**(5,020)**					(23,831)		

2017/18	Expenditure chargeable to Useable Reserves		Adjustments between Funding & Accounting Basis (EFA Note 1)		Net Expenditure in the CIES		Expenditure chargeable to Useable Reserves	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting Basis (EFA Note 1)	Net Expenditure in the CIES
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	s	£000's	£000's	£000's
	GF	HRA	GF	HRA	GF	HRA	GF and HRA combined		
Resources & People Directorate	92,177	-	15,504	-	107,681	-	-	-	-
Health & Social Care Partnership	56,784	-	3,008	-	59,792	-	-	-	-
Partnership & Community Directorate	49,184	-	19,161	-	68,345	-	-	-	-
Corporate and Central Services	16,455	-	(13,473)	-	2,982	-	-	-	-
HRA	-	(11,808)	-	16,215	-	4,407	-	-	-
Net Cost of Service	**214,600**	**(11,808)**	**24,200**	**16,215**	**238,800**	**4,407**	202,792	40,415	243,207
Other Income & Expenditure	(207,531)	5,862	(20,914)	(4,668)	(228,445)	1,194	(201,669)	(25,582)	(227,251)
Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	**7,069**	**(5,946)**	**3,286**	**11,547**	**10,355**	**5,601**	**1,123**	**14,833**	**15,956**
Opening Usable Reserve Fund Balance at 1 April 2017	(18,811)	(5,020)					(23,831)		
Transfer to/from reserves	(5,571)	5,571					-		
In year use of reserves	7,069	(5,946)					1,123		
Closing Usable Reserve Fund Balance at 31 March 2018	**(17,313)**	**(5,395)**					(22,708)		

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EFA Note 1

2016/17

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis**			
	Adjustment for capital purposes (EFA note 2)	**Net change for pension adjustment (EFA note 3)**	**Other differences (EFA note 4)**	**Total Adjustments**
	£000's	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**
Resources & People Directorate	12,293	667	(59)	12,901
Health & Social Care Partnership	667	620	-	1,287
Partnership & Community Directorate	12,690	1,170	-	13,860
Corporate and Central Services	(9,522)	6	(1,717)	(11,233)
HRA	14,698	78	-	14,776
Net Cost of Service	30,826	2,541	(1,776)	31,591
Other Income & Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(19,185)	4,066	-	(15,119)
Difference between general fund surplus/deficit and Comprehensive Income and Exenditure Statement surplus/deficit	11,641	6,607	(1,776)	16,472

2017/18

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis**			
	Adjustment for capital purposes (EFA note 2)	**Net change for pension adjustment (EFA note 3)**	**Other differences (EFA note 4)**	**Total Adjustments**
	£000's	**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**
Resources & People Directorate	12,643	2,499	362	15,504
Health & Social Care Partnership	767	2,241	-	3,008
Partnership & Community Directorate	14,932	4,229	-	19,161
Corporate and Central Services	(11,580)	83	(1,976)	(13,473)
HRA	15,939	276	-	16,215
Net Cost of Service	32,701	9,328	(1,614)	40,415
Other Income & Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(30,333)	4,751	-	(25,582)
Difference between general fund surplus/deficit and Comprehensive Income and Exenditure Statement surplus/deficit	2,368	14,079	(1,614)	14,833

EFA Note 2 - Adjustments for capital purposes

- Net Cost of Service
  - Adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses
- Other Income & Expenditure
  - Adjusts the capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
  - The statutory charges for capital financing are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
  - Capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
  - Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year.

EFA Note 3 - Net change for pension adjustment

- Net Cost of Service
    - The removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- Other Income & Expenditure
    - The net interest on the defined benefit liability charged to the CIES

EFA Note - 4 Other differences

- Net Cost of Service
    - This represents the accrual made for the cost of holiday/leave entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. These require to be included with the Net Cost of Services under generally accepted accounting practices but are not chargeable to the General Fund.
    - Adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.

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EFA Note - Expenditure and Income Analysed by Segment and Nature

The authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature and Segment 2016/17	Resources & People Directorate £000's	Health & Social Care Partnership £000's	Partnership & Community Directorate £000's	Corporate and Central Services £000's	HRA £000's	Costs not included in a service £000's	Total £000's
Expenditure							
Employee benefits expenses	71,293	22,026	43,021	421	2,822	-	139,583
Other services expenses	27,280	50,457	14,024	24,012	12,459	-	128,232
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	13,691	667	12,690	89	20,961	-	48,098
Interest payments	-	-	-	-	-	20,543	20,543
Contribution to IJB	-	44,286	-	-	-	-	44,286
Loss on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	112,264	117,436	69,735	24,522	36,242	20,543	380,742
Income							
Fees, charges and other service income	(3,689)	(8,192)	(11,172)	(948)	(26,660)	-	(50,661)
Interest and investment income	-	-	-	-	-	(531)	(531)
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	(3,460)	(3,460)
Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	-	-	-	-	-	(68,307)	(68,307)
Contribution from IJB	-	(44,286)	-	-	-	-	(44,286)
Government grants and contributions	(1,112)	(5,682)	(2,703)	(22,510)	(49)	(160,096)	(192,152)
Total income	(4,801)	(58,160)	(13,875)	(23,458)	(26,709)	(232,394)	(359,397)
Deficit on the Provision of Services							**21,345**

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature and Segment 2017/18	Resources & People Directorate £000's	Health & Social Care Partnership £000's	Partnership & Community Directorate £000's	Corporate and Central Services £000's	HRA £000's	Costs not included in a service £000's	Total £000's
Expenditure							
Employee benefits expenses	76,195	23,851	46,634	498	2,995	-	150,173
Other services expenses	25,568	51,434	20,900	21,710	8,385	-	127,997
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	12,642	767	14,932	89	21,440	-	49,870
Interest payments	-	-	-	-	-	21,064	21,064
Contribution to IJB	-	44,589	-	-	-	-	44,589
Loss on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	114,405	120,641	82,466	22,297	32,820	21,064	393,693
Income							
Fees, charges and other service income	(3,726)	(8,626)	(11,757)	(1,070)	(28,403)	-	(53,582)
Interest and investment income	-	-	-	-	-	(596)	(596)
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1,123)	(1,123)
Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	-	-	-	-	-	(73,956)	(73,956)
Contribution from IJB	-	(44,589)	-	-	-	-	(44,589)
Government grants and contributions	(2,998)	(7,634)	(2,364)	(18,245)	(10)	(172,640)	(203,891)
Total income	(6,724)	(60,849)	(14,121)	(19,315)	(28,413)	(248,315)	(377,737)
Deficit on the Provision of Services							**15,956**

Note 6 Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

2016/17	General Fund Balance £000's	Housing Revenue Account £000's	**Movement in Usable Reserves £000's**
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:			
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(25,013)	(10,626)	**(35,639)**
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(2,124)	(10,335)	**(12,459)**
Capital grant and contributions applied	12,870	2,856	**15,726**
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	211	3,249	**3,460**
Statutory Provision relating to PPP	1,398	-	**1,398**
Loans Fund principal repayments and statutory premia	11,008	3,063	**14,071**
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	3,200	**3,200**
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instuments Adjustment Account:			
Differences re finance leases,stepped loans, premiums and discounts	319	-	**319**
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:			
Net retirement benefits per IAS19	(20,337)	(732)	**(21,069)**
Employer's contributions payable to the Lothian Pension Fund	13,952	510	**14,462**
Adjustments primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account:			
Employee - Statutory Adjustments	59	-	**59**
Gain/loss on revaluation of Available for sale Financial Instruments	-	-	**-**
Total Adjustments	(7,657)	(8,815)	**(16,472)**

2017/18			
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:			
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(25,350)	(21,440)	**(46,790)**
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(3,081)	-	**(3,081)**
Capital grant and contributions applied	25,248	3,962	**29,210**
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	257	866	**1,123**
Statutory Provision relating to PPP	1,651	-	**1,651**
Loans Fund principal repayments and statutory premia	11,669	3,001	**14,670**
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	2,500	**2,500**
Adjustments primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account:	-	-	**-**
Employee statutory adjustments	(362)	-	**(362)**
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instuments Adjustment Account:			**-**
Differences re finance leases,stepped loans, premiums and discounts	325	-	**325**
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:			**-**
Net retirement benefits per IAS19	(28,139)	(938)	**(29,077)**
Employer's contributions payable to the Lothian Pension Fund	14,496	502	**14,998**
	(3,286)	(11,547)	**(14,833)**

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Note 7 Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

Grant Income can take many forms paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants, third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to East Lothian Council when there is an assurance that the authority will comply with the necessary conditions attached to these payments. East Lothian Council credited the following grants, contributions and taxation income to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:-

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
(43,937)	Council Tax	(49,406)
(24,370)	Non domestic rates	(24,550)
(144,370)	Non ringfenced government grants	(143,430)
(15,726)	Capital grants and contributions	(29,210)
(228,403)	Total	(246,596)

Note 8 Trading Operations

Facility Services

The Facility Services trading operation provides catering, janitorial and cleaning services at locations owned or managed by the authority. A catering service is provided at secondary and primary schools and at some other buildings. The cleaning operation provides a regular building cleaning service to all departments of the authority. The cumulative position over the three years is a surplus of £0.724 million.

	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Turnover	8,749	9,057	9,030
Surplus/(Deficit)	127	419	178
3-year Cumulative Surplus			**724**

Property Maintenance

Property Maintenance provides property maintenance services. The majority of work is undertaken on the authority's housing stock – including an increasing amount of work on housing improvements. The cumulative position over the last three years is now a surplus of £1.291 million.

	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Turnover	10,614	10,880	10,591
Surplus/(Deficit)	116	487	688
3-year Cumulative Surplus			**1,291**

Roads Services

Roads Services carries out a repair and maintenance service to enable the authority to fulfil its statutory obligations. The extent of its work includes roads network repair and maintenance. This includes routine and cyclical maintenance as well as some capital work. Over the three-year period the service has a cumulative surplus of £1.974 million and has met the statutory target.

	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Turnover	7,221	6,131	6,494
Surplus/(Deficit)	529	631	814
3-year Cumulative Surplus			**1,974**

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Note 9 Agency Income and Expenditure

The authority provides an agency service to Scottish Water. Associated income and expenditure is not included within the authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. In 2017/18 £17.6m (2016/17: £17m) was paid over to Scottish Water.

The authority shares services with other authorities (e.g. special education and social work facilities). The expenditure on these services is incurred so that the authority can perform its duties rather than the duties of another organisation.

Note 10 Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties i.e. 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 helps assessment of the extent to which the authority might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

Government – Including UK and Scottish Government

Government has significant influence 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).

Members

Members of the authority have direct control over the authority's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2017/18 is shown in the Remuneration Report.

East Lothian Council approved Community Partnership Funding for 2017/18 of £1,924,000 and Area Partnership funding of £860,000. Adult Wellbeing payments to Voluntary Organisations of £541,000 were also approved. Of these amounts Partnership funding of £1,112,000 were awarded to organisations in which Members have representation.

Further Twinning Grants of £3,000 were awarded to Organisations in which Members have representation, which include:-
£250 Dunbar & District Twinning Association, £800 Haddington Twinning Association, £1,000 Musselburgh Twinning Association, £800 Preston, Seton & Gosford Twinning Association and £300 Dunbar & District Twinning Association.

In all instances the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. A register of Members' interests is available on the authority's website. Details of all grants and awards to organisations in which Members have representation are listed below:

Name of Organisation	**Partnership Funding £000's**	**Adult Wellbeing £000's**	**Total £000's**
Anti-bullying East Lothian	81	-	**81**
Changes Community Health Project	-	41	**41**
Coastal Communities Museum Trust	8	-	**8**
Cockenzie House & Gardens	4	-	**4**
Dunbar Community Development Company	78	-	**78**
East Lothian Advice Consortium	527	-	**527**
First Step	209	-	**209**
Haddington Garden Trust	10	-	**10**
John Muir Birthplace Trust	9	-	**9**
Lamp of Lothian Trust	20	-	**20**
Lothian Miners Convalescent Home	7	-	**7**
Musselburgh Citizens Advice Bureau	12	-	**12**
Pennypitt Trust	147	-	**147**
Total	**1,112**	**41**	**1,153**

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Joint Ventures and Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

Entity	Nature of Related Party Relationship	Payments in the year 2016/17 £000's	Payments in the year 2017/18 £000's	Nature of transactions	Position at year-end 2016/17 Debtor Balances £000's	Position at year-end 2016/17 Creditor Balances £000's	Position at year-end 2017/18 Debtor Balances £000's	Position at year-end 2017/18 Creditor Balances £000's
Enjoy East Lothian Limited	Charitable organisation registered with Office of Scottish Charity Regulators	2320	2,225	Payment for provision of leisure services	48	-	50	-
East Lothian Land Limited	Company set up for the purpose of managing land to support economic development in East Lothian	-	18	Loan from the company	-	(144)	-	(127)
Brunton Theatre Trust	Charitable organisation registered with Office of Scottish Charity Regulators	455	455	Payment for provision of arts/cultural services	-	(399)	-	(452)
Common Goods	Council manages assets of historic burghs in line with statute	-	-	Cash balances relating to normal operations	-	(2,811)	-	(3,116)
Musselburgh Joint Racing Committee	Unincorporated organisation which organises racing on Musselburgh Links under Minute of Agreement with Council.	-	-	Cash balances relating to normal operations	309	-	129	-
Trust Funds	Approximately 48 Trust Funds which are managed by the Council in line with the respective trust deeds	-	-	Cash balances relating to normal operations	-	(1,355)	-	(1,468)
Joint Boards	Statutory bodies set up by Scottish Ministers	669	647	Payments to run valuation services	-	-	-	-
East Lothian Integrated Joint Board	Statutory body formed during 2015/16 under the terms of The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014	44,286	44,027	Payments to run Health & Social Care Services	-	-	934	(332)

Note 11 Audit Costs

Audit Scotland has been appointed as the authority's external auditor by the Accounts Commission.

Audit Fee	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Statutory Audit Fee	236	237
ELC Contribution towards IJB Audit Fee	9	12

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Note 12 Property Plant and Equipment Movements

Movements in 2016/17	**Council Dwellings £000's**	**Other land and buildings £000's**	**Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000's**	**Infra-structure Assets £000's**	**Comm-unity Assets £000's**	**Surplus Assets £000's**	**Assets Under Con-struction £000's**	**Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000's**	**PFI Assets Included in PPE £000's**
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2016	357,273	480,565	42,784	88,362	17,337	2,242	4,136	**992,699**	121,770
Additions	22,716	13,373	3,647	102	676	-	1,391	**41,905**	1,546
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	-	(4,474)	-	-	-	-	-	**(4,474)**	-
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(3,302)	-	-	-	1,280	-	**(2,022)**	-
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(2,099)	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,099)**	-
Derecognition - Disposals	(3,616)	(876)	(120)	-	-	-	-	**(4,612)**	-
Asset reclassified (to) Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Other Movements in cost or valuation	2,741	6,017	-	-	(6,017)	-	(2,741)	**-**	-
At 31 March 2017	**379,114**	**489,204**	**46,311**	**88,464**	**11,996**	**3,522**	**2,786**	**1,021,397**	**123,316**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2016	(19,477)	(9,768)	(34,093)	(26,724)	(2,888)	-	-	**(92,950)**	-
Depreciation Charge	(10,626)	(17,335)	(3,473)	(4,110)	(95)	-	-	**(35,639)**	(5,268)
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	-	3,018	-	-	-	-	-	**3,018**	-
Accumulated impairment WO to GCA	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	**1,456**	-
Impairment (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(9,108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(9,108)**	-
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Impairment (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,504)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(10,504)**	-
Derecognition - Disposals	322	851	99	-	-	-	-	**1,272**	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Asset reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Other movements in depreciation or impairment	-	(869)	-	-	869	-	-	**-**	-
At 31 March 2017	**(49,393)**	**(22,647)**	**(37,467)**	**(30,834)**	**(2,114)**	**-**	**-**	**(142,455)**	**(5,268)**
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2017	329,721	466,557	8,844	57,630	9,882	3,522	2,786	**878,942**	118,048
At 1 April 2016	337,796	470,797	8,691	61,638	14,449	2,242	4,136	**899,749**	121,770

Movements in 2017/18	**Council Dwellings £000's**	**Other land and buildings £000's**	**Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000's**	**Infra-structure Assets £000's**	**Comm-unity Assets £000's**	**Surplus Assets £000's**	**Assets Under Con-struction £000's**	**Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000's**	**PFI Assets Included in PPE £000's**
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2017	379,114	489,204	46,311	88,464	11,996	3,522	2,786	**1,021,397**	123,316
Additions	20,977	14,224	3,137	5,835	698	2	5,965	**50,838**	4,031
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	-	(1,246)	-	-	(68)	(13)	-	**(1,327)**	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(2,319)	-	-	-	200	-	**(2,119)**	-
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(1,846)	-	-	(250)	(5)	-	**(2,101)**	-
Derecognition - Disposals	(1,389)	(100)	(359)	-	(21)	-	-	**(1,869)**	-
Asset reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(281)	-	**(281)**	-
Other Movements in cost or valuation	708	(4,667)			(1,453)	418	3,877	**(1,117)**	-
At 31 March 2018	**399,410**	**493,250**	**49,089**	**94,299**	**10,902**	**3,843**	**12,628**	**1,063,421**	**127,347**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2017	(49,393)	(22,647)	(37,467)	(30,834)	(2,114)	-	-	**(142,455)**	(5,268)
Depreciation Charge	(11,126)	(17,378)	(2,564)	(4,112)	(80)	-	-	**(35,260)**	(5,319)
Acc Dep & Imp WO to GCA	-	1,246	-	-	68	13	-	**1,327**	-
Accumulated impairment WO to GCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Impairment (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(8,018)	(144)	-	-	-	-	-	**(8,162)**	-
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Impairment (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,314)	(194)	-	(1,022)	-	-	-	**(11,530)**	-
Derecognition - Disposals	201	101	358	-	4	-	-	**664**	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Asset reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Other movements in depreciation or impairment	-	(146)	-	-	298	(13)	(2)	**137**	-
At 31 March 2018	**(78,650)**	**(39,162)**	**(39,673)**	**(35,968)**	**(1,824)**	**-**	**(2)**	**(195,279)**	**(10,587)**
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2018	320,760	454,088	9,416	58,331	9,078	3,843	12,626	**868,142**	116,760
At 1 April 2017	329,721	466,557	8,844	57,630	9,882	3,522	2,786	**878,942**	118,048

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Note 13 Property Plant and Equipment

Depreciation

Property, Plant and Equipment is depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The straight-line method has been used over the following periods:

Council Dwellings	25-26 years
Council Garages	12 years
Other Land and Buildings	10-60 years
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	1-25 years
Infrastructure	1-25 years
Community Assets	12-50 years

Assets under Construction are not depreciated.

Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2018 the Council entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2018/19 and future years budgeted to a value of £26.989m. Similar commitments in 2016/17 were £3.895 million. The gross commitments for the Council's major projects are:

	2017/18 £000's
Dunbar Grammar	5,398
Law Primary School	1,187
New Wallyford Primary	14,529
Dolphinstone Prestonpans - HRA	4,900
Musselburgh Flood Protection Scheme consultancy (141/17)	975
TOTAL	**26,989**

Revaluations

The authority carries out a rolling programme to ensure that Council Dwellings and Other Land and Building assets, which required to be measured at current value, are revalued every five years.

Details of previous and future valuation dates are provided below:

	Council Dwellings Council Houses & Garages	Other Land & Buildings Non Operational Industrial Lets etc	Other Land & Buildings Operational Portfolio of schools, community centres etc
Date of last valuation	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2016
Date of next valuation	31/12/2018	31/12/2019	31/12/2020

Valuations are carried out by professional firms of chartered surveyors and by Council Estates staff. Valuations of land and buildings are carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the current values for buildings are that;

- East Lothian Council has good and clear title to all the subjects under valuation;
- The appropriate planning consents are in place for the subjects to be used for their existing use;
- The subjects under valuation are in a state of repair and condition commensurate with their age;
- Mining operations nor any other environmental matters do not have a material impact on the valuations noted;
- No high alumina cement, asbestos, or other deleterious material was used in the construction of any property and that none has been subsequently incorporated;
- The properties are not subject to any unusual or especially onerous restrictions, encumbrances or outgoings and that good titles can be shown;

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- The properties and their values are unaffected by any matters which would be revealed by a local search or inspection of any register and that the use and occupation are both legal;
- The inspection of those parts which have not been assessed would not cause an alteration in value;
- The land and properties are not contaminated nor adversely affected by radon.

Note 14 Heritage Assets

	2016/17 Art Collection £000's	2017/18 Art Collection £000's
Cost or Valuation		
Net carrying amount at the start of the year	801	1,052
Additions	164	-
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	87	-
Net carrying amount at end of year	**1,052**	**1,052**

Note 15 Assets Held for Sale

	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Balance outstanding at start of year	**898**	**770**
Assets newly classified as held for sale	71	281
Assets declassified as held for sale	-	-
Assets sold	(199)	(70)
Balance outstanding at end of the year	**770**	**981**

Note 16 Assets Held Under Lease

Council as Lessee

Operating leases

The Council uses certain items of plant and equipment financed under the terms of operating leases. The amount paid under these arrangements in 2017/18 was £0.25m (2016/17: £0.18m).

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

	Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Not later than one year	253	254
Later than one year and not later than five years	133	103
	386	357

Finance Leases

The Council has acquired a number of buildings, street lights and vehicles under finance leases.

The assets acquired under these leases are included within Property, Plant and Equipment at the following net amounts:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Other Land and Buildings	13,533	13,002
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	185	167
	13,718	13,169

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

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Finance lease liabilities (Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments)		
Current	57	58
Non-Current	1,014	957
Finance costs payable in future years	5,697	5,471
Minimum Lease Payments	6,768	6,486

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Not later than one year	283	283	57	58
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,132	1,132	243	250
Later than five years	5,353	5,071	772	707
	6,768	6,486	1,072	1,015

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 2017/18 £14,700 in contingent rents were payable by the Council.

Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

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

- For the provision of community services such as community centres and sports facilities;
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for business.

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

	Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Not later than one year	1,808	2,277
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,602	3,023
Later than five years	24,631	25,424
	29,041	30,724

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Note 17 Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

During 2002/03 the Council entered into a thirty year partnership with Innovate East Lothian Ltd for the provision of enhanced secondary school facilities, a new community centre and swimming pool and the associated facility management of the various sites.

The assets used to provide services are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the Property, Plant and Equipment balance in Note 12.

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased annually in line with inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year, but is otherwise fixed. The PPP contract runs until 2035 at which time the facilities and all operational services revert to full Council management. At this time responsibility for facilities management, maintenance, insurance etc. will all be transferred back to the Council.

Under the terms of the contract all facilities should be handed back to the Council in the same condition as at the Service Availability Date i.e. the date the facilities were completed. To achieve this, there will be an increased lifecycle spend over the last five years of the contract ensuring the facilities are handed back in the appropriate condition. Innovate East Lothian Limited has no right of renewal of the contract.

Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000's	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000's	Interest £000's	Total £000's
Payable in 2018/19	3,458	1,420	2,553	7,431
Payable within 2-5 years	14,652	5,785	9,286	29,723
Payable within 6-10 years	19,170	8,649	9,334	37,153
Payable within 11-15 years	16,214	15,153	5,786	37,153
Payable within 16-20 years	5,769	7,702	758	14,229
Total	59,263	38,709	27,717	125,689

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The outstanding liability to the contractor for capital expenditure is as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Balance at start of year	41,379	40,247
Payments	(1,132)	(1,538)
Balance outstanding at year-end	40,247	38,709

Note 18 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	**427,566**	**427,973**
Capital Investment		
Property , Plant and Equipment	41,903	50,838
Revenue Expenditure Funded through Capital	-	213
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(7,047)	(2,621)
Government grants	(13,472)	(15,895)
Other Contributions	(2,253)	(13,315)
Direct Revenue Contributions	(3,466)	(2,613)
Grants (Revenue Expenditure Funded through Capital)		(213)
Loans Fund	(15,258)	(16,264)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	427,973	428,103

Note 19 Impairment Losses

During 2017/18 the Council recognised impairment losses totalling £11.530 million, the majority of which relates to non-value adding enhancement of HRA assets. Within the General Fund, an impairment loss was included for winter damage to the roads network which had a value of £1.137 million. These impairment losses have been charged as appropriate within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

During 2016/17 the Council recognised impairment losses totalling £12.459 million.

Note 20 Long Term Investments

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's	Details
Lothian Buses plc	2,820	4,609	East Lothian Council holds 200,000 ordinary shares representing 3.1% of the share capital. A dividend is received each year.
East Lothian Investments Limited	204	205	The Council's interest, estimated as 40% was inherited from the former Lothian Investments Board. No dividends are received.
East Lothian Land	601	599	Set up in 2000 for the purpose of managing land to support economic development. The Council is the sole shareholder. No dividends are received.
Total	3,625	5,413	

Long -term investments are held at fair value, which the Council considers to equal the net assets of the related companies.

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Note 21 Long Term Debtors

In addition to short-term debt, the Council is owed money by a small number of people and organisations that will be repaid over a period greater than 1 year.

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's	Purpose
Public Private Partnerships - Prepaid lifecycle replacement costs	691	767	Prepaid lifecycle replacement costs - over 30 years
Private property owners - common repairs	867	759	Repairs to private property funded by secured ELC loans
Employees - car/other loans	1	1	Loans to employees repaid over 3-5 years
East Lothian Housing Association	9,651	9,429	Loan secured on land and houses
Other	14	9	Loans secured on houses
Total	11,224	10,965	

Note 22 Short Term Debtors

Thousands of people and organisations owe the Council money that is due for payment within a year. In summary, the money owed to the Council on 31 March was:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Central Government Bodies	3,970	6,056
Other local authorities	1,030	1,161
NHS bodies	412	1,834
Public corporations and trading funds	6	6
Other entities and individuals	19,783	22,496
Total	25,201	31,553

Based on past experience and our assessment of collection risks, we have made the following provision against non-payment of these debts:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Taxpayers - Council Tax	(5,829)	(5,466)
Customers - Goods & Services	(3,142)	(3,498)
Tenants - Council House Rents	(2,637)	(2,663)
Total	(11,608)	(11,627)

Note 23 Financial Instruments

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

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities (principal amount)	(336,036)	(340,454)	(8,211)	(17,572)
Accrued Interest	-	-	(1,523)	(1,534)
EIR	(1,107)	(1,094)	-	-
Total included in borrowings	**(337,143)**	**(341,548)**	**(9,734)**	**(19,106)**
Other Liabilities				
PFI and finance lease liabilities	(39,724)	(38,245)	(1,595)	(1,478)
Total other long term liabilities	**(39,724)**	**(38,245)**	**(1,595)**	**(1,478)**
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	-	.	(28,297)	(29,615)
Total creditors	**-**	**-**	**(28,297)**	**(29,615)**
Investments				
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,625	5,413	-	-
Total investments	**3,625**	**5,413**	**-**	**-**
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	-	.	20	20
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	11,224	10,965	25,201	31,553
Total debtors	**11,224**	**10,965**	**25,575**	**31,573**

The Council did not reclassify any financial assets or liabilities between categories during the year.

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Financial Instruments Gains and Losses

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

Financial Instruments Gains and Losses 2016/17

	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets		
	Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000's	**Loans and receivables £000's**	**Available-for-sale assets £000's**	**Total £000's**
Interest expense	2,729	13,748	-	**16,477**
Fee expense	-	7	-	**7**
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**2,729**	**13,755**	**-**	**16,484**
Interest income	-	(531)	-	**(531)**
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**-**	**(531)**	**-**	**(531)**
				-
Net (Gains) / losses on revaluation	-	-	146	**146**
Surplus arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**-**	**-**	146	**146**
Net gain/(loss) for the year	**2,729**	**13,224**	**146**	**16,099**

Financial Instruments Gains and Losses 2017/18

	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets		
	Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000's	**Loans and receivables £000's**	**Available-for-sale assets £000's**	**Total £000's**
Interest expense	2,734	13,571	-	**16,305**
Fee expense		8		**8**
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**2,734**	**13,579**	**-**	**16,313**
Interest income		(596)	-	**(596)**
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**-**	**(596)**	**-**	**(596)**
Net (Gains) / losses on revaluation	-	-	(1,789)	**(1,789)**
Losses arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**-**	**-**	**(1,789)**	**(1,789)**
Net gain/(loss) for the year	**2,734**	**12,983**	**(1,789)**	**13,928**

Financial Liabilities and Financial Assets – Fair Value

As at 31st March 2018 the Council held £47.951m financial assets and £428.790m financial liabilities. The financial liabilities are held with PWLB, PFI and Market lenders. All of these borrowings were not quoted on an active market and a market valuation is not available. To provide a fair value which provides a comparison to the carrying amount, we have used a financial model valuation provided by Capita Asset Services. This valuation applies the Net Present Value approach, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms as at the balance sheet date. This is a widely accepted valuation technique commonly used by the private sector. Our accounting policy uses New Borrowing Rates to discount the future cash flows.

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The fair values calculated are as follows:

Financial Liabilities	31 March 2017		31 March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
PWLB debt	305,882	375,910	318,575	383,962
Non-PWLB debt	40,993	61,434	40,877	60,399
Short term creditors	28,297	28,297	29,615	29,615
Short term finance lease liability	1,595	1,595	1,478	1,478
Long term finance lease liability	39,727	39,727	38,245	38,244
Total Liabilities	**416,494**	**506,963**	**428,790**	**513,698**

Financial Assets	31 March 2017		31 March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Short term investments	20	20	20	20
Long term investments	3,625	3,625	5,413	5,413
Short term debtors	25,555	25,555	31,553	31,553
Long term debtors	11,224	11,224	10,965	10,965
Total Assets	**40,424**	**40,424**	**47,951**	**47,951**

The fair value of the liabilities is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2018) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £383.96m measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the additional interest that the authority will pay over the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates.

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

Key risks

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

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

The Council'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.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual treasury management strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies (covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash).

Credit risk

The Council does not generally allow credit for its customers, such that £5.790m of the £22.49m balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Less Than Three Months (90 days)	1,713	2,322
Three To Six Months (91 - 182 days)	177	289
Six Months To One Year (183 - 365 days)	113	268
Greater Than One Year (greater than 365 days)	2,931	2,911
Total	**4,934**	**5,790**

The Council considers that its maximum exposure to credit risk relating to debtors is reflected in the accounts by the provisions made for potential bad debts.

The Council initiates a legal charge on property where, for instance, clients require the assistance of social services but cannot afford to pay immediately. The total collateral at 31 March 2018 was £478k

Liquidity risk

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

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

All sums owing (£31.553m) are due to be paid in less than one year.

Refinancing and Maturity risk

The Council maintains a significant debt portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period (approved Council in the Treasury Management Strategy, section 3.4):

	Approved minimum limits	Approved maximum limits	Approved maximum limits 2018 £000s	Actual 31 March 2017 £000s	Actual 31 March 2018 £000s
Less than 1 year	0%	20%	71,605	8,211	17,572
Between 1 and 2 years	0%	30%	107,407	17,573	17,598
Between 2 and 5 years	0%	40%	143,210	55,644	51,286
Between 5 and 10 years	0%	40%	143,210	44,352	35,236
More than 10 years	0%	75%	268,518	218,467	236,332
Total				**344,247**	**358,024**

Market risk

Interest Rate risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

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

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance, during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns, similarly the drawing of longer term fixed rates borrowing would be postponed.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2018, if all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	31 March 2018 £000s
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	165
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**165**
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	**49,946**

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are based on the same methodology as used in the Note – Fair value of Assets and Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost

Price risk

The Council does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

However, it does have shareholdings to the value of £5.413m in a number of joint ventures and in local industry. Whilst these holdings are generally illiquid, the Council is exposed to losses arising from movements in the price of the shares.

As the shareholdings have arisen in the acquisition of specific interests, the Council is not in a position to limit its exposure to price movements by diversifying its portfolio. Instead it only acquires shareholdings in return for "open book" arrangements with the company concerned so that the Council can monitor factors that might cause a fall in the value of specific shareholdings.

The shares are all classified as Available-for-Sale, meaning that all movements in price will impact on gains and losses recognised in the Available for Sale Reserve.

On behalf of the Trusts and Common Good Funds, the Council does invest in equities and bonds via a professional investment management company. The investment managers seek to secure and grow the capital value of the funds whilst generating a return on those assets that the Trusts and Common Goods can use. The choice of investments is at the discretion of the investment managers guided by the underlying objective of securing the current and longer-term capital value of the funds.

Foreign exchange risk

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

Note 24 Short Term Creditors

At any financial year-end we owe money to thousands of people and organisations due for payment within a year. In summary, the money the Council owed on 31 March was:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Central government bodies	(7,712)	(5,954)
Other local authorities	(2,414)	(2,706)
NHS bodies	(147)	(340)
Public corporations	(7)	(15)
Other entities and individuals	(18,017)	(22,078)
Total	(28,297)	(31,093)

Note 25 Provisions

Included within gross expenditure are the following provisions against known future costs.

	Affordable Homes Development Fund £000's	Accumulated Absences Fund £000's	Municipal Mutual Fund £000's	Other Provision £000's	Total £000's
Balance at 1 April 2016	(319)	(3,394)	(109)	(484)	(4,306)
Provisions made in 2016/17	(412)	(3,335)	-	(67)	(3,814)
Amounts used in 2016/17	-	3,394	-	-	3,394
Balance at 31 March 2017	(731)	(3,335)	(109)	(551)	(4,726)
Balance at 1 April 2017	(731)	(3,335)	(109)	(551)	(4,726)
Provisions made in 2017/18	(460)	(3,697)	-	-	(4,157)
Amounts used in 2017/18	112	3,335	-	551	3,998
Balance at 31 March 2018	(1,079)	(3,697)	(109)	-	(4,885)

Affordable Homes Development Fund

Prior to October 2008, any funds raised by reducing the second home or empty property Council Tax discount had been allocated to Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) for the development of affordable housing. Under Scottish Government direction, Local Authorities can now use this income themselves, disburse these funds to other organisations and individuals, as well as RSLs. Funds not yet allocated are held in this provision.

Accumulated Absences Fund

The Accumulated Absences Fund relates to benefits that employees receive as part of their contract of employment, entitlement to which is built up as they provide services to the Council. The most significant benefit covered by this heading is holiday pay. The cost of providing holidays and similar benefits is required to be recognised when employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. At the end of each financial year the Council accrues for any annual leave and other benefits earned but not taken at 31st March each year. It is expected that these benefits will be used over the coming year.

Municipal Mutual Fund

During the early 1990s, Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited (MMI), which was the main insurer of local authorities across the country, ran into financial difficulties. The MMI business was subsequently acquired by another insurance company with the plan to wind up its activities. Until this year, the expectation was that there would be a solvent run–down of the business and that there would be sufficient funds to meet all the current and future insurance claims. During 2012/13 however, East Lothian Council as one of the company's creditors, was informed that a solvent run-down is now unlikely and a prearranged Scheme of Arrangement would be triggered. Under the Scheme the creditors are required to pay a levy designed to meet the deficit between assets and liabilities.

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Note 26 Long Term Liabilities

At 31 March the Council held some funds that are linked to agreements that will be implemented in the future.

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's	Details
Deferred Liabilities - Developers' Contributions	(15,229)	(11,484)	These amounts represent the payments received from developers and are linked to future capital spending. Funding is retained until project is completed
Deferred Liabilities - Rental Income in advance	(416)	(382)	Income to be released over the lease period
Other	(711)	(755)	
PPP and Finance Lease Liabilities	(41,261)	(38,244)	This amount represents the outstanding obligations the Council has to make payments under finance and PFI leases. More details are provided at Note 16 and Note 17.
Net Pensions Liability	(178,238)	(142,209)	The underlying commitment that the Council has to pay retirement benefits. Recovered from the Council over future years. More details are provided at Note 27
Total Long term liabilities	(235,855)	(193,074)	

Note 27 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pensions schemes

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the City of Edinburgh Council as the Lothian Pension Fund. This is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

Arrangements for the award of discretionary post retirement benefits upon early retirement is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. No investment assets are built up to meet these pension liabilities and cash has to be generated to meet actual payments as they fall due.

The Lothian Pension Fund is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of City of Edinburgh Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the pension fund regulations.

The principal risks to the authority of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme, changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the policies note.

Discretionary Post-retirement Benefits

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirements are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no assets built up to meet these pension liabilities.

Transactions relating to retirement benefits

We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of *services* when employees earn them, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services comprising:		
Current service cost	16,997	24,240
Past service costs (including Curtailments)	6	86
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net interest expense	4,066	4,751
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	21,069	29,077
Other Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(86,283)	20,056
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	-	164
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	143,719	(21,622)
Other remeasurement experience	(800)	(48,706)
Total Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	56,636	(50,108)
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code.	(6,607)	(14,079)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year		
Employers Contributions Payable	13,952	14,496

Pension assets and liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet

A reconciliation of present value of the scheme assets and liabilities can be presented as follows:

	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(732,394)	(691,685)
Fair value of plan assets	554,156	549,476
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(178,238)	(142,209)

The Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the scheme assets is as follows:

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Opening Fair Value of scheme assets	451,449	554,156
Interest Income	15,801	14,411
Remeasurement gain/(loss):		
Return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	86,283	(20,056)
Contributions from employer	14,462	14,998
Contributions from employees into the scheme	3,827	3,931
Benefits paid	(17,666)	(17,964)
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets	554,156	549,476

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The reconciliation of the present value of the scheme liabilities is as follows:

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Opening Balance at 1 April	(566,444)	(732,394)
Current Service Cost	(16,997)	(24,240)
Interest Cost	(19,867)	(19,162)
Contributions from Scheme participants	(3,827)	(3,931)
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:		
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(164)
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(143,719)	21,622
Other	800	48,706
Past Service Cost	(6)	(86)
Benefits Paid	17,666	17,964
Closing Balance at 31 March	(732,394)	(691,685)

The maturity profile of the scheme liabilities is as follows:

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation	Liability Split £000's	Liability Split %	Weighted Average Duration (Years)
Active Members	380,765	56.6%	24.1
Deferred Members	71,102	10.6%	24.3
Pensioner Members	221,252	32.8%	12.5
Total for Funded Obligations	673,119	100.0%	19.8
Unfunded Pensioner Liabilities	18,566		
Total pension liability	691,685		

Scheme History

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £142.209 million has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council is balanced by a pension reserve giving a neutral net position relating to the pension liability. The deficit will result in increased contributions in future years, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2019 is £14.013 million.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme liabilities have been estimated by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries. The liabilities for the Lothian Pension Fund at 31st March 2018 have been assessed by rolling forward the value of the liability calculated at the latest formal valuation date (31st March 2017), allowing for the different financial assumptions required under the Accounting Standard at the reporting date.

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The main financial assumptions in the actuaries' calculations were:

	2016/17	2017/18
Mortality assumptions		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners		
Male	22.1	21.7
Female	23.7	24.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners		
Male	24.2	24.7
Female	26.3	27.5
Rate of inflation		
Rate of increase in salaries	4.4%	4.1%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.4%	2.4%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.6%	2.7%

The following sensitivity analysis demonstrates the potential effect on the defined obligation in the scheme as a result of changes in the underlying assumptions:

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme Actuarial Assumptions Sensitivity Analysis	Approximate % increase to Defined Benefit Obligation	Approximate Monetary Amount (£000)
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	10%	67,913
0.5% increase in Salary increase rate	2%	14,019
0.5% increase in Pension increase rate	8%	52,525

Lothian Government Pension Scheme Assets comprised:

	31 March 2017 £000's	%	31 March 2018 £000's	%
Local Government Pension Scheme Assets comprised:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	25,703	5%	32,465	6%
Private Equity	79,367	14%	10,032	2%
Derivatives	-	0%	252	0%
Equity Securities:				
Consumer	83,195	15%	75,286	14%
Manufacturing	84,008	15%	81,805	15%
Energy and Utilities	41,120	7%	34,374	6%
Financial Institutions	38,695	7%	48,816	9%
Health and Care	32,483	6%	26,939	5%
Information Technology	27,426	5%	33,499	6%
Other	39,109	7%	34,481	6%
Sub-total Equity Securities	346,036	62%	335,200	61%
Debt Securities:				
Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	-	0%	-	0%
Corporate Bonds (non-investment grade)	-	0%	10,706	2%
UK Government	1,151	0%	53,271	10%
Other	56,269	10%	-	0%
Sub-total Debt Securities	57,420	10%	63,977	12%
Real Estate:				
UK Property	33,900	6%	35,317	6%
Overseas Property	-	0%	575	0%
Sub-total Real Estate	33,900	6%	35,892	6%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:				
Equities	7,494	1%	5,281	1%
Bonds	1,239	0%	-	0%
Commodities	1,625	0%	-	0%
Infrastructure	-	0%	65,122	12%
Other	1,372	2%	1,255	0%
Sub-total Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	11,730	3%	71,658	13%
Total Assets	554,156	100%	549,476	100%
Scheme Assets Fair Value				
Quoted Prices in Active Markets	443,087		428,221	
Quoted Prices not in Active Markets	111,069		121,255	
Total	554,156		549,476	

Pension schemes accounted for as defined contribution schemes

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme, administered by the Scottish Public Pensions Agency (SPPA). It provides teachers with defined benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

In 2017/18, the Council paid £6.33m (2016/17: £6.28m) to the Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 17.2% of pensionable pay (2016/17: 17.2%). The estimated contribution for 2018/19 is £6.41m.

The scheme is a defined benefit scheme. Although the scheme is unfunded, Teachers' Pensions use a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local education authorities. However, it is not possible for the Council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. This means it is not possible to identify the extent to which a surplus or deficit in the scheme may affect the amount of future contributions. For the purposes of the Annual Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. In 2017/18, the Council paid £0.590m (2016/17: £0.654m) to Teachers' Pensions in respect of these retirement benefits.

Ex-Gratia Scheme

Under Regulation 45 of The Local Government (Discretionary Payments and Injury Benefits) (Scotland) Regulations 1998, the Council awarded an Ex-Gratia discretionary allowance to retiring employees in respect of service for which they were ineligible to join the pension fund prior to 1986.

In 2017/18, the Council paid £0.06m (2016/17: £0.06m) to individuals. The estimated value of future liabilities based on actuarial mortality estimates is £0.570m.

Note 28 Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's Usable Reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement within the Core Financial Statements.

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all of the receipts of an Authority are required to be received and which all of the liabilities are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment at the end of the financial year.

Housing Revenue Account balance

The Housing Revenue Account reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority housing provision in line with the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1987 Act that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function.

Note 29 Unusable Reserves

	31 March 2017 £000's	31 March 2018 £000's
Revaluation Reserve	(227,705)	(206,910)
Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve	(2,625)	(4,414)
Pensions Reserve	178,238	142,209
Capital Adjustment Account	(235,748)	(245,603)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	3,664	3,396
Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	3,335	3,697
Total	**(280,841)**	**(307,625)**

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Revaluation Reserve

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

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains 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.

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
(249,337)	**Balance at 1 April**	**(227,705)**
(3,860)	Upward revaluation of assets	(630)
14,903	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,910
11,043	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,280
9,938	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	9,835
651	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	188
-	Asset Transfer	492
(227,705)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(206,910)**

Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are;

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost; or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
(2,771)	**Balance at 1 April**	**(2,625)**
-	Upward revaluation of investments	(1,789)
146	Downward revaluation of investments not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-
146		(1,789)
(2,625)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(4,414)**

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Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pension for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
114,995	**Balance at 1 April**	**178,238**
56,636	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	(50,108)
21,069	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Defict on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	29,077
(14,462)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(14,998)
178,238	**Balance at 31 March**	**142,209**

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 current and fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
(235,347)	**Balance at 1 April**	**(235,748)**
35,639	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	35,260
12,459	Revaluation and impairment losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	14,119
(4,111)	Assets written off on disposal or sale	(1,311)
-	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-
43,987		48,068
(9,938)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(9,835)
34,049	Net amounts written out of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	38,233
	Capital Financing applied in the year	
-	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-
(15,726)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(29,210)
(15,524)	Statutory provison for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(16,378)
(3,200)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(2,500)
(34,450)		**(48,088)**
(235,748)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(245,603)**

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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 and for bearing losses or benefitting from gains per statutory provisions.

The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. In the Council's case this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed.

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
3,928	**Balance at 1 April**	**3,664**
(8)	Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(12)
(256)	Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory provisions	(256)
(264)	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 provisions	(268)
3,664	**Balance at 31 March**	**3,396**

Employee Statutory Adjustment Account

The Employee Statutory Adjustment 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 entitlements carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfer from the Account.

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
3,394	**Balance at 1 April**	**3,335**
(3,394)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(3,335)
3,335	Amount accrued at the end of the current year	3,697
(59)	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	362
3,335	**Balance at 31 March**	**3,697**

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Note 30 Transfer to and from Earmarked Reserves

The amounts set aside from the General Fund balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2017/18 are:

	Mid and East Lothian Drugs & Alchohol Project	Other Balances	Devolved School Management Balances	Cost Reduction Fund	TOTAL
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 1 April 2016	**455**	**275**	**220**	**2,997**	**3,947**
Transfers Out during 2016/17	(152)	(275)	-	(230)	(657)
Transfers In during 2016/17	-	431	38	-	469
Balance at 31 March 2017	**303**	**431**	**258**	**2,767**	**3,759**
Transfers Out during 2017/18		(431)	-	(500)	(931)
Transfers In during 2017/18	-	575	133	-	708
Balance at 31 March 2018	**303**	**575**	**391**	**2,267**	**3,536**

Note 31 Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2017/18.

	2016/17	2017/18
	£000's	£000's
Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income		
General Capital Grant	(8,886)	(11,372)
Contributions from Developers	(2,206)	(8,184)
Mortgage to Rent scheme/Housing Grants	(2,856)	(3,962)
Other Grants & Contributions	(1,778)	(5,692)
Total	**(15,726)**	**(29,210)**
Credited to Services		
Housing Benefit Subsidy/Admin Grant & Housing Payments/Department for Work & Pensions	(22,888)	(19,380)
Resource Transfer Funds/NHS Integration	(7,596)	(6,628)
Criminal Justice Grant/Criminal Justice Authority	(1,301)	(1,298)
Change Funds	(150)	(475)
Private Sector Housing Grant/Scottish Government	(628)	(628)
Funding for Drugs & Alcohol Teams/NHS	(601)	(366)
HEEPS	(978)	(89)
Educational Maintenance Allowance Funding/Scottish Government	(350)	(331)
Active Schools/Sports Scotland	(233)	(284)
Employability Projects	(383)	(312)
Home Office contribution to Syrian Refugee costs	(143)	(251)
1140 Hours	-	(432)
PEF Funding	-	(1,570)
Youth Music Initiative	(146)	(109)
Total	**(35,397)**	**(32,153)**

Note 32 Capital Grant Receipts in Advance

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that may require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows.

	2016/17	2017/18
	£000's	£000's
Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance		
Scottish Government - Housing Projects	(68)	-
National Health Service	(80)	(6)
Total	**(148)**	**(6)**

Note 33 Cash Flow Statement - Adjustments to net deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements

	2016/17	2017/8
	£000's	£000's
Depreciation	(35,639)	(46,790)
Impairments and downward valuations	(12,459)	(3,081)
Carrying amount of non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(3,447)	(1,205)
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	(21,069)	(29,077)
Employer's contributions payable to the Lothian Pension Fund	14,462	14,998
Increase in revenue long term-debtors & liabilities	(230)	(259)
(Increase)/Decrease in provisions	(2)	(179)
Increase/(Decrease) in inventories	273	(374)
(Increase)/Decrease in revenue creditors	(1,239)	(1,385)
Increase in revenue debtors	(2,233)	6,352
Total	**(61,583)**	**(61,000)**

Note 34 Cash Flow Statement - Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities

	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Proceeds from capital grants	15,726	29,210
Proceeds from short-term investments	472	596
Proceeds from sale of PPE, Assets Held for Sale and other non-current assets	6,906	2,328
Total	**23,104**	**32,134**

Note 35 Material Items of Income and Expense

Where items are not disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES), the Council is required to disclose the nature and amount of material items. Material items of expenditure charged to services in the year are shown in the table below.

	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's
Depreciation charged on assets	35,639	35,260
Impairments and downward valuations	12,459	11,530
Housing Benefit Paid	23,284	19,479
Unitary Charge/PPP payments to contractor	8,918	9,062

Material items of income credited to service revenue accounts within the CI&ES largely relate to grants and contributions and these are disclosed in Note 31. Subsidy income in relation to the payments of Housing Benefit (included in the table above) is also disclosed at Note 31.

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Note 36 Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the authority's surplus assets and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31st March 2018 are as follows:

2016/17 *Recurring fair value measurements using:*	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)** **£000's**	**Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)** **£000's**	**Significant unobservable inputs(Level 3)** **£000's**	**Fair value as at 31 March 2018** **£000's**
Non-Financial Assets		3,522		
Total		3,522		

2017/18 *Recurring fair value measurements using:*	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)** **£000's**	**Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)** **£000's**	**Significant unobservable inputs(Level 3)** **£000's**	**Fair value as at 31 March 2018** **£000's**
Non-Financial Assets		3,843		
Total		3,843		

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Non-Financial Assets

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2

The fair value for the properties has been based on the market approach using 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, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority housing provision in line with the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. The following statement shows how much the Council spent in fulfilling its statutory responsibility to provide, improve and manage its Housing Stock.

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

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
	Income	
(25,512)	Dwelling rents	(26,999)
(479)	Non-dwelling rents	(635)
(481)	Service charges	(578)
(176)	Other income	(322)
(26,648)	**Total Income**	(28,534)
	Expenditure	
7,167	Repairs and Maintenance	6,634
5,833	Supervision and Management	7,106
20,961	Depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses of Non-Current Assets	21,440
142	Impairment of Debtors	498
1,920	Other expenditure	1,735
36,023	**Total Expenditure**	37,413
9,375	**Net Expenditure/Income of HRA Services as included in the Whole Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**	8,879
158	HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core	104
-	HRA share of other amounts included in the whole authority Net Cost of Services but not allocated to specific services	(4,576)
9,533	**Net Income/Expenditure of HRA Services**	4,407
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
(3,249)	(Gains)/Losses on sale of HRA Non-Current assets	(866)
6,003	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	5,899
(22)	HRA Interest and Investment income	(37)
144	Pensions Interest Cost and Expected Return on Pensions Assets	160
(2,856)	Capital Grants and Contributions receivable	(3,962)
9,553	**(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA services**	5,601

Movement on the HRA Statement

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
(4,664)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous period	(5,020)
9,553	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	5,601
(8,815)	Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Legislative Framework	(11,547)
738	Net (Increase)/Decrease in the Balance before Transfer to or from Reserves	(5,946)
-	Adjustment for the elimination of internal recharges	4,576
1,495	HRA Balance Transferred to General Services	995
(2,589)	Transfers into HRA from Capital Fund	-
(356)	Increase/Decrease in year on the HRA	(375)
(5,020)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current period	(5,395)

Note to the Movement of the HRA Statement

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
	Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	
(20,961)	Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets	(21,440)
2,856	Capital grant and contributions applied	3,962
3,249	Gain or (loss) on sale of HRA Non-Current assets	866
(144)	Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	(160)
(15,000)		(16,772)
	Items not included in the HRA Account but included in the movement on HRA Balance for the year	
(78)	Employer's contributions payable to the Lothian Pension Fund	(276)
3,063	Loans fund principal	3,001
3,200	Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	2,500
6,185		5,225
(8,815)	**Net additional amount required by statute to be debited/credited to the HRA Balance for the year**	(11,547)

	2 Apt	3 Apt	4 Apt	5 Apt	8 Apt	Total
Number of Houses as at 31 March 2017	1,803	4,437	2,188	220	1	8,649
Number of Houses as at 31 March 2018	1,812	4,446	2,217	222	1	8,698
Increase/(Decrease) in year	9	9	29	2	0	49

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Council Tax Income Account

The Council Tax Income Account (Scotland) shows the gross income raised from the Council taxes levied and deductions made under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. The resultant net income is transferred to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of the authority.

The tax level depends on the value of the property. Certain prescribed dwellings are exempt and discounts are given to eligible taxpayers e.g. single occupants. A Council Tax reduction scheme is available to assist taxpayers on a low income.

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
(53,717)	**Gross Council Tax Levied and Contributions in Lieu**	(59,418)
	Adjusted For:	
4,810	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	4,942
4,371	Other Discounts and Reductions	4,629
532	Provision for Non Collection	374
(44,004)		(49,473)
67	Adjustments to Previous Years' Council Tax	67
(43,937)	Transfer to General Fund	(49,406)

The Council Tax base is calculated as follows;

	COUNCIL TAX BAND								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Charge for Each Band (£)	**767.43**	**895.34**	**1023.24**	**1151.15**	**1512.48**	**1870.62**	**2254.33**	**2820.31**	
Effective Properties	942	7,771	13,174	5,463	5,467	4,531	3,718	613	41,679
Ratio to Band D	240/360	280/360	320/360	360/360	473/360	585/360	705/360	882/360	
Band D Equivalents	628	6,044	11,710	5,463	7,183	7,363	7,281	1,502	47,174
Provision for non-payment (2%)									(943)
Council Tax Base									**46,231**

Council Tax Base

Dwellings are valued by the Assessor and placed in a valuation band ranging from the lowest "A" to the highest "H". The Council Tax charge is calculated using the Council Tax Base i.e. Band D equivalents. The value is then decreased or increased dependent upon the band of the dwelling.

A full council tax charge assumes there are two or more adults, aged 18 or over, living in a property as their main home. If only one adult lives in a house and it is their sole or main residence, the charge may be reduced by 25%.

Charges for water and sewerage are the responsibility of Scottish Water. East Lothian Council collects total monies and makes a payment to Scottish Water on the basis of collection levels based on a pre-determined formula.

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Non Domestic Rate Income Account

The Non-Domestic Rate Account (Scotland) is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Non-Domestic Rate Account. The statement shows the gross income from the rates and deductions made under statute. The net income is paid to the Scottish Government as a contribution to the national non-domestic rate pool.

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
(34,580)	Gross Rates Levied & Contributions in Lieu	(35,997)
9,243	Reliefs and Other Deductions	10,821
7	Write Offs of Un-collectable Debts & Allowance for Impairment	52
(25,330)	**Net Non-Domestic Rate Income**	(25,124)
(29)	Adjustments to Previous Year National Non-Domestic Rates	444
(25,359)	**Total Non-Domestic Rate Income (before authority retentions)**	**(24,680)**
	Amounts not reclaimable from the National Non-Domestic Rate Pool	638
(25,359)	**Contribution to the National Non-domestic Rate Pool**	**(24,042)**
(24,370)	**Contribution from the National Non-domestic Rate Pool**	**(24,550)**

Business Rate Incentivisation Scheme (BRIS)

The Business Rate Incentivisation Scheme permits the authority to retain half of the NDR income which exceeds the income target set by the Scottish Government. This scheme has been revised and the authority has had no financial benefit from the scheme in 2017/18.

Rateable Values

An analysis of the rateable values at the end of the financial year is detailed below.

	Number	Rateable Value £000's
Shops, Offices and other Commercial Subjects	1,724	32,374
Industrial and Freight Transport	875	12,666
Miscellaneous (Schools etc)	891	30,105
	3,490	75,145

Rate Level

Occupiers of non-domestic property pay rates based on the valuation of the property within the valuation roll for East Lothian. The non-domestic rate poundage is determined by the First Minister, and was 49.2p (2016/17: 51p) per pound for properties with rateable value of £51,000 (2016/17: £35,000) or more and 46.6p (2016/17: 48.4p) for those with a rateable value of less than £51,000 (2016/17: £35,000).

From 1 April 2011 levels of rates relief under the Small Business Bonus Scheme have been set at 100% for eligible properties with a combined Rateable Value (RV) of up to £15,000 and 25% for those with a combined RV between £15,001 and £18,000. Additionally, businesses with multiple properties whose cumulative RV is £35,000 or less will be eligible for relief of 25% for each property with a rateable value less than £18,000.

Common Good Account

There are 4 separate Common Good Funds that were inherited from the former Burghs of Dunbar, Haddington, Musselburgh and North Berwick which are used to further the common good of the residents of these areas. Although the Common Good Funds are part of the Council and follow Council accounting policies, the finances of the Common Good must be kept separate from Council funds.

Movements in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Common Good, analysed between usable reserves i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure and other reserves.

	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance at 31 March 2017 brought forward	**(5,789)**	**(5,366)**	**(11,155)**
Movement in reserves during 2017/18			
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(177)	-	(177)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	(907)	(907)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	**(177)**	**(907)**	**(1,084)**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	**(205)**	**205**	**-**
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(135)	135	-
Profit/loss on sale of non current assets	(70)	70	-
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(382)**	**(702)**	**(1,084)**
Increase/Decrease in Year	**(382)**	**(702)**	**(1,084)**
Opening Balance correction	4		4
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	**(6,167)**	**(6,068)**	**(12,235)**

The Common Good Funds once again operated at a surplus for the year, generating income from letting properties. Some of that income was used to maintain the assets and support events in their local communities.

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Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
	Income	
(348)	Rents and other income	(484)
(348)		(484)
	Expenditure	
2	Employees	-
84	Premises-related expenditure	120
54	Supplies and services	64
68	Third party payments	199
127	Depreciation	135
335		518
(13)	**Cost of Services**	**34**
(36)	Gains/Losses on the disposal of non current assets	(107)
(92)	Financing and investment income and expenditure	(104)
(128)		211
(141)	**(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services**	**(177)**
(829)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(980)
(493)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial instruments	73
(1,322)	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**	**(907)**
(1,463)	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**	**(1,084)**

Balance Sheet

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
4,072	Property, Plant & Equipment	4,906
3,340	Long Term Investments	3,325
908	Long Term Debtors	862
8,327	Long Term Assets	9,093
53	Sundry debtors	49
2,810	Short-term loans	3,134
2,863	Current Assets	3,184
(28)	Short-term creditors	(42)
(28)	Current Liabilities	(42)
11,155	**Net Assets**	**12,235**
(956)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Reserve	(883)
(1,739)	Revaluation Reserve	(2,110)
(2,671)	Capital Adjustment Account	(3,075)
(5,789)	Common Good Fund	(6,167)
(11,155)	**Total Reserves**	**(12,235)**

Jim Lamond (CPFA)
Head of Council Resources (CFO)
June 2018

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Non-current Assets

The value of assets changed in the following way:

Community Assets	£000's
Net book value of assets at 31 March 2017	4,072
Movement in 2017/18	-
Additions	1,144
Disposals	(175)
Revaluations	-
Depreciation	(135)
Impairments	-
Internal Transfers	-
Net book value of assets at 31 March 2018	**4,906**

Finance Lease

Details of Common Good Finance Leases

The Proceeds from the finance lease are collected over the term of the lease, which creates a long-term debtor. The income receivable on this debt is:

	£000's
Income receivable in 2018/19	243
Income receivable between 2019/20 and 2022/23	972
Income receiveable after 2022/23	4,910
	6,125

Fund Analysis

The four separate funds are valued at 31 March 2018 as:

	Dunbar	Haddington	Musselburgh	North Berwick	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Balance brought Forward on 1 April 2017	(45)	(532)	(4,857)	(355)	**(5,789)**
(Surplus) / deficit in the year	-	16	(364)	(30)	**(378)**
Fund Balance as at 31 March 2018	(45)	(516)	(5,221)	(385)	**(6,167)**
Net assets	1,057	601	9,455	1,122	**12,235**

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Trust Funds Account

The Council acts as a majority or sole Trustee for 47 trusts, bequests and other funds, which are administered in accordance with the individual terms.

Movement in Reserves Statement

	Accumulated Funds £000's	Total Usable Reserves £000's	Unusable Reserves £000's	Total Fund Reserves £000's
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	**(2,517)**	**(2,517)**	**(2,766)**	**(5,283)**
Movement in reserves during 2017/17				
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	(205)	**(205)**	-	**(205)**
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	-	95	**95**
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	**(205)**	**(205)**	**95**	(110)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(19)	**(19)**	19	-
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(224)**	**(224)**	**114**	**(110)**
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase/Decrease in Year	**(224)**	**(224)**	**114**	**(110)**
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	**(2,741)**	**(2,741)**	**(2,652)**	**(5,393)**

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
	Income	
(49)	Rents and Other Income	(50)
(49)		**(50)**
	Expenditure	
1	Premises-related expenditure	3
21	Supplies and Services	23
17	Third Party Grants and Payments	19
12	Depreciation	19
51		**64**
2	**Cost Of Services**	14
(46)	(Gains)/Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(121)
(97)	Financing and investment income and expenditure	(98)
(141)	**(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services**	**(205)**
(32)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Property,Plant & Equipment	(1)
(448)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Available for Sale Financial Instruments	96
(480)	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**	**95**
(621)	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**	**(110)**

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Balance Sheet

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
757	Property Plant & Equipment	738
3,289	Long Term Investments	3,296
92	Long Term Debtors	87
4,138	**Long Term Assets**	4,121
1,355	Short Term Investments	1,468
1,355	**Current Assets**	1,468
(1)	Short Term Creditors	(1)
(1)	**Current Liabilities**	(1)
(209)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(195)
(209)	**Long Term Liabilities**	(195)
5,283	**Net Assets**	**5,393**
(2,097)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Reserve	(2,001)
(671)	Property Revaluation Reserve	(656)
2	Capital Adjustment Account	5
(2,517)	Usable Reserves	(2,741)
(5,283)	**Total Reserves**	**(5,393)**

Jim Lamond (CPFA)
Head of Council Resources (CFO)
June 2018

Financial Performance

During the year 2017/18, the Trust Funds operated at a surplus of £205,000 (2016/17: surplus of £141,000). The overall asset book value increased from £5.28 million to £5.39 million by 31 March 2018.

Property Asset Valuation

For most Trust property assets, an independent valuer assesses the value of land and buildings every five years based on the open market value for existing use.

Market Investment Valuation

Investments are valued each year by the Trusts' investment managers based on the listed market value of each investment on 31 March. The largest investments held by the Trusts on 31 March 2018 were:

2016/17 £000's	Investment	2017/18 £000's
129	Vanguard Inv Serv 500 Ucits	128
159	UBS Global Assets Mgt US Equity	121
91	Mercantile Investment Ord 0.25	104
92	Shell Ord Shares Euro 0.07	96
-	Blackrock Ord 0.25	81
72	HSBC Holdings Ord USD	80
74	Findlay Park Fds American USD	77
74	National Grid 1.25%	75
2,727	Other stocks, shares and cash	2,662
3,418		3,424

Group Accounts

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement presents the movement in the year in the different reserves held by the combined Group i.e. the Council, its associate companies, subsidiaries and joint venture.

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Authority's Own Usable Reserves Page 27 £000's	Authority's Share of Usable Reserves of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture £000's	Total Usable Reserves £000's	Total Unusable Reserves £000's	Authority's Own Unusable Reserves Note 29 £000's	Authority's Share of Unusable Reserves of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture £000's	Total Reserves £000's
Balance at 31 March 2017	(25,554)	(10,351)	**(35,905)**	**(287,329)**	(280,841)	(6,488)	**(323,234)**
Movement in reserves during 2017/18							
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	15,956	(256)	**15,700**	-	-	-	**15,700**
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-	-	-	(43,471)	(41,617)	(1,854)	**(43,471)**
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	15,956	(256)	**15,700**	**(43,471)**	(41,617)	(1,854)	**(27,771)**
Adjustments between Group Accounts and Authority Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers	15,956	(256)	**15,700**	**(43,471)**	(41,617)	(1,854)	**(27,771)**
Adjustment for Opening Balances	-	111	111	(55)	-	(55)	56
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(14,833)	(371)	(15,204)	15,204	14,833	371	-
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Other Statutory Reserves	1,123	(516)	**607**	**(28,322)**	(26,784)	(1,538)	**(27,715)**
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	1,123	(516)	**607**	**(28,322)**	(26,784)	(1,538)	**(27,715)**
Balance at 31 March 2018 carried forward	(24,431)	(10,867)	**(35,298)**	**(315,651)**	(307,625)	(8,026)	**(350,949)**

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows how resources have been generated and consumed in the year in providing services across the East Lothian Group. The Group includes the Council, its associates, subsidiaries and joint venture.

2016/17		**2017/18**		
Net Expend-iture		**Gross Expend-iture**	**Gross Income**	**Net Expend-iture**
£000's		**£000's**	**£000's**	**£000's**
107,465	Resources & People Directorate	114,469	(6,774)	107,695
59,276	Health & Social Care Partnership	120,641	(60,849)	59,792
55,827	Partnership & Community Directorate	84,771	(16,519)	68,252
1,064	Corporate and Central Services	22,297	(19,315)	2,982
9,533	HRA	32,820	(28,413)	4,407
233,165	**Cost of Services**	**374,998**	**(131,870)**	**243,128**
(3,542)	(Gains)/Losses on the disposal of non current assets			(1,351)
19,822	Financing and investment income and expenditure			20,265
(228,403)	Taxation and non specific grant income			(246,596)
21,042	**Deficit on Provision of Services**			15,446
89	Share of the (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services by Associates and Joint Venture			254
21,131	**Group (Surplus) / Deficit**			**15,700**
10,182	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment			9,299
(795)	(Surplus) on revaluation of available for sale financial instruments			(1,620)
56,636	Actuarial losses on pension assets/liabilities			(50,108)
1,450	Share of other comprehensive income and expenditure of Associates and Joint Venture			(1,042)
67,473	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			**(43,471)**
88,604	**Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			**(27,771)**

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Reconciliation of the Council Surplus / Deficit to the Group Surplus / Deficit

This statement shows how the deficit on the Council's single entity Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account reconciles to the deficit for the year on the Group Accounts.

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
21,345	Deficit for the year on the Authority Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account	15,956
89	Associates and Joint Venture	254
(303)	Subsidiaries	(510)
21,131	**(Surplus) / Deficit for the year on the Group Income & Expenditure Account**	**15,700**

Group Balance Sheet

The Group Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the East Lothian Group.

31 March 2017 £000's		31 March 2018 £000's
883,770	Property Plant & Equipment	873,786
1,052	Heritage Assets	1,052
9,653	Long Term Investments	11,435
338	Investments in Associates and Joint Venture	1,078
12,225	Long Term Debtors	11,914
907,038	**Long Term Assets**	899,265
20	Short Term Investments	20
770	Assets Held for Sale	981
897	Inventories	523
25,884	Short Term Debtors	32,338
(11,608)	Bad & Doubtful Debt Provision	(11,627)
12,694	Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,250
28,657	**Current Assets**	37,485
(5,646)	Short Term Borrowing	(14,574)
(28,878)	Short Term Creditors	(31,646)
(34,524)	**Current Liabilities**	(46,220)
(4,726)	Provisions	(4,885)
(336,999)	Long Term Borrowing	(341,421)
(57,826)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(51,060)
(178,238)	Pension Liability	(142,209)
(148)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(6)
(577,937)	**Long Term Liabilities**	(539,581)
323,234	**Net Assets**	**350,949**
(35,905)	Usable Reserves	(35,298)
(287,329)	Unusable Reserves	(315,651)
(323,234)	**Total Reserves**	**(350,949)**

Jim Lamond (CPFA)
Head of Council Resources (CFO)
June 2018

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Group Cash Flow Statement

The Group Cash Flow includes the cash flows of the Council and its subsidiary companies which include East Lothian Land, the Common Goods, Trust Funds and Musselburgh Joint Racing Committee.

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
21,042	Net deficit on the provision of services	15,446
(61,758)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provison of services for non-cash movements (Note 5)	(61,138)
23,104	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the	32,134
(17,612)	Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	(13,558)
	Investing Activities	
41,905	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	50,767
(472)	Proceeds from short term investments	(596)
(17,806)	Other Receipts from investing activities	(25,332)
(6,906)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	(2,328)
16,721	Net cash flow from investing activity	22,511
	Financing Activities	
(20,244)	Cash received from short and long term borrowing	(22,001)
1,187	Capital element of finance leases and PFI Contracts	1,595
13,464	Repayments of short and long term borrowing	8,441
460	New loans made	456
(5,133)	Net cash flow from financing activity	(11,509)
(6,024)	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,556)
(6,670)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(12,694)
(12,694)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	(15,250)

Notes to the Group Financial Statements

1. Combining Entities

Alongside its investments, East Lothian Council has an interest in a number of associate and subsidiary companies and a joint venture. For the purposes of consolidation and incorporation within the Group Accounts recognition of these interests has been made as follows.

2. Associates

The under noted entities along with the relative share have been treated as associate companies within the terms of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

The Council has less than 20% of the voting or potential voting power in the Lothian Valuation Joint Board but has assessed that it has significant influence of this organisation requiring inclusion in the Council's Group Accounts. This is on the basis of representation on the Joint Board by East Lothian councillors and material transactions between East Lothian Council and the Joint Board.

These associate companies have been incorporated in line with the draft financial statements made available to East Lothian Council.

	Percentage Share 2016/17	Percentage Share 2017/18	Carrying Value at 31 March 2018 £000's	Share of (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services for 2017/18 £000's	Other CI&ES items for 2017/18 £000's
East Lothian Investments	40.00%	40.00%	204	-	-
Enjoy East Lothian Limited	33.33%	33.33%	1,475	128	(241)
Brunton Theatre Trust	28.57%	25.00%	106	(13)	-
Lothian Valuation Joint Board	12.50%	12.50%	(707)	139	(801)
Total			**1,078**	**254**	**(1,042)**

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The summarised financial information of the various associates for the financial year 2017/18 has been presented below;

	Assets at the end of the year £000's	Liabilities at the end of the year £000's	Net Assets at the end of the year £000's	Revenues during year £000's	(Surplus) or Deficit for the year £000's
East Lothian Investments	523	(12)	511	(7)	(1)
Enjoy East Lothian Limited	7,925	(3,501)	4,424	(6,639)	384
Brunton Theatre Trust	582	(159)	423	(1,376)	(50)
Lothian Valuation Joint Board	2,392	(8,045)	(5,653)	(7,798)	1,121

Although disclosed as an associate company Enjoy East Lothian is limited in its ability to transfer financial benefits to East Lothian Council. Enjoy East Lothian Limited is a registered charity and the Memorandum of Association states that no portion of the income or assets shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the members of the company.

Likewise, the Articles of Association relating to East Lothian Investments, restrict the payment or transference of income, either directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise, to members of the company.

3. Subsidiaries

The under noted entities are regarded as group subsidiary companies in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. For the purposes of the Group Accounts this means that the income, expenditure and annual surpluses or deficits of subsidiaries are combined within income, expenditure and annual surpluses or deficits relating to main council services.

No subsidiaries have been excluded.

The Council is sole shareholder, at a cost of £800,000, in East Lothian Land Limited, set up in 2000 for the purpose of managing land to support economic development in East Lothian. The accounts for the last period of trading to 31 March 2018 show net current assets of £599,000 (31 March 2017: £601,000), and a loss before taxation of £2,000 (31 March 2017: Loss of £2,000). The company retains all accumulated profits and losses. No dividend was received. The value of East Lothian Land is included within the Council accounts at the net asset value noted above.

The annual accounts for the Common Good Funds and Trusts are included at pages 79-83.

The net value of the Trusts included within the Group Accounts is £5.39 million. The nature of the assets is explained in a note to the Supplementary Financial Statements attached. Although included as a subsidiary the Council does not expect a dividend as a result of its involvement.

In 2015 East Lothian Council, along with the Lothian's Racing Syndicate Limited, agreed a revised Minute of Agreement relating to the operation of the Musselburgh Joint Racing Committee. The remit of the Committee is to organise and develop horse racing at Musselburgh Links. No shares are issued. The Council nominates four of the seven Committee members with the other three nominated by the Syndicate. East Lothian Council inherited an interest in this subsidiary company as a result of local government re-organisation in 1996.

A financial interest exists since the Council may be required to bear any financial losses of the Committee. As no consideration was given for this interest, there is no goodwill arising from this interest. No dividends will be received. This subsidiary has been incorporated in line with the financial statements made available to East Lothian Council.

The individual accounts relating to East Lothian Land and the Musselburgh Joint Racing Committee are available from the Head of Council Resources, East Lothian Council, John Muir House, Haddington, EH41 3HA.

4. Joint Venture

The East Lothian Integration Joint Board (IJB) was formed under the terms of The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014. This is a Joint Venture between East Lothian Council and NHS Lothian.

The IJB is governed by The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 along with the 2014 regulations and is required to prepare financial statements in compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

The IJB received financial allocations for the first time in 2016/17 from both partners to the Joint Venture (East Lothian Council and NHS Lothian). Expenditure was incurred by both partners to the Joint Venture by way of directions from the IJB.

During 2017/18 East Lothian Council contributed £44.6 million to the annual running costs. No assets or liabilities were held at 31 March 2018 meaning no change to the Council's Group Balance Sheet as a result of the Joint Venture.

5. Financial Impact of Consolidation

The effect of inclusion of the associate and subsidiary companies and the joint venture on the Group Balance Sheet is to increase Net Assets and Reserves by £18.9 million. This is largely due to the value of Common Good and Trust Funds property and investment values.

6. Group Cash Flow Statement - Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements

2016/17 £000's		2017/18 £000's
(35,639)	Depreciation	(46,790)
(12,459)	Impairments and downward revaluations	(3,081)
(3,447)	Net gains on sale of fixed assets	(1,205)
(21,069)	Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	(29,077)
14,462	Employer's contributions payable to the Lothian Pension Fund	14,998
(230)	(Increase)/decrease in revenue long term-debtors & liabilities	(259)
(2)	Change in Provisions	(179)
273	Change in stock	(374)
(1,527)	Change in revenue debtors	(1,622)
(2,120)	Change in revenue creditors	6,451
(61,758)	**Total**	**(61,138)**

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Glossary of Terms

While much of the terminology used in this document is intended to be self explanatory, the following additional definitions and interpretation of terms may be of assistance to the reader.

1. Accounting Period - The period of time covered by the Accounts - this is a period of 12 months commencing on the 1st of April.

2. Accruals – The accruals concept requires that the cost or benefit of a transaction is shown in the period to which the goods or services are received or provided, rather than when the cash is paid or received.

3. Actuarial Gains and Losses (Pensions) - Changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with previous actuarial assumptions or actuarial assumptions have changed.

4. Asset - An asset is categorised as either current or non-current. A current asset will be consumed or cease to have material value within the next financial year. A non-current asset will provide benefit to the Council and to the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

5. Associate - An entity, which is not a subsidiary or joint-venture, in which the council has a participating interest, or over whose operating and financial policies the Council is able to exercise significant influence.

6. Capital Adjustment Account - This reserve account relates to amounts set aside from capital resources to meet past expenditure.

7. Capital Expenditure - Expenditure on the acquisition of a non-current asset which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period, or expenditure which adds to the value of an existing non-current asset.

8. Capital Financing - The various methods used to finance capital expenditure. This includes borrowing, leasing, capital receipts, capital grants and use of revenue funding.

9. Capital Grants Unapplied - This account holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure.

10. Capital Receipt - Proceeds from the sale of land, buildings or other non-current assets.

11. Capital Receipts Reserve - This reserve represents the proceeds from non-current asset disposals not yet used and which are available to meet future capital investment.

12. The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting – The Code specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare a Statement of Accounts which gives a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of a local authority. It is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and has been developed by CIPFA/LASAAC under the oversight of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board.

13. Creditor - Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been made by the end of that accounting period.

14. Current Service Costs (Pensions) - The increase in the present value of a defined benefit scheme's liabilities, expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

15. Debtor - Amount owed to the Council for works done, goods received or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been received by the end of that accounting period.

16. Defined Benefit Pension Scheme - Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

17. Depreciation – A charge measuring the cost of wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of the Council's non-current assets during the accounting period, whether from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technical or other changes.

18. Discretionary Benefits (Pensions) - Retirement awards, which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the council's discretionary powers.

19. Employee Statutory Adjustment Account - This account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in year. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

20. Fair Value - The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction, less any grants receivable towards the purchase of use of the asset.

21. Finance Lease - A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to the lessee.

22. Financial Instruments Adjustment Account - This is a balancing Account to allow for differences in statutory requirements and proper accounting practices for lending and borrowing by the Council.

23. Government Grants - Grants made by the Government towards either revenue or capital expenditure in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council. These grants may be for a specific scheme or may support the revenue or capital spend of the Council in general.

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

25. Impairment - A reduction in the value of a non-current asset to below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet.

26. Insurance Fund - This covers the main classes of insurance and is earmarked for insurance purposes.

27. Interest Cost (Pensions) - For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

28. Inventories - Items of raw materials and stock the Council has procured and holds in expectation of future use. Examples are consumable stores, raw materials and products and services in intermediate stages of completion.

29. Liability - A liability is where the Council owes payment to an individual or another organisation. A current liability is an amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn. A long-term liability is an amount which, by arrangement, is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

30. National Non-Domestic Rates Pool - All rates paid by businesses based on the rateable value of the premises they occupy collected by local authorities are remitted to the national pool and thereafter distributed to Councils by the Scottish Government.

31. Net Book Value - The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

32. Non-Current Assets - These are created by capital expenditure incurred by the Council. They include property, vehicles, plant, machinery, roads, computer equipment, etc.

33. Operating Lease - A lease where the ownership of a non-current asset remains with the lessor.

34. Past Service Cost (Pensions) - For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities relating to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to retirement benefits.

35. Pension Reserve - The Pension Reserve arises from the IAS19 accounting disclosures for retirement benefits and recognises the Council's share of actuarial gains and losses in the Lothian Pension Fund and the change in the Councils share of the Pension Fund net liability chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

36. Pension Scheme Liabilities - The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. The scheme liabilities, measured using the "project unit method", reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

37. Post Employment Benefits - All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment (e.g. pensions in retirement).

38. Provision - An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain, or very likely to occur, but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

39. Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) - A Central Government Agency, which provides loans for one year and above to Councils at interest rates only based on those at which the Government can borrow itself.

40. Rateable Value - The annual assumed rental of a non-housing property, which is used for national Non Domestic Rates purposes.

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41. Related Parties - Entities or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council, or to be controlled or influenced by the Council.

42. Remuneration - All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as these sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the monetary value of any other benefits received other than cash.

43. Reserves - The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and appropriation over the past years. Reserves of a revenue nature are available and can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the Council. Some capital reserves, such as the Revaluation Reserve, cannot be used to meet current expenditure.

44. Revaluation Reserve - The Revaluation Reserve represents the store of gains on revaluation of fixed assets not yet realised through sale.

45. Revenue Expenditure - The day-to-day running costs associated with the provision of services within one financial year.

46. Subsidiary - An entity over which the Council has overall control through the power to govern its financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities.

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Appendix 2

General Services Reserves	**Draft Position as at 31 March 2018**
	£'000
Required to support future budgets	2,140
Civil Emergency	2,000
Cost Reduction Fund	3,767
Earmarked Reserves	
· DSM (Devolved School Management)	391
· MELDAP	303
· Other reserves*	575
Insurance Fund	1,883
General Services Capital Receipts Reserves	4,600
Gen Services Capital Fund	2,282
Balance of 2017-18 - to be reallocated	1,097
Sub-total General Services Reserves	**19,038**

* includes the following:

Accelerating Growth (approved Council Aug 2017)	500
Cockenzie	75

REVENUE BUDGET PERFORMANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Budget for the year	Actual for the period	(Surplus) / Deficit £	(Surplus) / Deficit %	Progress with efficiency savings
Resources & People Services					
Pre-school Education & Childcare	6,775	6,489	(286)	-4.2%	
Additional Support for Learning	8,061	8,585	524	6.5%	
Schools - Primary	43,032	43,068	36	0.1%	
Schools - Secondary	39,215	38,603	(612)	-1.6%	
Schools Support Services	2,884	2,607	(277)	-9.6%	
Financial Services	2,052	1,839	(213)	-10.4%	
Revenues & Benefits	1,779	1,656	(123)	-6.9%	
IT Services	1,428	1,252	(176)	-12.3%	
Legal & Procurement	2,531	2,526	(5)	-0.2%	
Human Resources & Payroll	587	541	(46)	-7.8%	
Licensing, Admin and Democratic Services	3,615	3,418	(197)	-5.4%	
	111,959	**110,584**	**(1,375)**	-1.2%	
Health & Social Care Partnership					
Children's Wellbeing	14,169	14,836	667	4.7%	
Adult Services	27,176	26,967	(209)	-0.8%	
Older People	24,721	25,155	434	1.8%	
	66,066	**66,958**	**892**	1.4%	
Partnerships & Services for Communities					
Community Housing	2,171	2,189	18	0.8%	
Customer Services	3,944	3,696	(248)	-6.3%	
Commuity & Area Partnerships	9,861	9,697	(164)	-1.7%	
Arts	768	721	(47)	-6.1%	
Corporate Policy & Improvement	1,047	1,379	332	31.7%	
Planning	1,503	1,456	(47)	-3.1%	

Asset Planning & Engineering	4,024	4,074	50	1.2%
Economic Development & Strategic Development	3,301	3,027	(274)	-8.3%
Facility Trading	(124)	(178)	(54)	43.5%
Facility Services	4,553	4,503	(50)	-1.1%
Landscape & Countryside Management	7,552	7,182	(370)	-4.9%
Healthy Living	5,572	5,528	(44)	-0.8%
Property Maintenance	(713)	(688)	25	-3.5%
Roads Network	10,149	10,982	833	8.2%
Roads Trading	(777)	(814)	(37)	4.8%
Transportation	1,461	1,209	(252)	-17.2%
Waste	8,126	8,104	(22)	-0.3%
	62,418	**62,067**	**(351)**	-0.6%
Total of all departments	**240,443**	**239,609**	**(834)**	-0.3%
Corporate Management				
Revenue Support Grant (inc. NNDR)	(167,398)	(167,326)	72	0.0%
Specific Grants	(3,137)	(3,137)	-	0.0%
Council Tax	(54,318)	(54,348)	(30)	0.1%
Social Care Fund	(6,240)	(6,240)	-	0.0%
Council Tax Reduction	5,000	4,942	(58)	-1.2%
Other	(11,472)	(10,842)	630	-5.5%
Joint Board Requisitions	647	647	-	0.0%
HRA Transfer	(995)	(995)	-	0.0%
Transfer to Reserves	(2,530)	(2,690)	(160)	6.3%
	(240,443)	**(239,989)**	**454**	-0.2%
General Services (Surplus)/Deficit against planned budget	**-**	**(380)**	**(380)**	
18-19 RSG received in advance			**(654)**	
TOTAL General Services			**(1,034)**	

HRA (Surplus)/Deficit against planned budget	(2,874)
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT TOTAL COUNCIL	**(3,908)**

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES	
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT TOTAL COUNCIL	(3,908)
Planned use General Fund Reserves	2,530
Planned use HRA Reserves	2,500
TOTAL MOVEMENT IN COUNCIL RESERVES (PER ACCOUNTS)	**1,122**
Represented by:	
General Fund Movement	1,496
HRA Movement	(374)
TOTAL MOVEMENT IN RESERVES	**1,122**

GENERAL SERVICES CAPITAL SPEND AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

Name of Project	Budget	Quarter 3 Outturn £000	Actual for the year £000	Budget/Actual Variance (under)/over £000
Herdman Flat	200	-	-	(200)
Property Renewals	900	900	903	3
Prestongrange Museum	55	55	51	(4)
Port Seton Community Centre	131	131	124	(7)
Whitecraig Community Centre	13	13	4	(9)
Community Intervention	500	250	213	(287)
Support for Business / Town Centre Regeneration	700	165	185	(515)
Future Technologies Centre	43	14	13	(30)
Dunbar Grammar	4,000	3,600	3,833	(167)
Dunbar Primary - Lochend Campus	65	21	19	(46)
North Berwick High School	15	15	15	-
Aberlady Primary	1	1	1	-
Law Primary	5,809	5,809	5,134	(675)
Kings Meadow Primary - temp prov'n Letham Primary	131	128	120	(11)
Letham Primary - New Build	147	147	178	31
Ross High School	34	14	14	(20)
Windygoul Primary	352	54	54	(298)
Prestonpans Infant School	-	5	5	5
Prestonpans Early Learning and Childcare Centre	934	934	501	(433)
New Wallyford Primary	8,240	5,500	5,477	(2,763)
Pinkie St Peter's Primary	8	65	5	(3)
Vehicles	1,350	1,350	1,332	(18)
Synthetic pitches	80	44	42	(38)
Pavilions	705	705	662	(43)
Sports Centres	200	200	207	7
Mains Farm Sports Pitch & Pavilion	10	10	6	(4)
IT Program	1,500	1,483	1,423	(77)

IT - Elected members	25	42	42	**17**
Core Path Plan	149	149	269	**120**
Polson Park	25	25	13	**(12)**
Amenties - Machinery & Equipment - replacement	-	39	79	**79**
Waste - Machinery & Equipment - replacement	40	40	20	**(20)**
Cemeteries	440	-	-	**(440)**
Coastal Car Parks/Toilets	439	14	16	**(422)**
Coastal / Flood Protection	210	258	201	**(9)**
Promenade Improvements - Fisherrow	23	-	-	**(23)**
Cycling Walking Safer Streets	141	141	138	**(3)**
Roads	5,494	5,494	5,010	**(484)**
Parking Improvements	500	26	11	**(489)**
Waste - New Bins	90	121	147	**57**
Brunton Hall - Improved Community Access	30	-	-	**(30)**
Replacement - CRM Project (Customer Services)	225	-	-	**(225)**
Replacement - Corporate booking system	32	-	-	**(32)**
Carberry Landfill Gas management	250	137	137	**(113)**
Prestonpans Shared Facility	20	18	18	**(2)**
Meadowmill Depot	50	38	5	**(45)**
Accelerating Growth - Enabling Infrastructure	1,600	1,250	1,330	**(270)**
Haddington Corn Exchange	50	1	1	**(49)**
John Muir House - Planning New Ways of Working	-	-	3	**3**
North Berwick Museum Retention Payment	-	-	7	**7**
33 Sidegate capital expenses of sale	-	-	1	**1**
Mid Road Industrial Estate Retention	-	-	20	**20**
Crookston Care Home Retention	-	-	14	**14**
Telecare IT project	-	-	75	**75**
Town Centre Toilets - refurbishment	100	-	-	**(100)**
sub-total before year end allocations	**36,055**	**29,405**	**28,075**	**(7,980)**

Capital Plan Fees/Internal Recharges	**1,604**	**1,604**	**1,561**	**(43)**
TOTAL	**37,659**	**31,009**	**29,636**	**(8,023)**
Total Income	**(24,649)**	**(25,233)**	**(25,958)**	**(1,310)**
Net Expenditure	**13,010**	**5,776**	**3,678**	**(9,333)**

HOUSING CAPITAL SPEND & FINANCING AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

Appendix 5

	Budgeted (£000s)	Actual (£000s)	Over/(Under) (£000s)	
Mortgage to Rent	750	260	(490)	
Modernisation Spend (also see below)	12,118	10,608	(1,510)	Inclusive of Fees
Gross Affordable Homes spend	10,553	10,434	(119)	Inclusive of Fees
Gross Total Housing Capital Spend	23,421	21,302	(2,119)	

Modernisation Programme - Detailed

	Budgeted (£000s)	Actual (£000s)	Over/(Under) (£000s)
Disabled Adaptations	800	639	(161)
Central Heating	2,200	1,980	(220)
Electrical Re-wiring	1,180	1,533	353
Structural surveys	60	71	11
Fencing Programme	200	324	124
Energy Efficiency	200	169	(31)
Kitchen Replacement Prog.	1,600	1,729	129
Project Works	450	418	(32)
Roofing / Roughcasting / external fabric	550	248	(302)
Stair Improvement Programme	50	-	(50)
Sheltered Housing	100	94	(6)
Roads / Walkway pre-adoption works	150	74	(76)
Dispersed Alarms	-	6	6
Local Initiatives:Projects	200	89	(111)
Window & Door Replacement Prog.	250	229	(21)
Bathroom Replacement	2,020	2,211	191
Extensions	250	158	(92)
Lead Water Pipes	10	32	22
Asbestos Works	450	225	(225)
IT Projects	5	-	(5)
Open Market Acquisition Remedial Works	375	325	(50)
Service Improvements	100	54	(46)
Unallocated Budget	97	-	(97)
Fees	821	-	(821)
TOTAL	12,118	10,608	(1,510)