



PERTH & KINROSS COUNCIL

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

2016/17

AUDITED

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MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

1. Introduction

This publication contains the financial statements of Perth and Kinross Council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2017.

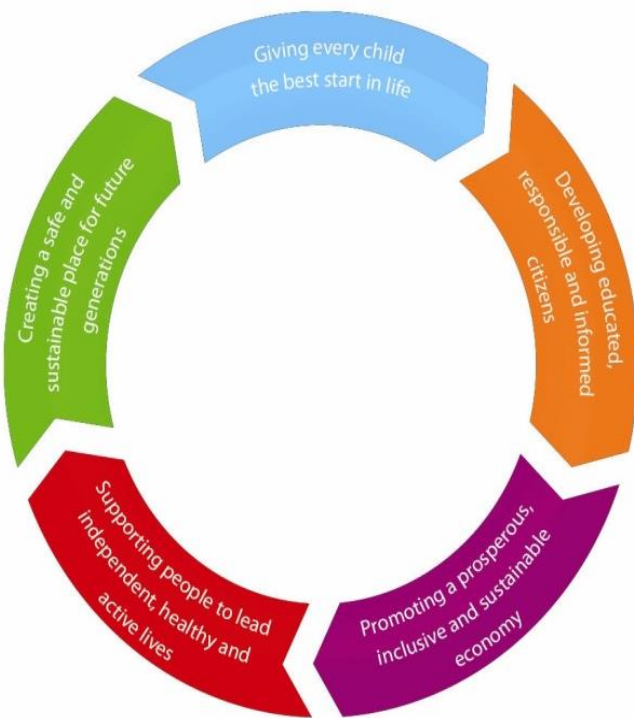
This management commentary outlines the key messages in relation to financial planning and performance for the year 2016/17 and how this has supported delivery of the Council's strategic objectives. This commentary also looks forward, outlining the future financial plans for the organisation and the challenges and risks which it will face as it strives to meet the needs of the people of Perth and Kinross.

A glossary of terms is set out from page 105.

2. Our Vision and Strategic Objectives

Perth and Kinross is situated in a central location in Scotland. It covers a geographical area of around 5,286 km², and has an estimated population of 150,680. Over the past 10 years (2006-2016), the area has experienced an 8.1% increase in its population. During the same time period the Scottish population experienced an increase of 5.3%. The latest population projections over the next 25 years show a 12% increase compared to 7% across Scotland.

Our vision is of a confident and ambitious Perth and Kinross, to which everyone can contribute and in which all can share. Through our strategic objectives set out within the [Corporate Plan 2013-18](#) and [SOA/ Community Plan 2013-23](#) we aim to maximise the opportunities available to our citizens to achieve their potential. At the heart of our vision is a desire to see investment in early intervention and prevention focused on building success and reducing the costs of failure. The Corporate Plan 2013 – 2018 states that -



“It is during our very earliest years and even pre-birth that a large part of the pattern for our future adult life is set. Giving every child the best start in life is a key opportunity to improve their chances of enjoying a positive future, regardless of their family circumstances. At the heart of our approach is a focus on enabling all children and young people to develop the skills and attributes required to be successful, take responsibility, make effective contributions to society and demonstrate a well-placed confidence about the things they do and say.

It is unacceptable that, because of a lack of income, families can be dragged into a cycle of deprivation or that older people can be deprived of the right to live in dignity. By removing barriers to employment, encouraging investment in business, skills and infrastructure and attracting new investment and employment into the area we are determined to address the root causes of poverty once and for all.

Reducing health inequalities is vital to achieving sustainable economic growth. If Perth and Kinross is to live up to its potential in terms of economic success, healthy life expectancy must increase – particularly among those whose lives are currently cut short due to deprivation or other inequalities.

Ensuring that Perth and Kinross is a place where everyone enjoys a pleasant and safe environment is important to the health and wellbeing of all our communities. We are committed to focusing our energies on tackling the issues which may negatively impact on communities and their environment to ensure they remain safe, strong and sustainable in the future”.

The Council recently endorsed the recommendations of the [Perth and Kinross Fairness Commission](#) which has produced a number of recommendations for the Community Planning Partnership that will create a specific and collective focus on tackling the causes and consequences of poverty and inequality across the area.

3. The Annual Accounts 2016/17

The Annual Accounts report the financial performance of the Council. Their main purpose is to demonstrate the stewardship of public funds which have been entrusted to it for the delivery of the Council's vision and strategic objectives. The requirements governing the format and content of the Councils' Annual Accounts are contained in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the 2016 Code). The 2016/17 Annual Accounts have been prepared in accordance with this Code.

4. The Financial Plan

As part of its medium term financial planning, Perth and Kinross Council approved balanced gross revenue budgets for 2016/17 to support the delivery of our strategic objectives within the General Fund (£419.4m) on 11 February 2016 and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) (£28.4m) on 27 January 2016. More recently the Council approved the [Medium Term Financial Plan](#) in October 2016, a [2017/18 Final and 2018/19 Provisional Revenue Budget](#) in February 2017 and an [updated HRA Budget](#) in January 2017. Councils need to account for their spending and income in a way which complies with our legislative responsibilities. Most day to day spending and income is recorded within the General Fund and the costs and income in relation to the management of our housing stock are recorded within the Housing Revenue Account.

Key to the delivery of Council Services is investment in the assets which are used to deliver these services (including schools, houses and infrastructure) and the utilisation of capital funding to stimulate development and regeneration in local areas. In 2016/17 the Council budgeted for capital investment of £81.3m on General Fund activities and £18.5m in respect of the Housing Revenue Account. This expenditure is funded from prudential borrowing, government grants, external funding, capital receipts, revenue contributions and earmarked reserves. The Council has in place a composite capital programme to 2023.

5. Performance Management

The Council continues to embed a performance management culture throughout the organisation. It uses a wide range of comprehensive and diverse performance information to manage performance and target service improvements for the people of Perth and Kinross. This is supported by its performance management system which effectively analyses data, tracks progress of indicators and identifies actions to provide and communicate regular and robust performance information to Elected Members and managers. Benchmarking is also used to compare our performance with other organisations to support change and improvement.

Performance is also monitored against strategic objectives on a regular basis at all levels of the Council and reported publicly via our [public performance reporting mechanisms](#). These include the Annual Public Performance Report; Service Annual and Six Month Performance Reports; online performance dashboards ('PK Performs') and the Council's evidence portal. By monitoring and reporting performance information in this way the Council is able to identify areas for improvement as well as celebrate key successes.

2016/17 Performance Summary

The Council considered individual Service Annual Performance reports on 28 June 2017 and it is anticipated that the Council's Annual Performance Report will be considered in October 2017. These reports provide comprehensive information on the Council's performance for 2016/17. The full range of performance information for 2016/17 can be accessed online at <http://www.pkc.gov.uk/pkperforms>. This includes the Council's Annual Performance Report, the online performance dashboard "PK Performs", Service level performance reports, benchmarking and links to further information. The website is updated with performance reports and data as it becomes available.

For 2016/17 the top performance outcomes are set out in the following table:

Objective	Outcome
<p>Giving every child the best start in life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, 205 families enrolled in an Incredible Years Group, a group work programme which helps parents of children who are displaying challenging behaviours to manage these behaviours more proactively. A review of the longer-term impact of this programme showed that 96% of the families contacted reported still feeling the benefits of the course between 6 months to 2 years after it had finished. • There are now 65 schools using the Bounce Back programme, aimed at promoting mental health resilience through the teaching and promotion of coping skills. • Our commitment to corporate parenting and ensuring the best outcomes for children and young people is resulting in greater numbers of young people electing to remain in foster care and full-time education beyond the age of 16 years and strong performance in maintaining contact with young people after they leave care. • A continued focus on early intervention and homeless prevention activity has enabled a further reduction in the number of families with children becoming homeless. • The Home First Transformation project has reinforced our commitment to improve outcomes by supporting families facing homelessness to move directly into suitable, settled accommodation. • We are an active partner in the prison's Children & Family Strategy Group which offers advice and support to families.

Objective	Outcome
Developing educated, responsible and informed citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures from Insight, the national benchmarking tool for the Senior Phase (S4-S6), show improving levels of literacy and numeracy across most measures and generally steady or improving attainment across all levels of ability. • 54% of all young people who depart school without achieving a level 6 (Higher grade) award are now leaving with at least one vocational qualification, up from 47% in 2015. • The Employment Connections Hub has supported 33 young people into employment through the Scottish Government's Employer Recruitment Incentive. The Council also created its own Recruitment Incentive which supported an additional 31 young people into employment. • Supported tenants to develop skills and confidence to become digitally included. • Delivered "Skills with Bills" training to support people manage their money. • The Employment Support Team has worked with 140 service users to find and sustain employment • Through Angel's Share a smart web based software package was introduced that helps users achieve greater independence, manage mood problems and reduce reliance on support.
Objective	Outcome
Promoting a prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have been ranked highly in Scotland for council tax collection rates for the past 3 years and made further improvement during 2016/17 with a rate of 97.3%. • The Rent 1st Campaign gives a clear message around the importance of paying rent and the range of support which can be provided in localities as well as promotion of budget accounts through the Credit Union and support from Welfare Rights. • Approval was given by Council on 22 June 2016 to advance City Deal joint working arrangements with Angus, Dundee City and Fife Councils. Other public sector agencies have also expressed support for the Tay Cities proposal and have asked to be involved in the governance and management of the City Deal. The bid has been submitted to the Scottish and UK Government. • The Council approved a range of short and longer term support for businesses and economic activity in Perth City. • This year saw a major step forward in the delivery of Perth's 'Cultural Quarter' with the improvements to Mill Street, Perth which will complement the re-development and expansion of Perth Theatre. • Events held in Perth City Centre in November and December 2016 generated a total net economic benefit of more than £1.62m alone according to an external evaluation of the success of Perth Winter Festival. • Five social media channels are currently used to promote Perth city and the surrounding area. • Overall participation levels in sport and culture remain high, with growth being seen in the use of Community Sports Hubs and Active Schools, and visitor numbers to museums increasing as a result of improvements to public programming policy. • The implementation of Local Community Planning Partnerships is a major transformation of local democratic processes, and will see partners working with communities and each other to deliver well-integrated services that meet local priorities and needs.
Objective	Outcome
Supporting people to lead independent, healthy and active lives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the year-end 100% of clients achieved the goals set out in their Outcome Focussed Assessment • 2,399 people (over 65 years of age) within 2016/17 have received care at home – amounting to 13,439 hours on average per week. • 3,853 are in receipt of support through Technology Enabled Care • Supported 881 people through the Reablement Service with 42% requiring no further ongoing support after the initial period of care.

Objective	Outcome
<p>Creating a safe and sustainable place for future generations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused on increasing the supply of social housing to meet the needs of our communities and met our target of 500 new builds in the last 5 years. • 928 council houses received upgraded central heating systems, 769 homes were fitted with tripled glazed windows and high security doors and 161 houses were fitted with supplementary “renewable” energy measures. • We managed 7,467 council tenancies and undertook 26,036 repairs with a 90% satisfaction rate. The average time taken to complete emergency repairs of 3.9hours. • 92% of Community Payback Order Unpaid Work Requirements were completed within agreed timescales. • 1,793 anti-social noise complaints were received in 2016/17 – a reduction of 22% over the previous year. • Community Environment Challenge funding applications of £100,000 have been received from groups in Crieff, Auchterarder, Pitlochry, Kinrosswood, St Fillans and Blackford aimed at leading and delivering projects which make a significant difference to their local environment. • The inaugural Norie-Miller Light Night Walks were successfully delivered with over 50,000 people visiting the free light show over 18 nights. • Work has commenced on one of the largest infrastructure projects in the Council’s history with Phase 1 of Perth Transport Futures (A9/A85 to Bertha Park). • The new Bleaton Hallet Bridge was opened on 18 November 2016 and new pedestrian bridges were erected in Alyth to replace those destroyed during the extreme flooding in July 2015. • The 5 Local Community Action Partnerships, consisting of local elected members, community representatives and senior managers from the Community Planning Partnership, have been working to identify local inequality issues and recently distributed a total of £103,480 to 96 community groups via local Participatory Budgeting events.

6. Financial Performance

Financial performance is part of the performance management culture with regular reporting to the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee. This section summarises the main elements for 2016/17.

Following publication in 2015 of CIPFA’s Telling the Story Review of the Presentation of Local Authority Financial Statements, the 2016 Code changed the segmental reporting arrangements for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and introduced the Expenditure and Funding Analysis. The new Expenditure and Funding Analysis brings local authority performance reported on the basis of expenditure measured under proper accounting practices together with statutorily defined charges to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account. Both the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Expenditure and Funding Analysis include a segmental analysis which requires local authorities to report performance on the basis of how they are structured and how they operate, monitor and manage financial performance. Therefore, local authorities are no longer required to report the cost of individual services in their Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the format specified in CIPFA’s Service Reporting Code of Practice. The 2016 Code also introduces a new streamlined Movement in Reserves Statement.

The 2016 Code requires full retrospective restatement of prior period figures in the new reporting format for the segmental section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Authorities are also required to provide a comparative year Expenditure and Funding Analysis and to restate the comparative year Movement in Reserves Statement consistent with the new streamlined presentation. There is, however, no impact on the Balance Sheet information as a result of this change in reporting and therefore a third Balance Sheet is not required.

The 2016 Code requires that Authorities present the segmental analysis on the basis of the organisational structure under which they operate. Additionally, the 2016 Code requires that if a local authority changes the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements, the authority shall reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. The Council has implemented the new reporting structure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, the Group Income and Expenditure Account and the revised Movement in Reserves Statement with the prior year being restated to bring it into line with the financial reporting arrangements of the Council.

Although the Expenditure and Funding Analysis reflects the main variances for operational reporting the Council’s Comprehensive Income and Expenditure reflects proper accounting practice. As a result there are some major variances between years for individual Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. For example there is a reduction in Education and Children’s Service Expenditure of £16.7million between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The majority of this relates to a revaluation of the school estate of £19.4m. The Council’s taxation and non-specific grant income has also reduced by £23 million. This reflects a reduction in the Council’s government funding of £7.1 million due to reduced funding from the Scottish Government and capital grants and contributions of £13.9 million due to the Council receiving significant capital grant funding in 2015/16 in respect of flooding works. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement movements are not directly comparable with the movements in the Expenditure and Funding analysis.

a) General Fund Revenue Expenditure for 2016/17

In 2016/17 the Council incurred actual net expenditure on Services of £303.237m (which is the Cost of Services disclosed in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 26). When Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income, Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure and Other Operating Income and Expenditure are included there was a net Surplus on the Provision of Services of £9.032m.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis information on page 41 and 42 sets out adjustments between the net Surplus on the Provision of Services of £9.032m included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the net expenditure charged to the General Fund & HRA below of £5.016m. The adjustments of £14.048m represent the difference between the net expenditure of the Council that is chargeable to taxation and rents and the figures reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The surplus in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is set out in the way in which the Council organises itself and manages financial performance.

The following table sets out adjustments to the most recently approved Revenue Budget (19 April 2017) to ensure that budget and actual figures are comparable. These include property recharges (utilities and maintenance), service strategy and regulation, external income and capital accounting adjustments. On a comparable basis the table shows a net under spend of £7.361m which is explained in further detail below.

	Updated Budget Per Revenue Monitoring Report No.4	Virements	Capital Accounting Adjustments	Revised Budget	Net Expend. Charged to the General Fund & HRA Balances per Expend. & Funding Analysis	Variance
	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
COUNCIL SERVICES						
Education & Children's Services	158,763	7,740	(9,861)	156,642	153,750	(2,892)
Health & Social Care	49,501	572	0	50,073	49,226	(847)
Housing & Community Safety	15,817	(1,795)	560	14,582	14,323	(259)
The Environment Service	62,779	(7,759)	(5,811)	49,209	47,526	(1,683)
Corporate & Democratic Services	14,468	(1,466)	0	13,002	12,652	(350)
Culture Services	10,489	264	0	10,753	9,908	(845)
Housing Revenue Account	0	(336)	(5,923)	(6,259)	(6,277)	(18)
Valuation Joint Board	1,166	0	0	1,166	1,161	(5)
Non Distributed Costs	1,551	0	0	1,551	1,441	(110)
NET COST OF SERVICES	314,534	(2,780)	(21,035)	290,719	283,710	(7,009)
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant	(315,385)	2,216	0	(313,169)	(313,748)	(579)
Finance / Investment / Other	12,627	564	21,035	34,226	35,054	828
Use of General Fund per Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	11,776	0	0	11,776	5,016	(6,760)
Contributions from other Reserves	(927)	0	0	(927)	(1,528)	(601)
Use of General Fund Balances	10,849	0	0	10,849	3,488	(7,361)

The under spend on the net cost of Services of £7.009m is comparable with the revenue monitoring positions that have regularly been presented to the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee throughout the financial year. The following section provides a more detailed explanation of the final year end outturns.

Education & Children's Services delivered an under spend of £2.9m. The main reasons for this are -

- In respect of the Devolved School Management (DSM) Scheme there was a £1.1m under spend reflecting underspends on staff costs (teachers and support staff) (£700,000) and supplies & services (educational materials) (£200,000) and additional income (secondments / contributions towards activities / grants / school meals and school lets) (£200,000). These resources will be carried forward by schools into 2017/18.
- In terms of non-DSM budgets there were further over and under spends as follows:
 - Staff under spends (£1.6m) were delivered across the whole Service.
 - Under spends on property costs due to reduced utilities recharges (£550,000) and savings on PPP unitary charges (£80,000) due to lower inflation together with other savings (£90,000) were partially offset by additional repairs and maintenance costs (£220,000).
 - Savings on supplies and services (£500,000) due in the main to the approved carry forward of Evidence to Success funding to future financial years when the expenditure will be incurred.
 - Other net under spends on pupil and staff transport and transfer payments delivered further savings (£150,000).
 - The Service also generated additional income (£500,000) from a number of sources including grant funding, school meals and external recharges.
 - An over spend on foster care (£850,000) due to high levels of demand for this care.
 - A net over spend on Additional Support Needs / Emotional & Behavioural services (£600,000) due to increased pressure to place young people outside the Council's mainstream care / educational provision.

Health & Social Care delivered an under spend of around £850,000. The final under spend was achieved after the Council approved the carry forward of £1.4m in the Reserves of Perth and Kinross Integration Joint Board and earmarked £598,000 in its own Reserves for future health and social care transformation. The final under spend differs from that reported to Perth and Kinross Integration Joint Board due to property maintenance costs not directly allocated to the Board. Therefore the total under spend of £2.850m on health and social care is explained in more detail below:

- In relation to Older People's Services there was an under spend of £2m as follows:
 - External residential placements (£500,000) due to the accelerated delivery of approved savings, a reduction in the number of "crisis" placements and a higher turnover of clients than originally budgeted.
 - Local Authority residential homes (£500,000) due to staff slippage in excess of budget, additional income due to the mix of clients and a property maintenance charge that was less than the allocated budget.
 - In the provision of Day Care there was an under spend (£200,000) due to additional staff slippage and the accelerated delivery of approved savings.
 - Within the Access and Locality Teams there were under spends (£250,000) on staff costs as the Service is transformed to locality team models that will more closely meet the needs of communities.
 - In Care at Home there was an under spend (£150,000) due to delays in recruitment and a shortage of external supply in the local market.
 - Across the remainder of the Service there were underspends (£400,000) including the accelerated delivery of approved savings and under spends on occupational therapy services and direct payments.
- In Learning Disabilities the under spend of £600,000 is derived from -
 - Direct Payments (£150,000) due to lower than anticipated levels of uptake for this service.
 - Day Opportunities (£250,000) due to additional staff slippage and a reduced property maintenance recharge.
 - The accelerated delivery of approved savings contributed further to the balance of the under spend in Learning Disabilities (£200,000).
- The other functions within Health and Social Care including Mental Health, Community Care Management and Other Community Care Services contributed to the remaining under spend (£250,000).

Housing & Community Safety delivered an under spend of approximately £260,000 which is made up of over and under spends as follows -

- Finance and Support Services underspend (£690,000) was derived from staff slippage in excess of budgeted levels; additional income including statutory additions and the accelerated delivery of approved savings.

- In Housing there was an over spend (£300,000) on temporary accommodation as the new Homefirst service delivery model was rolled out on a phased basis.
- Other over spends (£130,000) within Community Safety and Strategic Support contributed to the final position.

The Environment Service under spent by £1.7m. There were over and under spends in the following functions -

- In Operations the under spend (£300,000) was delivered from savings on fuel costs (both price and consumption) and staff slippage in excess of budget.
- The Property Division delivered a net under spend (£200,000) due to savings on energy costs as a result of lower prices partially offset by the non-achievement of professional fee income targets.
- Fleet Management under spent (£225,000), primarily, due to reduced borrowing costs on the vehicle replacement programme.
- Within the Roads Division the net under spend (£410,000) was derived from staff slippage in excess of budgeted levels, additional income from statutory site notices, savings on street lighting energy costs and a further under spend on winter maintenance (in excess of the amount of £450,000 reported to Committee in April 2017). The total under spend on winter maintenance was £540,000 due to a milder than average winter.
- Planning and Development's under spend (£260,000) was primarily the result of additional staff slippage and a rephasing of expenditure on a number of projects partially offset by the non-achievement of planning and building warrant income targets.
- In Regulation the under spend (£155,000) was in relation to additional staff slippage.
- The remaining functions across the Service (Community Greenspace, Bereavement Services, Waste Strategy and other corporate budgets) delivered further net under spends (£150,000).

In **Culture Services** there was an under spend of £800,000 as follows –

- The primary reason for this under spend was a rephasing of the budgeted contribution of £609,000 from the 2016/17 Revenue Budget for the redevelopment of Perth Theatre. This funding will now not be required until 2017/18 and it is anticipated that this amount will be earmarked for the redevelopment of the theatre by the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee in September 2017.

In addition, included under **Taxation and Non-Specific Grant, Finance Investment & Other** and **Contributions from Other Reserves** there is a further net under spend of £352,000 of which the majority is generated from additional Council Tax receipts in 2016/17, primarily, due to an increase in the number of Band D equivalent chargeable properties.

General Fund and Housing Revenue Balances reduced by £3.488m to £52.202m. When the Housing Revenue Account Balance of £800,000 and the earmarked Reserves of £35.859m that are set out on page 44 are excluded this leaves an uncommitted General Fund Balance of £15.543m or 4.6% of the net updated 2017/18 Revenue Budget.

b) Composite Capital Budget and Housing Revenue Account 2016/17

A summary of the Council's capital expenditure is reflected within Note 35 to the Core Financial Statements on page 68. Total gross capital expenditure in 2016/17 was £94,199,000, comprising £25,234,000 on the Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and £68,965,000 on the Council's Composite (General Fund) Programme. The gross expenditure includes:

- £15,313,000 on School Upgrades, including new primary schools in Alyth, Kinross and Tulloch.
- £24,618,000 on Roads & Transport projects, including Structural Maintenance, Bridge Refurbishments, Road Junction/Access Improvements and Road Safety measures.
- £29,034,000 on various environmental improvements (£2,558,000); Flood Prevention measures (£5,092,000); Perth Theatre Upgrade (£7,432,000); Community Care projects (£966,000) and property upgrades & energy efficiency schemes (£7,814,000). The balance of £5,172,000 relates to expenditure on other property, equipment and IT-related works.
- £25,234,000 on the HRA including expenditure on affordable housing (£7,608,000), Central Heating, Rewiring, Double Glazing and Energy Efficiency Schemes (£8,268,000), and External Works (£5,360,000).

Capital expenditure is funded by borrowing, asset sales, grants, other capital receipts, and Revenue Budget contributions. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR, i.e. the underlying requirement to borrow for capital purposes) as at 31 March 2017 was £455,232,000. Actual debt was £404,833,000, comprising long-term borrowing (£286,958,000) and a PPP liability (£117,875,000). The ratio of borrowing to the CFR for 2016/17 was therefore unchanged at 88.9% (2015/16 88.9%). During the year the CFR increased by £44,141,000, reflecting the capital expenditure above, less capital receipts, grants and contributions and principal loan repayments.

c) General Fund Reserves

As at 31 March 2017 the Council had uncommitted General Fund balances of £15.543m which represented 4.6% of the Council's updated 2017/18 Revenue Budget. Council policy as set out in the Reserves Strategy approved by Council on 22 February 2017 is to retain uncommitted reserves of between 2% and 4% of net revenue expenditure over the medium term and it is not currently considered imprudent to maintain uncommitted Reserves above 4%. The Council's Reserves Strategy will continue to be reviewed, particularly as the level of total Reserves is expected to reduce due to the delivery of commitments over the next few years. Full details of the Council's General Fund Reserves are shown on page 25 and pages 64 to 67 of the Financial Statements, along with information on future commitments.

The Reserves position is summarised as follows:

	£'000		£'000
General Fund	(51,402)	Revaluation Reserve	(278,190)
Housing Revenue Account	(800)	Capital Adjustments Account	(308,251)
Capital Fund	(23,615)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	11,124
Renewal and Repair Fund	(283)	Pensions Reserve	249,939
Insurance Fund	(2,844)	Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	5,482
Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,326)	TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES	(319,896)
Capital Grants Unapplied	(87)		
TOTAL USABLE RESERVES	(80,357)	TOTAL RESERVES	(400,253)

The Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet on page 27 summarises the Council's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2017 and explanatory notes are provided from page 30. Total net assets have decreased by £37.934m to £400.253m. Long Term Assets increased by £98.439m, current assets reduced by £5.975m, current liabilities increased by £4.483m and long term liabilities increased by £125.915m. The major changes in the Council's Balance Sheet between 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017 are explained in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Long Term Assets

The value of Property, Plant and Equipment increased by £100.601m primarily due to the continuation of the major capital investment being undertaken by the Council described above.

Current Assets

Short Term Debtors reduced by £2.123m mainly due to a decrease in trade receivables being slightly offset by increases in grants and recharges in relation to Other Entities including NHS Bodies and Central Government and the increase in the provision for Council Tax bad debts. The level of Short Term Investments decreased by £20.072m whilst the level of Cash or Cash Equivalents, increased by £16.121m mainly due to an increase in the Authority's Short Term Deposits (£16.696m). This is as a result of placing a larger proportion of short term cash flow surpluses in instant access or short term deposit facilities, due to low interest rates and liquidity requirements.

Current Liabilities

Short Term Borrowing increased £0.703m reflecting the short term element of the debt maturity profile. Short Term Creditors increased £2.669m primarily due to amounts payable to NHS bodies, Central Government Grant and various movements in Trade Creditors. Current provisions have also increased £1.111m, further details are provided at Note 29.

Long Term Liabilities

Other Long Term Liabilities increased by £125.915m primarily due to movements in the net pension liability (£88.118m) and the increase in Long Term Borrowing of £37.797m reflecting the maturity profile of existing debt and the new borrowing undertaken to fund Capital expenditure in 2016/17. The net pension liability increased primarily due to changes in assumptions in relation to discount rates (increase in liabilities of £156.5m), levels of inflation (increase in liabilities of £53.8m) and future pay awards (reduction in liabilities of £22.1m) and a return on assets less interest of £112.019m.

The Council's annual Treasury Management Strategy outlines the Council's policy in relation to borrowing and investment. This is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Treasury Management in Local Authorities. The majority of the Council's borrowing comes from market loans and from borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board. Further details are provided at Note 39.

Pensions Reserve

International Accounting Standard 19 Revised (IAS19R) requires the disclosure of the Council's share of Tayside Pension Fund's assets and liabilities, both current and future. The information disclosed in the accounts is provided to the Council by the Pension Fund's actuaries following the annual valuation of the Fund. The position at 31 March 2017 indicates a net liability of £249.939m compared to a net pension liability of £161.821m on 31 March 2016 due to changes in the assumptions listed above. This liability is based on a snapshot valuation at 31 March 2017 and is a result of prevailing market conditions at that date. Triennial valuations of the Fund are carried out with the last valuation having taken place at 31 March 2017. Employer's contributions are currently 17% of pensionable pay. For more information see Note 18.

Provisions, Contingencies and Write Offs

The Council made provision for a number of eventualities which may have a material effect on the financial position of the Council. The reasons for the provisions are outlined in Note 30 on page 64.

There were a number of write-offs of debt and stock during the year which were approved by the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee on 21 June 2017 - [Authority to Write Off Debts and Obsolete Stock - June 2017](#).

No significant events occurred between the Balance Sheet date and the date the Head of Finance signed the accounts which would have a material impact on the 2016/17 Unaudited Annual Accounts.

d) Accounting Ratios

The following financial indicators have been developed to provide an indication of the sustainability and affordability of the Council's financial plans.

FINANCIAL INDICATOR	2016/17	2015/16	PURPOSE
Uncommitted General Fund Reserve as a proportion of Annual Budgeted Net Expenditure	4.6%	4.0%	Reflects the level of funding available to manage financial risk / unplanned expenditure.
Movement in the Uncommitted General Fund Balance	£2.082m	£0.151m	Reflects the extent to which the Council has increased / (decreased) its Uncommitted General Fund Reserve.
Council Tax – In Year Collection Rate	97.3%	97.3%	Demonstrates the Council's effectiveness in collecting council tax debt.
Ratio of Council Tax Income to Overall Level of Funding	20.8%	19.5%	This reflects the Council's capacity to vary expenditure by raising Council Tax Income.
Capital Financing Requirement	£455.232m	£411.091m	Measurement of requirement to borrow for capital purposes.
External Debt Levels	£404.833m	£365.368m	Actual borrowing for capital investment purposes.
Capital Financing Requirement Ratio	88.9%	88.9%	Measurement of prudence in relation to borrowing levels – borrowing only to invest in capital.
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	6.9%	6.1%	Measurement of the Council's ability to fund borrowing costs.

e) Financial Statements

The primary financial statements presented within the Annual Accounts are as follows:

- The **Expenditure and Funding Analysis** compares the net expenditure that is chargeable to taxation and rents and reconciles it to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The service analysis for both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are now both provided in the way in which the Council organises itself and manages financial performance.
- The **Movement in Reserves Statement** reports movements on the different reserves held by the Council analysed into Usable Reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and Unusable Reserves.
- The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** reports the accounting cost of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations which may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.
- The **Balance Sheet** brings together all the assets and liabilities of the Council. It is a statement of the resources of the Council and the means by which they have been financed. It is also a report on the Council's financial position at a particular point in time and represents a snapshot of its financial affairs at the close of the year expressed in accounting terms.
- The **Cash Flow Statement** summarises the inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents arising from transactions with third parties on both day to day revenue transactions and capital activities. Cash is defined for the purpose of this statement as cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand less overdrafts repayable on demand. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with an insignificant risk of change in value.

The Code also requires the following to be included within the Annual Accounts:

- The **Statement of Responsibilities for the Annual Accounts** explains the responsibilities of the Council and of the Head of Finance as they relate to the Annual Accounts.
- The **Notes to the Financial Statements** provide further information on the above financial statements.
- The **Annual Governance Statement** explains how the Council has complied with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) / Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) standard for good corporate governance and meets the requirements of relevant legislation and current good practice.
- The **Remuneration Report** provides details of the Council's remuneration of its senior councillors and senior officers with regard to salary, taxable expenses and pension benefits and states how remuneration arrangements are managed. The report also provides information on exit packages agreed by the Council during the financial year.

Supplementary Financial Statements

The supplementary financial statements are as follows:

- The **Housing Revenue Account** shows the major elements of housing revenue account expenditure and how these are funded by rents and other income.
- The **Council Tax Income Account** reports the gross and net income from Council Tax, together with details of the number of properties on which Council Tax is levied, and the charge per property.
- The **Non-Domestic Rates Income Account** shows the gross and net income from non-domestic rates and details the amount payable to the national non domestic pool, and resulting net income for the financial year to the Council that is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- The **Charitable Trusts** statement includes the summary Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet of those Charitable Trusts and Endowments administered by the Council.
- The **Common Good** statement includes the summary Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the Common Good Funds administered by the Council.
- The **Group Accounts** incorporate the share of the Council's Managed Funds, Subsidiaries and Associates into the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Group Balance Sheet, Group Cash Flow Statement and include the Reconciliation of the Single Entity (Council) Surplus or Deficit for the year to the Group Surplus or Deficit.

7. Financial Outlook, Risks and Plans for the Future

The UK economy is going through a period of rising inflation and lower growth, which together with the uncertainties surrounding the outcome of "Brexit" negotiations, makes it difficult to forecast the financial outlook for the public sector.

This uncertainty further exacerbates the pressures which continue to face public sector expenditure at a UK and Scottish level with further reductions in government funding predicted over the medium term. In addition the continued uncertainty around the full impact of the European Union Referendum and the recent UK General Election adds further layers of uncertainty over future levels of public sector funding. The impact of these on the Council will be considered in the updates of the Medium Term Financial Plan and Revenue & Capital Budgets and factored into future projections.

The Council approved its latest [Medium Term Financial Plan 2017-22](#) in October 2016. This Plan provided an update on the latest projections for the Council across a number of variables including reductions in funding, population growth and an increase in the number of older people with more complex care needs. In February 2017 the Scottish Government announced a one year financial settlement for local government that was more favourable than the planning assumptions used in the Medium Term Financial Plan due to the provision of extra revenue and capital funding and changes to the distribution of additional Council Tax income (from banding changes). The Medium Term Financial Plan reflects sound financial planning by the Council and is critical for the sustainability of key services and the financial stability of the Council. The Council's Reserves Strategy is another key element of its financial planning. It is anticipated that the updated Medium Term Financial Plan will be considered by the Council in October 2017.

Perth and Kinross Council continues to take appropriate action to address the challenging financial climate and the reductions in funding that we anticipate will continue over the next few years. This is underpinned by the regular updating of the Medium Term Financial Plan and by the availability of good quality financial information.

In February 2017 the Council approved a [two year Revenue Budget 2017/18 and 2018/19](#) – final for 2017/18 and provisional for 2018/19. There is still significant uncertainty around the level and conditions associated with the funding that the Council will receive beyond 2017/18 and this may have a significant impact on the final Revenue Budget that is set for 2018/19.

The Council approved the Composite Capital Budget 2016/17 - 2022/23 at its meeting on 22 June 2016. The HRA Capital Budget for 2017/18 - 2021/22 was approved by the Housing & Health Committee on 25 January 2017. Further updates and refinements to these budgets have been approved in subsequent Strategic Policy and Resources Committees. The Council's capital plans include major transport infrastructure improvements in North/West Perth, as well as provision for a new school campus. Also included are various school replacements and refurbishments to address the school estate and increasing school rolls; road network improvements; various Flood Prevention Schemes and the development of Perth City Centre cultural attractions and improvements. Other ongoing expenditure includes road safety measures, parks and public spaces improvements, waste reduction & recycling and property improvements. The HRA Investment Programme 2017/18 to 2021/22 continues to focus upon the provision of new affordable housing and the enhancement of the existing housing stock, including energy efficiency and external fabric maintenance.

The Capital Financing Requirement is estimated to peak at £715,809,000 in 2023/24 under current approved plans. The annual cost of servicing the borrowing and PPP liabilities is being managed through the Capital Fund Strategy within the Medium Term Financial Plan. This assumes an annual increase in the Loan Charges budget by £1,000,000 which will ensure the Council's plans remain affordable, prudent and sustainable.

The 2015/16 Management Commentary included reference to a proposed change in accounting policy affecting the measurement of Highways Network Assets. However the 2016 Code of Practice does not include this change and therefore Highways Network Assets will continue to be included in the financial statements on a historic cost basis only.

a) Transformation

The Council continues to experience an unprecedented period of change. This includes addressing the greatest financial challenges in a generation, preparing for substantial population increase in Perth and Kinross, managing rising demand for services and managing the most significant change in public service since the creation of the welfare state – the integration of health and social care – as part of a larger public service reform agenda. The ways we deliver services are increasingly complex and require much greater leadership and flexibility from Elected Members and staff.

Councils' revenue funding from the Scottish Government is projected to further reduce in future years and therefore the Council must continue to deliver significant changes in the way services are delivered.

The Council's Transformation Programme 2015-2020 ensures that it will continue to be prepared to overcome these challenges and to deliver vital services to those in its communities who need them most. To respond effectively to these challenges the Council will be more innovative, creative, flexible and entrepreneurial. To achieve this £8.2m of non-recurring funding has been committed to support transformation and a programme of transformation reviews is well underway.

The Council welcomes a new age of working together with our Community Planning partners, with its communities and with the business and voluntary sectors in its area. It will jointly face the challenges whilst remaining focussed on building a better place to live, work and visit, and protecting the most vulnerable in our communities.

b) Risk Management

The effective management of risk in the Council's activities is a vital part of supporting the delivery of positive outcomes for Perth and Kinross, and is a key part of the Council's strategic improvement framework.

The new [Risk Management Policy, Strategy and Framework](#) was approved by the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee on 8 February 2017 and reflects the changing circumstances facing the Council. The revised risk management framework has been developed based on best practice industry standards including the International Standard in Risk Management – ISO: 31000 and the Office of Governance & Commerce (OGC) Management of Risk Guidance (MoR) and guidance from the Association of Local Authority Risk Managers, (ALARM) and is set out in 4 parts:

- Risk Management Policy - statement of the Council's commitment to effective risk management;
- Risk Management Strategy – articulates our overall approach to risk and provides a detailed risk hierarchy;
- Risk Management Appetite Statement – describes the levels of risk the Council is prepared to tolerate in pursuit of our objectives; and
- Risk Management Process Guide - details how the risk management process will be carried out at an operational level.

c) Workforce Management

The Council values its commitment to its people. It is reliant on the skills, dedication and passion of its employees in delivering essential services to the people, businesses and communities of Perth and Kinross and in delivering efficiencies and transformation to prepare for the future. The Council is planning for a smaller workforce in future – however, it has continued to invest in building the capability and capacity in its workforce through learning and development opportunities, boosting productivity, encouraging innovation and creativity, embracing agility, digital technology and promoting wellbeing and resilience. These commitments will enable it to match its ambition for transforming services, growing the economy, reducing inequalities, protecting the vulnerable and supporting young people to be all they can be.

Financial pressures, demand for Council services, changing demographics and public service reform informed the development of the Council's third transformation programme and continue to drive efficiencies, service redesign and rationalisation which in turn determine workforce requirements. The Council's Building Ambition - Transformation

Strategy 2015-20 sets out how it will transform services along with an Organisational Development (OD) Framework. The OD Framework ensures that the Council continues to harness the talent of its people based around the Learn Innovate Grow principles. These principles act as enablers for transforming the organisation and reinforce the commitment to developing its organisational culture.

A corporate approach to workforce planning as set out in the Corporate Workforce Plan 2013-18 ensures that the Council maintains a balanced and skilled workforce. Young people are its future leaders. Over the last five years the Council has increased the range and number of opportunities for young people to train and work, targeting investment to areas of growth, hard to fill posts and to young people who experience challenges in life. There has been a 73% increase in young people aged between 16 and 24 within the Council's workforce between 2009 and 2017. And achievement rates for young people in gaining qualifications, going on to further education and finding employment remain high and in excess of 90%. The quality of provision for young people has been recognised by Investors in Young People who awarded the Council the Gold Standard.

Workforce planning is an ongoing and iterative process. A new workforce plan for the next five years is being developed for approval by the Council by the end of 2017. This will build on recent successful programmes to retrain employees for hard to fill posts. The second Learn to Teach programme enrolled 7 more staff in March 2017. Delivered in partnership with the University of Dundee, the programme will train 20 additional teachers over the next two years for Council schools and help address national recruitment shortages. Dual registration for teaching staff is also helping to improve flexibility across primary and secondary schools. Similar programmes are underway with Perth College for social care. Alongside marketing campaigns using social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, the Council is trying to reach a wider audience to attract people into these rewarding careers. Another key component of the workforce plan will be talent management which will take the Council's investment in staff to a new level designed to retain staff with the skills and attitudes required for the future.

The Council's plans include enabling projects which are helping to prepare employees and the organisation for the future – positive career choices, job families, job design, keeping staff in the loop (communication through change) and more effective processes for workforce flexibility. It recognises that learning is fundamental to growth and continues to organise sharing of knowledge, skills and expertise. Leadership development has continued with Business Breakfasts, Senior Manager Briefings, coaching skills and a collaborative leadership development programme with neighbouring councils. Together these initiatives help develop and nurture talent to meet future requirements.

The workforce management strategy is inherently linked to the Council's Transformation Programme and our Medium Term Financial Plan. Since 2009, the Council has implemented a range of workforce management measures which are designed to make the best use of opportunities to reshape the workforce on an on-going basis, enable service redesign and deliver a leaner workforce while avoiding compulsory redundancies as far as possible. It has successfully used voluntary severance schemes as a means of reshaping the workforce, making significant recurring annual savings through volunteers who seek to exit the organisation. This approach recognises the importance of managing staff costs and also recognises and values the contribution of our employees, as described within our annual workforce report Building Ambition – A Workforce For the 21st Century (Report 16/562).

A significant strand of the workforce management measures is enhancing capacity and improving performance, which is focussed on the health and wellbeing of employees, building resilience and ensuring that everyone is at work and being supported to perform to the best of their ability. Effectively, this recognises that as well as reducing the size and cost of our workforce, it is also important to maximise productivity.

In 2016/17 the average days lost to sickness absence per full time equivalent (fte) employee were 7.8 days for teachers and 9.6 days for other council staff (this compares with 7.9 days and 9.7 days respectively in 2015/16). The reduction in sickness absence levels for both groups is a reflection of positive support to prevent and minimise sickness absence in future and effective sickness absence management, making use of occupational health advice, counselling and physio where appropriate.

The Council's positive people practices for wellbeing have been recognised through the award of Healthy Working Lives – Silver Award, Carer Positive Kitemark and being an Accredited Living Wage Employer. The Council endorsed the Fair Work Framework in May 2016 and embarked on a programme of consultation and engagement with employees and their trade union representatives on improvements in our employment practices and arrangements. This work is strongly connected to the outcomes from the Fairness Commission within Perth and Kinross and recognises the role of the leadership for the Council as one of the area's largest employers.

8. Supplementary Information

(a) Group Accounts

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom requires the Council to produce group financial statements where it has an interest in entities that meet the definition of subsidiary, associate or joint venture. The Group results are presented alongside the results for the Council in the Annual Accounts. Further details of the associated entities that have been incorporated into the financial statements can be found on page 94.

The Council has an interest in six organisations (detailed on page 94) that do not form part of the main Accounts which includes Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd. and the Perth & Kinross Integration Joint Board for the first time. The Council includes the results of these organisations in its Group Accounts due to the significant influence it has over their financial and operating practices. The Council also includes Charitable Trusts administered and controlled by the Council and Common Good Funds as managed funds within the Group Accounts.

In accordance with the Code, the 2016/17 Group Accounts Statements are included on pages 89 to 93. The basis for consolidation is set out in the Notes to the Group Accounts Statements on pages 94 to 96. The effect of consolidation is to reduce the Council's net assets by £2.586m resulting in a Group Balance Sheet showing net assets of £397.667m at 31 March 2017 as set out on page 91. This position reflects the Council's share of the pension liabilities of the Associate included within the Group Balance Sheet.

(b) Common Good and Charitable Trust Funds

Common Good Funds are administered by the local authority for the general benefit of the relevant communities. Overall the Common Good Funds recorded an in year deficit of £0.009m which, when applied to the surplus brought forward, results in an accumulated revenue surplus as at 31 March 2017 of £1.985m.

Details of income and expenditure accounts and balance sheets can be found on pages 87 and 88 of the Annual Accounts. These funds are subject to similar accounting policies and procedures to those that are applied to the Council's main accounts. The main source of income to Common Good Funds is rent.

The Council also administers a number of charitable Trust Funds. Details of income and expenditure accounts and balance sheets can be found on page 86 of these Annual Accounts. Overall the Trust Funds recorded an in year surplus of £0.111m which, when applied to the surplus brought forward, results in an accumulated surplus as at 31 March 2017 of £3.191m.

Perth and Kinross Council's Trust Funds, for which the Council is the sole trustee, also have to prepare their own Trustees' Annual Report and these are separately available on the Council website.

(c) Public Private Partnerships

In September 2000 the Council entered into a 25 year PPP contract for the construction, maintenance and operation of office accommodation and a carpark. In 2016/17 the Council paid £2.748m to the contractor under the terms of the contract.

Between 2009 and 2012 six school campuses were also brought into operation at Blairgowrie, Glenearn, Loch Leven, Strathearn, North Inch and Breadalbane. The contractor's obligation was to construct the schools and is to maintain them to a pre agreed standard. In 2016/17 the Council paid £15.432m to the contractor under the terms of the contract.

9. Conclusion

The Council has continued to demonstrate sound financial management in 2016/17 by delivering services with the resources which are available to it. The pressures being experienced by Services in relation to demand are known and plans are in place to mitigate them. They have also been reflected in the medium and long term financial plans.

We know we will face many challenges in the future from the combined effect of reduced resources; increasing demands and expectations for our services. Yet we are confident that by working more creatively with all our residents and partners, we will not only embrace these challenges but will improve our performance and service delivery.

10. Acknowledgements

As in previous years, we would like to acknowledge the significant work of the finance team in producing the annual accounts and thank colleagues across the Council for their continuing support.

Bernadette Malone
Chief Executive
Perth & Kinross Council

Councillor Ian Campbell
Leader of the Council
Perth & Kinross Council

Stewart Mackenzie
Head of Finance
Perth & Kinross Council

Date: 27 September 2017

Date: 27 September 2017

Date: 27 September 2017

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2016/17

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Good governance is key to the success of Perth & Kinross Council in delivering its corporate and community objectives and being recognised as an ambitious, high performing Council. It supports better informed decision making, the efficient use and management of our resources, high quality performance, greater scrutiny and accountability, resulting in better outcomes for the communities we serve.
- 1.2 The purpose of the Governance Statement is to give assurance to the people of Perth & Kinross, our Elected Members, staff, partner agencies and other stakeholders that our governance arrangements are effective and our system of internal control is robust.

2 Scope of Responsibility

- 2.1 As a public body, the Council must act in the public interest at all times. It must behave with integrity, conduct its business in accordance with the rule of the law and demonstrate a strong commitment to ethical values. We must demonstrate and ensure that public money is used economically, efficiently, and effectively to deliver sustainable outcomes for the people of Perth & Kinross
- 2.2 The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 also places a specific duty on the Council to make arrangements to secure best value and ensure continuous improvement in terms of the services it delivers to our communities.
- 2.3 A comprehensive and robust governance framework is integral to the Council's ability to discharge these responsibilities and deliver good outcomes. The Annual Governance Statement seeks to provide assurance that our governance framework is appropriate, adequate and effective in enabling the Council to deliver good outcomes and manage risk.
- 2.4 As well as providing assurance as to the effectiveness of the governance arrangements in place for the Council, this Annual Governance Statement also covers the six organisations that are included in the Council's Group Accounts.
- Live Active Leisure Limited (subsidiary)
 - Horsecross Arts Limited (subsidiary)
 - Culture Perth & Kinross Limited (subsidiary)
 - Tayside Valuation Joint Board (associate)
 - Tayside Contracts (associate)
 - Perth & Kinross Integrated Joint Board (joint venture)

3 The purpose of the Governance Framework

- 3.1 Our governance framework comprises the rules, resources, systems, processes, culture and values designed to help us achieve our strategic objectives and provide effective, good quality services in the most cost effective way possible.
- 3.2 A crucial part of the governance framework is the system of internal control which is designed to manage the risk of a failure to the achievement of our intended outcomes.
- 3.3 The Council manages risk through a continuous process of identification, assessment, evaluation, prioritisation and mitigation. We evaluate risk on the basis of likelihood and impact in both financial and non-financial terms. We do however need to mitigate and manage risk proportionately; recognising that risk can never be eliminated completely and that only reasonable assurance can ever be given.
- 3.4 The purpose of the governance framework therefore is to ensure that we are using all of our resources effectively to deliver good outcomes for our communities and to provide assurance that we are indeed doing the right things, for the right people at the right time in an open, honest and accountable way.

4 Our Governance Framework

- 4.1 We recognise that the following are fundamental elements of good governance within public sector organisations:-
- Vision, direction & purpose
 - Leadership, Culture & Values
 - Stakeholder Engagement
 - Organisational Development
 - Effective Decision Making
 - Internal Controls
 - Scrutiny & Accountability

- 4.2 These fundamental elements of our governance framework reflect and seek to embed the principles of good governance within the International Framework: Delivering Good Governance in the Public Sector developed by CIPFA and the International Federation of Accountants, now incorporated into the 2016 CIPFA Framework for Delivering Good Governance in Local Government, namely:
- Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits
 - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law
 - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement
 - Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it
 - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes
 - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management
 - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability
- 4.3 Our governance arrangements are underpinned by the fundamental principles of good governance, the requirements of legislation and best practice and can be summarised as:
- Our vision is the achievement of the shared priorities and intended outcomes for the citizens of Perth & Kinross defined in our [Community Plan/Single Outcome Agreement 2013-23](#) and our [Corporate Plan](#) for 2013-18. Building Ambition: Our Transformation Strategy together with our [Business Plan](#), [Revenue Budget 2017/18 & 2018/19](#), [Capital Budget and Housing Investment Programme](#) and other strategic documents provide the necessary direction to the organisation to enable it to deliver on its vision and achieve its purpose.
 - Our leadership is effective. The roles and responsibilities of Elected Members and Management within the Council are understood and respected. There is effective communication between Members and Management through Leaders Meetings, Convenors meetings, Member Officer Working Groups and all member briefings where appropriate.
 - There are effective arrangement in place for the discharge of the following functions:
 - Head of Paid Service
 - Monitoring Officer
 - Chief Finance Officer
 - Chief Social Work Officer
 - Our culture and values are reflected in everything we do as an organisation. They are determined by our decision making and behaviours and are reflected in our key corporate and community documents and strategies, our Local Code of Corporate Governance, Elected Member and Employee Codes of Conduct, Whistleblowing and anti- fraud and corruption policies, Elected Member Register of Interests, Gifts & Hospitality Policy and in our suite of policies, processes and procedures ensuring that as a Council we respect the rule of law, behave with integrity, promote a culture of good governance and demonstrate a strong commitment to ethical values.
 - We recognise the importance of good stakeholder engagement in redesigning and reshaping public services and we will continue to actively engage with our communities, partners and other stakeholders to ensure that our services best meet their needs. The Council has a strategy for engaging with communities and has agreed a Statement of Intent with its Community Planning Partners to support a co-ordinated approach to community engagement. Our approach to consultations is based on the [National Standards for Community Engagement](#) and we have established a wide range of [consultation processes and procedures](#). The Community Empowerment (S) Act 2015 provides a framework for improving the quality of engagement and participation which will be reflected in Local Outcome Improvement Plan which is currently being developed with our community partners.
 - In the current climate of constant change and financial challenge, Perth & Kinross Council recognise that we must adapt and evolve to be able to continue delivering cost efficient, high quality services in an increasingly complex public sector landscape. We believe that our people are our most valuable asset and that as an organisation we will secure the best outcomes for our communities by investing in the development of our workforce and our leaders to ensure that they have the right skills and have sufficient capacity to deliver. Our approach is outlined in our strategic document Building Ambition – A Workforce for the 21st Century and our “Learn, Innovate Grow” philosophy is being embedded across the organisation to create a highly motivated, skilled and flexible workforce. There is a programme of leadership development in place for our senior managers. An induction programme is in place for Elected Members and an ongoing programme will be developed in consultation with Members to ensure that it meets their needs going forward.
 - The Council's Scheme of Administration sets out the role of committees in decision-making and the delegated decision-making powers of individual officers. The committees, boards and panels we have established ensure proper democratic engagement and provide an appropriate mechanism for effective decision making and accountability. As a local authority, the extent of our decision making powers are determined by statute and regulation. Our report template is designed to ensure that legal and financial checks are carried out before a report is presented for decision. It also provides that appropriate internal and external consultations and where relevant, options appraisals, ensure that decision makers are appropriately informed to determine the best course of action in the circumstances.

- The Council has developed and implemented a suite of policies, procedures and management processes to ensure that there are appropriate **internal controls** in place in respect of:-
 - Workforce Management
 - Financial management
 - Officer /Member relations
 - Performance Management
 - Change & Improvement
 - Workforce Planning
 - Risk Management
 - Procurement
 - Major Investment Project Management
 - Health & Safety
 - Information Management
 - Information Security
 - Civil Contingencies & Business Continuity
 - Anti- Fraud & Corruption
 - Conflicts of interests
 - Gifts & Hospitality
 - Whistle-blowing and reporting concerns
 - Complaints handling
 - Funding External bodies / ALEO's
- The Council believes in openness and transparency, and that as an organisation we are properly held to account for our decisions, actions and performance. Our management and democratic structures and processes are designed to facilitate effective decision making and the proper scrutiny of those decisions and their impact in terms of performance and the achievement of our intended outcomes.
- In February the Council set a two year budget (year 2 provisional). Each budget is allocated to a named budget holder. Budgets are monitored regularly by Service Management Teams and overall financial performance is monitored regularly by the Executive Officer Team.
- The Strategic Policy & Resources Committee receives regular financial monitoring information as part of the budgetary control framework.
- Capital spend is monitored by Senior Management through the Strategic Investment Group and the Corporate Resources Group, and reported regularly to the Executive Officer Team and the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee as part of the budgetary control framework. The Capital Programme Office monitors project milestones.
- The annual service planning process ensures that Services meet the needs of customers, and that targets for quality improvements are set and monitored. Individual Business Management & Improvement Plans set out detailed actions and outcomes for each Service and include performance indicators. Service performance is reported regularly to the Executive Officer Team and publicly through the Council's themed committees and the Scrutiny committee. Financial performance is publicly reported through the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee and relevant service committees.
- The Council publishes an [Annual Performance Report](#) on its performance against the objectives set out within the Corporate Plan and Community Plan/Single Outcome Agreement.
- The Council's Transformation Programme is scrutinised by Service Management Teams, the Executive Officer Team and the Modernising Governance Member Officer Working Group. Progress is reported regularly to the Council's Strategic Policy & Resources Committee.
- The Council has a published process for dealing with complaints from members of the public and annually reports on performance in this respect of complaints handling.
- The Council has a published process for individuals to access information under the Freedom of Information legislation and annually reports on performance in this area.
- The Council has a published process for individuals to access information under the Data Protection legislation and annually reports on performance in this area.

5 Governance Assurance Process

- 5.1 Assurance evidence has been gathered from Service Management Teams (SMT) by way of self-assessment questionnaires designed around the fundamental elements of good governance and the principles set on in the 2016 CIPFA Framework).

5.2 The evidence submitted by services has undergone a process of quality assurance and challenge through the Policy & Governance Group, which is chaired by the Head of Legal & Governance Services and comprises Senior Officers from the following divisions and representatives of each Directorate;

- Legal
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Internal Audit
- Information Compliance & Security
- IT and Information Systems
- Procurement
- Democratic Services

5.3 Each SMT has certified that, having considered the evidence of the financial and non- financial controls within each of their areas, they are satisfied that these are adequate and effective subject to certain improvement actions which have been identified as part of that self-assessment process being implemented.

5.4 A Certificate of Assurance to this effect has been signed by each Director and their respective Depute Chief Executive.

5.5 Corporate assurance has also been provided as regards the adequacy of the internal controls from the following Officers:

- Head of Finance (S95 Officer)
- Head of Legal & Governance Services (Monitoring Officer)
- Head of Democratic Services
- Chief Internal Auditor
- Corporate Procurement Manager
- Information Compliance Manager
- Corporate IT Manager
- Corporate HR Manager

5.6 For Arms Length External Organisations reliance has been placed upon:

- unaudited financial statements of the companies (audited accounts will be scrutinised when available);
- assurance self-assessment evaluations
- terms and conditions of Service Level Agreements
- quarterly contract monitoring meetings with Service;
- performance information and financial monitoring reports to Service; and
- presentations to Scrutiny Committee

5.7 For Tayside Contracts Joint Committee and Tayside Valuation Joint Board, reliance has been placed upon each organisation's own Annual Governance Statement.

5.8 For Perth & Kinross Integrated Joint Board reliance has been placed on their own Annual Governance Statement.

5.9 The draft Annual Governance Statement is considered by the Council's Scrutiny Committee prior to inclusion with the final draft Annual Accounts.

5.10 The Annual Governance Statement is considered by full Council as part of the Annual Accounts.

6 2015/16 Governance Statement : Improvement update

6.1 The 2015/16 AGS identified the following areas for review and/or improvement:-

- corporate risk management
- contract management
- procurement / commissioning
- information management
- workforce planning
- funding external bodies

6.2 Significant work has been undertaken to review process and improve internal controls in these areas. In particular :

- i. Following review and consultation the Council has agreed a new Risk Strategy and has defined its Risk Appetite. A cohort of staff from across the organisation are undertaking accredited risk management training to ensure that the new approach is implemented consistently across the Council and to support Senior Management Teams to embed effective risk management into their business processes and practices
- ii. Resource has been allocated to embedding more standard, corporate processes for routine procurement tasks to ensure consistency and improve performance. Contract Rules have been revised and a number of tools and templates have been developed to support better procurement, commissioning and contract management as part of the implementation of our Procurement Strategy
- iii. The implementation of the new General Data Protection Regulation in May 2018 requires wholesale review of our current systems and process in respect of how we gather process and manage personal data. This work is currently underway and the opportunity is being taken to develop a new information governance framework to more effectively identify and manage information risk and to realise greater benefits from information as a corporate asset.
- iv. A Corporate Workforce Plan has been developed which provides a framework for more effective workforce planning at both a corporate and an operational level. The Public Sector People Managers Association PPMA Business Workforce Dialogue Tool supports managers to think longer term and more strategically in respect of resource planning. Work is being done to embed workforce planning into our business and financial management processes.
- v. Improvements have been made to the assurance process for our arm's length external bodies in that they are now required to undertake the governance self-assessment process. A more formal structure is being put in place in respect of the role of the Scrutiny Committee in monitoring the performance of the ALEOs and contract monitoring arrangements under the Service Level Agreement are to be strengthened going forward.

7 Effectiveness of Governance Arrangements

- 7.1 Based on the assurance process outlined above, in terms of effectiveness, the Council governance arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework, subject to the areas identified in section 9 below.
- 7.2 Our financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2015)
- 7.3 Our assurance arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit (2010)
- 7.4 The Council has designated the Depute Chief Executive (Chief Operating Officer) as the Senior Information Risk Owner with the Head of Legal & Governance Services as Depute. Our information security measures have been reviewed in 2016/17 to ensure continuing compliance with the Public Service Network (PSN) requirements.
- 7.5 The Chief Internal Auditor is the Council's nominated Money Laundering Reporting Officer. There has been no relevant activity during the year.
- 7.6 We have structures in place which support constructive challenge and effective scrutiny. In particular;-
- Scrutiny Committee
 - Strategic Resources & Policy Committee
 - Themed Committees
 - Executive Officer Team
 - Corporate Management Group
 - Strategic Investment Group
 - Policy & Governance Group

8 Opinion of the Chief Internal Auditor

- 8.1 Audit activity and performance is detailed in the Annual Report by the Chief Internal Auditor for the year 2016/17. At paragraph 7.1 of that report the Chief Auditor has given the following opinion in respect of the effectiveness of the governance arrangements in place.

"In the Chief Internal Auditor's opinion, reasonable reliance can be placed on the Council's governance arrangements and systems of internal control for 2016/17, subject to management implementation of the agreed actions detailed in Internal Audit reports and summarised at Section 2 [of the Annual Report for the year 2016/17]. Whilst limited reliance can be placed on the corporate risk management arrangements in place for 2016/17, the ongoing implementation and embedding of the corporate risk management strategy should enable reasonable reliance for 2017/18."

9 Areas for continued improvement action

9.1 The areas referred to in 7.1 above which are the subject of continued improvement actions are:-

- to continue to review and improve contract management practices across the organisation to ensure legal compliance and best practice
- to extend the scope of the review of information management to develop an information governance framework which ensures compliance with the new General Data Protection Regulation and better supports the Council to maximise the benefits of information as a corporate asset
- to embed our new approach to risk management into our business and management processes to facilitate better risk based decision making to enable us to deliver our intended outcomes
- to continue to implement our procurement strategy to ensure that our processes and practices are aligned and deliver value for money
- to continue to develop our workforce planning to ensure that we have an adequately skilled and agile workforce equipped and motivated to meet the challenges of delivering high quality cost efficient public services to our communities
- to further develop the scrutiny function in respect of our ALEOs to ensure better transparency and more robust accountability
- to continue to work with the Chief Officer and Chief Finance Officer of the Integrated Joint Board to further develop the governance arrangements in respect of the relationship between the IJB and the Council as a statutory partner.

10 Statement

10.1 The Governance Framework has been in place for the financial year ending 31 March 2017 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Accounts.

10.2 The Council is legally required to conduct an annual review of the effectiveness of its governance arrangements and to publish a reporting statement, known as the Annual Governance Statement, with its Annual Accounts.

10.3 This Statement confirms that a comprehensive review of the Council's corporate governance arrangements has been undertaken and reports on the effectiveness of its arrangements and in particular its internal controls.

10.4 The review has been carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Framework: Delivering Good Governance in Local Government 2016.

10.5 The review of the effectiveness of the Council's system of internal control and overall governance framework has been informed by different sources providing assurance and assessing risk:-

- Service Management Teams
- Executive Officer Team
- Chief Finance Officer
- Monitoring Officer
- Chief Internal Auditor
- Policy & Governance Group
- Internal Audit
- External Audit
- External agencies and inspectorates.

10.6 Internal Audit have provided assurance for the year 2016/17 and an Internal Audit plan is in place for 2017/18 that will focus on areas which have been identified as corporate or service specific risks.

10.7 Each Depute Chief Executive and Director who has responsibility within the Scheme of Delegation for the development and maintenance of the system of internal control has provided assurance that the internal controls and governance arrangements within their service are effective and have been reviewed.

10.8 The Chief Financial Officer has provided assurance that the financial arrangements in place conform to the relevant CIPFA requirements and that our expenditure is lawful.

10.9 The Monitoring Officer has provided assurance that our governance arrangements ensure compliance with relevant laws, regulations, internal policies and procedures.

10.10 We have been advised of the outcome of the review of the effectiveness of the governance arrangements, as outlined above, by the Head of Legal & Governance Services and are satisfied that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework.

- 10.11 Governance improvement actions will be delivered where possible through existing improvement plans and change programmes to avoid duplication of effort. A plan for the improvement activity is outlined in Appendix 1.
- 10.12 Oversight of governance improvement activity will be maintained through Corporate Management Group with support from the Policy & Governance Group who will regularly monitor progress.
- 10.13 Progress will be reported to the Council's Executive Officer Team and the Council's Scrutiny Committee.

We are also reassured by the fact that the areas identified for further development are already in progress. This demonstrates to us that this Council has a good understanding of our key risks and provides assurance to our communities that we are committed to continuously improving the effectiveness of our governance framework to ensure that it is fit for purpose and enables us to deliver our intended outcomes.

Signed:

Bernadette Malone

Chief Executive

Perth & Kinross Council

Date: 27 September 2017

Councillor Ian Campbell

Leader of the Council

Perth & Kinross Council

Date: 27 September 2017

APPENDIX 1 TO THE ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2016/17

IMPROVEMENT ACTION PLAN 2017-18

ACTION	LEAD OFFICER	TIMESCALE/ comment	RELEVANT ACTION PLAN
Embed new risk management strategy/policy across organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train cohort of staff to accredited risk management practitioner level • Develop risk management process guide • Facilitate risk management workshops with each service and at senior management level • Carry out Risk Management Health Check • Revise corporate risk register 	Head of Legal & Governance Services /Head of Strategic Commissioning & OD	31/12/17	Governance Review Action Plan
Monitor procurement and commissioning arrangements to ensure alignment with new Procurement Strategy	Head of Strategic Commissioning & OD /Corporate Procurement Manager	31/03/18	Procurement Action Plan
Review & monitor contract management practices within each service area	Corporate Procurement Manager/ Head of Legal & Governance Services / SMTs	31/03/18	Procurement Action Plan
Develop new Information Management Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Information Governance Strategy • Review and revise Information Management and Information Security Policies • Revise Data Protection policies, procedures and processes to ensure compliance with the new General Data Protection Regulation • Develop Information Governance Toolkit 	Head of Legal & Governance Services/ Information Compliance Officer/ Corporate IT Manager	31/03/18	Governance Review Action Plan
Further develop workforce planning arrangements across the Council	Corporate HR Manager/ SMTs	31/03/18	HR Management Plan
Review and monitor governance assurance process in respect of the Integrated Joint Board	Head of Legal & Governance Services/Head of Governance Review Action Plan Democratic Services / Chief Officer IJB	31/03/18	Governance Review Action Plan
Review and monitor governance assurance process in respect of ALEOs	Head of Legal & Governance Services/Head of Democratic Services / Head of PSR & Community Development	31/03/18	Governance Review Action Plan

Independent auditor's report to the members of Perth and Kinross Council and the Accounts Commission

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 120 of the Code of Audit Practice approved by the Accounts Commission, we do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

We certify that we have audited the financial statements in the annual accounts of Perth and Kinross Council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2017 under Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The financial statements comprise the group and council-only Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements, Movement in Reserves Statements, Balance Sheets, and Cash-Flow Statements, the council-only Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement, the Council Tax Income Account, and the Non-domestic Rate Account, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the 2016/17 Code).

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with applicable law and the 2016/17 Code of the state of affairs of the council and its group as at 31 March 2017 and of the surplus on the provision of services of the council and its group for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, as interpreted and adapted by the 2016/17 Code; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing in the UK and Ireland (ISAs (UK&I)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the council and its group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Head of Finance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Head of Finance is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the Head of Finance determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Perth and Kinross Council and the Accounts Commission cont'd

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable legal requirements and ISAs (UK&I) as required by the Code of Audit Practice approved by the Accounts Commission. Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors. An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the circumstances of the council and its group and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Head of Finance and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Our objectives are to achieve reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK&I) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Other information in the annual accounts

The Head of Finance is responsible for the other information in the annual accounts. The other information comprises the information other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except on matters prescribed by the Accounts Commission to the extent explicitly stated later in this report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements in accordance with ISAs (UK&I), our responsibility is to read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Report on other requirements

Opinions on other prescribed matters

We are required by the Accounts Commission to express an opinion on the following matters.

In our opinion, the auditable part of the Remuneration Report has been properly prepared in accordance with The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit

- the information given in the Management Commentary for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with statutory guidance issued under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003; and
- the information given in the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016).

**Independent auditor's report to the members of Perth and Kinross Council and the Accounts Commission
cont'd**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We are required by the Accounts Commission to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the auditable part of the Remuneration Report are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- there has been a failure to achieve a prescribed financial objective. We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Andy Shaw, for and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Saltire Court

20 Castle Terrace

Edinburgh

EH1 2EG

28 September 2017

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Fund £'000	Renewal & Repair Fund £'000	Insurance Fund £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves (Note 31) £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
Balance at 1 April 2015	(52,670)	(800)	(19,316)	(1,426)	(3,802)	(1,832)	(102)	(79,948)	(293,465)	(373,413)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2015/16</u>										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(15,093)	2,353	0	0	0	0	0	(12,740)	(52,034)	(64,774)
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis (Note 5)	8,469	(1,675)	0	0	0	44	15	6,853	(6,853)	0
(Increase) or Decrease in 2015/16	(6,624)	678	0	0	0	44	15	(5,887)	(58,887)	(64,774)
Transfers to/(from) Other Statutory Reserves	4,386	(660)	(4,609)	192	691	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(54,908)	(782)	(23,925)	(1,234)	(3,111)	(1,788)	(87)	(85,835)	(352,352)	(438,187)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2016/17</u>										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(12,455)	3,423	0	0	0	0	0	(9,032)	46,966	37,934
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis (Note 5)	16,849	(2,801)	0	0	0	462	0	14,510	(14,510)	0
Decrease in 2016/17	4,394	622	0	0	0	462	0	5,478	32,456	37,934
Transfers to/(from) Other Statutory Reserves	(888)	(640)	310	951	267	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(51,402)	(800)	(23,615)	(283)	(2,844)	(1,326)	(87)	(80,357)	(319,896)	(400,253)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

<i>Restated</i>						
2015/16			2016/17			
<i>Gross</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Net</i>	Notes	Gross	Income	Net
<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>		Expenditure	£'000	Expenditure
		£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
COUNCIL SERVICES						
166,679	(5,752)	160,927		150,279	(6,042)	144,237
71,865	(16,256)	55,609		121,834	(70,412)	51,422
57,372	(40,083)	17,289		53,761	(39,599)	14,162
77,178	(17,948)	59,230		78,277	(16,080)	62,197
14,999	(1,480)	13,519		20,588	(4,349)	16,239
10,734	(620)	10,114		10,729	(363)	10,366
31,538	(26,928)	4,610		30,340	(26,887)	3,453
1,093	0	1,093		1,161	0	1,161
431,458	(109,067)	322,391		466,969	(163,732)	303,237
1,239	(595)	644	8	0	(635)	(635)
23,453	(1,575)	21,878	9	24,389	(1,444)	22,945
0	(357,653)	(357,653)	10	0	(334,579)	(334,579)
456,150	(468,890)	(12,740)		491,358	(500,390)	(9,032)
		(19,396)				(29,121)
		(32,638)				76,087
		(52,034)				46,966
		(64,774)				37,934
						37,934

BALANCE SHEET

<u>31 March 2016</u> £'000		Notes	<u>31 March 2017</u> £'000
895,581	Property, Plant & Equipment	21	996,182
26,289	Heritage Assets	22	27,581
17,558	Investment Property	23	14,710
61	Intangible Assets	24	110
2,188	Assets Held for Sale	25	1,438
366	Long Term Debtors	26	461
<u>942,043</u>	Long Term Assets		<u>1,040,482</u>
45,120	Short Term Investments		25,048
895	Assets Held for Sale	25	895
384	Inventories	27	483
30,679	Short Term Debtors	28	28,556
8,036	Cash and Cash Equivalents	44	24,157
<u>85,114</u>	Current Assets		<u>79,139</u>
(13,492)	Short Term Borrowing	39	(14,195)
(55,665)	Short Term Creditors	29	(58,334)
(178)	Provisions	30	(1,289)
<u>(69,335)</u>	Current Liabilities		<u>(73,818)</u>
(1,756)	Provisions	30	(1,950)
(238,183)	Long Term Borrowing	39	(279,963)
(279,696)	Other Long Term Liabilities	18,36	(363,637)
<u>(519,635)</u>	Long Term Liabilities		<u>(645,550)</u>
<u>438,187</u>	NET ASSETS		<u>400,253</u>
85,835	Usable Reserves		80,357
352,352	Unusable Reserves	32	319,896
<u>438,187</u>	TOTAL RESERVES		<u>400,253</u>

The unaudited accounts were issued on 28 June 2017 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 27 September 2017.

S Mackenzie CPFA
Head of Finance
27 September 2017

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

<u>2015/16</u>		Notes	<u>2016/17</u>
<i>£'000</i>			<i>£'000</i>
12,740	Surplus on the provision of services		9,032
59,522	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements		42,167
(37,852)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		(22,414)
<u>34,410</u>	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		<u>28,785</u>
(27,222)	Investing Activities	42	(49,534)
(1,835)	Financing Activities	43	36,870
<u>5,353</u>	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>16,121</u>
2,683	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		8,036
<u><u>8,036</u></u>	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	44	<u><u>24,157</u></u>

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for those affairs under Section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975. In this Council that officer is the Head of Finance.
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- ensure the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014), and so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003).
- approve the Annual Accounts for signature.

I confirm that these Annual Accounts were approved for signature by those charged with governance at the meeting of the Audit Committee on 27 September 2017.

Councillor Ian Campbell
Leader of the Council

Date: 27 September 2017

The Responsibilities of the Head of Finance

The Head of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Annual Accounts, which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, is required to present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year.

In preparing these Annual Accounts, the Head of Finance has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice.

The Head of Finance has also:

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

I certify that the Annual Accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its group at the reporting date and the transactions of the Council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Stewart Mackenzie CPFA
Head of Finance
Date: 27 September 2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Policies

General

The Annual Accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and adapted to the Code of Practice as required by the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 and section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 and supported by International Financial Reporting Standards. The Annual Accounts are intended to present a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of the authority and have been prepared in accordance with the fundamental accounting principles of relevance, reliability, comparability, understandability and materiality.

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

Accruals of Income and Expenditure

Activity is accounted for in the year that it takes place, or when the Council is entitled to the income not simply when cash payments are made or received.

In particular:

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including those rendered by the Council's officers) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received, rather than when payments are made.
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for 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 there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- Where the Council is acting as an agent for another party (e.g. in the collection of Non Domestic Rates and Water & Wastewater), income and expenditure are recognised only to the extent that commission is receivable by the Council for the agency services rendered or the Council incurs expenses directly on its own behalf in rendering the services.

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 investments that mature in 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 Council's cash management.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events or conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e., in the current and future years affected by the change. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by revenue provision 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.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

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

Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits (those that fall due wholly within 12 months of the year-end), such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made against services in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for the cost of holiday entitlements and other forms of leave earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out of the General Fund Balance by a credit to the Employee Statutory Absences Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an officer.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of two separate pension schemes: The Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme and the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme is a statutory unfunded defined final benefit salary scheme administered nationally by the Scottish Public Pensions Agency on behalf of the Scottish Government. There are no investment assets built up under the scheme to meet pension liabilities. The contributions paid into the scheme by the Council and teaching employees are determined nationally and member's pension benefits are prescribed under the Teachers' Superannuation (Scotland) Regulations 2005 with the Scottish Government being responsible for meeting the scheme's liabilities.

Other employees, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The LGPS is a statutory funded defined final benefit salary scheme operated through local pension funds. Perth & Kinross Council and its employees pay contributions into the Tayside Pension Fund administered by Dundee City Council calculated at a level to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. The contributions paid into the scheme by employees and member pension benefits are prescribed, for the period to which the accounts relate, by the Local Government Pensions Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 1998 as amended. Perth & Kinross Council's contributions, as employer, into the Tayside Pension Fund are subject to the advice of the Fund actuary.

Both schemes provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council. However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be attributed specifically to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contributions scheme – no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet and the Education Service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme. The liabilities of the Tayside Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.7% which is based on the indicative rate of return on the high quality corporate bond index (i Boxx AA).

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

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

The change in the net pension's liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service cost comprising:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs;
 - net interest on the net defined 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 end 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 net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
 - the net defined benefit liability / (asset) – 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 Tayside Pension Fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

Discretionary Benefits

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

Career Average Revalued Earnings Scheme (CARE)

The Local Government Pension Scheme changed from Final Salary to Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) on 1 April 2015, with a change of accrual rate from 1/60th to 1/49th. Employees who were previously paying into the Final Salary scheme were automatically transferred into the new CARE scheme on 1 April 2015.

Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Annual Accounts are 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 Annual Accounts are adjusted to reflect such events;
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Annual Accounts are not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties 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 benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. 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 Council 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 or 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 respectively is 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 Council has a policy of spreading the gain/loss over the term of the replacement loan. 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.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are loans and receivables that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market.

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are then 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 deposits that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the agreement.

However, the Council has made loans to various organisations at less than market rates (soft loan). When a soft loan is made, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the voluntary organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet.

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

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

Foreign Currency

Where the Council enters into a transaction in foreign currency the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction is effective.

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 Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

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

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

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

Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations. Heritage Assets include museum and gallery collections and works of art. These assets are held by the Council in pursuit of its overall objectives in relation to the maintenance of the heritage. From 1 April 2016 Culture Perth & Kinross had responsibility for the delivery and development of museum and library services in Perth & Kinross. The Trust manages the museum and gallery collections on behalf of the Council, however the Council will continue to be custodian of the collections.

Tangible Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are held in the Perth Museum & Gallery, Fergusson Gallery and Alyth Museum. The collections include Art, History and Natural History and are held in support of Council objectives i.e. to increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the local area and its history. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment.

However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. The Council has embarked upon a revaluation programme for all collection items deemed to have significant value, these being mainly items within Fine and Applied Art collections. In recognition of the key qualitative characteristics of the financial statements, i.e. understandability, relevance, reliability and comparability, the Council has chosen to apply a £10,000 de-minimus level for which items will be recognised within the balance sheet. The exclusion of individual items having a value of less than £10,000 does not impact upon the characteristics of the financial statements and a summary of the main collections and applicable accounting treatment is as follows.

Art Collection

The Fine Art collection includes paintings and sketches in various mediums, and although international in scope, its greatest strength is in the holding of Scottish pictures. The collection seeks to retain a balance between the historical and the contemporary whilst continuing to develop the holdings of works of specifically local interest. The Applied Art collection has been acquired since 1785 through purchase, gift or bequest. It covers a wide variety of objects and materials, within which the collections of Perth silver and Perthshire glass are unsurpassed in terms of national importance.

Subject to the de-minimus noted above, items donated or acquired are valued by the curators at point of acquisition; in addition, there is a five year rolling programme of valuation to ensure all significant items in the Art collection are valued. All valuations are undertaken by the curators having relevant knowledge and experience and with reference to appropriate commercial markets.

Art collection items are held in the Council balance sheet at market value and are tested annually for impairment, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment.

As the assets within the art collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value, the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

History Collection

The History collection includes social history, archaeology, arms & armour, costume, archives, coins, medals & stamps, photography and world cultures collections. These items cannot be readily and/or reliably valued due to their diverse

nature. The cost of valuation would be disproportionate in terms of any benefit derived to the user of the financial statements and the History collection is consequently excluded from the Council Balance Sheet.

Natural History Collection

The Natural History collection includes zoology, botany and geology collections. No market exists for these items and collections and there is no comparable data to form the basis of valuation. The cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate in terms of any benefit derived to the user of the financial statements and Natural History collections are consequently excluded from the Council Balance Sheet.

Heritage Assets – General

The Council may dispose of heritage assets which have a doubtful provenance or are unsuitable for public display. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

The promotion of other cultural events and programmes during the year makes it difficult to reliably estimate the percentage of the Art Collection on display for public viewing. All items not on display are held in secure storage and access is permitted to scholars and others for research purposes.

The Culture Perth & Kinross Collections Management Framework provides guidance on the collection, disposal or lending of heritage assets.

Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council. Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure is not capitalised). Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Interests in Companies and Other Entities

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

Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is valued at the cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on the normal level of activity less any attributable losses.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale. Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification. Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee

Operating Leases - Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services 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. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Council as Lessor

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

Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are only charged to the HRA and charities in accordance with the total absorption costing principle.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price;
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management;
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located where there is a legal or constructive obligation to do so.

The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction. The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition will not increase the cash flows of the Council. In the latter case, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

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

- infrastructure and community assets – depreciated historical cost;
- assets under construction – historical cost
- dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH). The Council values these assets using the Beacon approach (Adjusted Vacant Possession)

- other land and buildings – current value based on existing use value (EUV) for operational assets where there is an active market, or if there is no market based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of the asset and/or the asset is rarely sold, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) using the instant build approach;
- all other assets – current value, determined by the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Where decreases in value are identified, the revaluation loss is accounted for as follows:

- 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 insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that 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:

- 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 insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Disposals and Assets Held for Sale

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). 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 fixed 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.

Depreciation

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

Leasehold properties	over period of lease
Roads and bridges	15-30 years
Other infrastructure assets	10-30 years
Vehicles, plant and equipment	3-15 years
Council Buildings	up to 50 years
Council Dwellings	10-30 years
Intangible Fixed Assets	3-5 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.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council.

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

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

Provisions

The Council is required to make provisions where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts in respect of Council Tax, Community Charge, Housing Rents and other items of income, where appropriate. In all cases the level of provision is based on experience and an assessment of the prospects of recovering the related debt.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the council becomes aware of the obligation, and measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the council settles the obligation.

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 in that year to score against the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement benefits and that do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant notes.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

VAT

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

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

For 2016/17, there have been changes to the disclosure requirements for Pension Fund accounting and reporting, however the changes do not impact upon the Annual Accounts of the Council.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

Public Sector Funding

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

The Council is deemed to control the services provided under the agreement for the provision of educational establishments. The accounting policies for PPP schemes and similar arrangements have been applied and the assets under the contract are included within Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet. Note 36 provides further details.

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

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are in respect of the Council's Net Pensions Liability and Property and Plant and Equipment.

Uncertainty

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

Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions

The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a reduction in the pension liability of £17,988,000. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2016/17, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pension liability had increased by £88,118,000 following an updating of assumptions.

Uncertainty

Property, Plant and Equipment assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.

Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions

If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £563,000 for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

5. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

	Usable Reserves				2015/16
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<u>Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account</u>					
Depreciation and impairment on non-current assets	(29,165)	(13,463)	0	(42,628)	(40,684)
Revaluation Losses on Property, Plant & Equipment	(6,463)	(80)	0	(6,543)	(8,938)
Reversal revaluation gains	27,586	0		27,586	12,102
Movements in Fair Value of Investment Properties	(171)	0	0	(171)	136
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(39)	0	0	(39)	(11)
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	17,571	3,260	0	20,831	34,782
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal as part of the gain/loss	(860)	(2,320)	0	(3,180)	(4,465)
<u>Items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement</u>					
Statutory provision for repayment of debt	14,675	3,378	0	18,053	16,956
Capital expenditure charged to the General Fund and HRA balances	4,146	4,966	0	9,112	8,534
<u>Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve</u>					
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal	1,138	2,242	(3,380)	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	3,842	3,842	3,237
<u>Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account</u>					
	0	0	0	0	15
<u>Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account</u>					
	391	121	0	512	562
<u>Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve</u>					
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	15,619	1,088	0	16,707	16,377
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(26,814)	(1,924)	0	(28,738)	(32,782)
<u>Adjustments involving Short Term Accumulated Absences Account</u>					
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	(765)	(69)	0	(834)	1,032
Total Adjustments	16,849	(2,801)	462	14,510	6,853

6. Expenditure and Funding Analysis - 2016/17

	Net Expenditure charged to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Education & Children's Services	153,750	(9,513)	144,237
Health & Social Care	49,226	2,196	51,422
Housing & Community Safety	14,323	(161)	14,162
The Environment Service	47,526	14,671	62,197
Corporate and Democratic Services	12,652	3,587	16,239
Culture Services	9,908	458	10,366
Housing Revenue Account	(6,277)	9,730	3,453
Valuation Joint Board	1,161	0	1,161
Non Distributed Costs	1,441	(1,441)	0
Cost of Services	283,710	19,527	303,237
Other Income and Expenditure	(278,694)	(33,575)	(312,269)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	5,016	(14,048)	(9,032)
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	(55,690)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	5,016		
Transfers from other Statutory Reserves	(1,528)		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March	(52,202)		

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - adjustments between funding and accounting basis

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments			Total Adjustments £ '000
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes Note A £ '000	Note B £ '000	Other Differences Note C £ '000	
COUNCIL SERVICES				
Education & Children's Services	(12,014)	2,155	346	(9,513)
Health & Social Care	551	1,567	78	2,196
Housing & Community Safety	(498)	344	(7)	(161)
The Environment Service	12,178	2,263	230	14,671
Corporate and Democratic Services	2,620	849	118	3,587
Culture Services	458	0	0	458
Housing Revenue Account	9,217	444	69	9,730
Valuation Joint Board	0	0	0	0
Non Distributed Costs	0	(1,441)	0	(1,441)
Cost of Services	12,512	6,181	834	19,527
Other Operating Expenditure and Income	(200)	0	0	(200)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(17,882)	5,850	(512)	(12,544)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(20,831)	0	0	(20,831)
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(38,913)	5,850	(512)	(33,575)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(26,401)	12,031	322	(14,048)

Expenditure and Funding Analysis - 2015/16

	Net Expenditure charged to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Education & Children's Services	152,044	8,883	160,927
Health & Social Care	50,096	5,513	55,609
Housing & Community Safety	16,902	387	17,289
The Environment Service	43,776	15,454	59,230
Corporate and Democratic Services	13,689	(170)	13,519
Culture Services	9,673	441	10,114
Housing Revenue Account	(5,293)	9,903	4,610
Valuation Joint Board	1,093	0	1,093
Non Distributed Costs	1,445	(1,445)	0
Cost of Services	283,425	38,966	322,391
Other Income and Expenditure	(289,371)	(45,760)	(335,131)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	(5,946)	(6,794)	(12,740)
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	(53,470)		
(Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	(5,946)		
Transfers to other Statutory Reserves	3,726		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March	(55,690)		

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - adjustments between funding and accounting basis

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Net change for the			Total Adjustments £ '000
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes Note A £ '000	Pensions Adjustments Note B £ '000	Other Differences Note C £ '000	
COUNCIL SERVICES				
Education & Children's Services	6,452	2,863	(432)	8,883
Health & Social Care	477	5,315	(279)	5,513
Housing & Community Safety	119	268	0	387
The Environment Service	13,159	2,518	(223)	15,454
Corporate and Democratic Services	(586)	475	(59)	(170)
Culture Services	441	0	0	441
Housing Revenue Account	8,935	1,007	(39)	9,903
Valuation Joint Board	0	0	0	0
Non Distributed Costs	0	(1,445)	0	(1,445)
Cost of Services	28,997	11,001	(1,032)	38,966
Other Operating Expenditure and Income	1,272	81	0	1,353
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(17,092)	5,323	(562)	(12,331)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(34,782)	0	0	(34,782)
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(50,602)	5,404	(562)	(45,760)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(21,605)	16,405	(1,594)	(6,794)

Note 6 cont'd

Explanation to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

Note A Adjustments for Capital Purposes adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- **Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – 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. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for conditions which were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

Note B Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:

- **For services** this represents 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.
- For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Other Differences

Note C Other differences between the amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts and stepped interest rate loans
- **For services** this represents the removal of the increase or decrease in the employee statutory adjustment account.

7. Transfer (to)/from General Fund Reserves

The Reserves Strategy that the Council approved in February 2017 earmarked funding towards specific or known future commitments. The following table sets out the updated balances as at 31 March 2017 for these Earmarked Reserves taking cognisance of the final year-end position.

	Balance as at 1 April 2016 £'000	Transfers (In)/Out £'000	Balance as at 31 March 2017 £'000
Transformation Programme (including Workforce Management and Organisational Change)	(15,966)	2,284	(13,682)
Developer Contributions: Commuted Sums & Infrastructure and Affordable Housing	(5,011)	313	(4,698)
Affordable Housing (Resources accrued from reduced Council Tax Discounts)	(3,729)	(295)	(4,024)
Revenue Budget Flexibility	(5,283)	2,450	(2,833)
Perth High School	0	(2,116)	(2,116)
Secondary Schools	(1,149)	(250)	(1,399)
Devolved School Management (DSM)	(1,258)	155	(1,103)
Bridge Feasibility Studies	0	(808)	(808)
Revenue Grants	(826)	132	(694)
Health and Social Care Partnership	0	(598)	(598)
Crematorium Abatement Levy	(400)	(100)	(500)
Perth & Kinross Marketing & Promotional Scheme	(650)	215	(435)
Car Parking	(1,668)	1,251	(417)
Perth City Centre Projects	(1,200)	808	(392)
Flood Prevention Works	0	(291)	(291)
UK City of Culture	(239)	(1)	(240)
Environmental Improvements	(220)	8	(212)
Local Government Elections	(197)	(15)	(212)
Energy and Water Management	(200)	0	(200)
Planning Appeals and Public Inquiries	(300)	104	(196)
Central Energy Efficiency Fund	(231)	81	(150)
Public Service Network	(355)	215	(140)
Contaminated Land	(123)	0	(123)
Modern Apprentices/Graduate Trainees	(291)	170	(121)
Corporate Feasibility Studies	(100)	0	(100)
Financial Assistance	(80)	(20)	(100)
Investment in Improvement Funds	(218)	143	(75)
Essential Maintenance & Compliance Works	(715)	715	0
Events	(50)	50	0
Evidence to Success	(624)	624	0
Investment in Learning Programme (ILL)	(100)	100	0
Perth Office Programme	(244)	244	0
Rural Warden	(20)	20	0
Earmarked Balances at 31 March 2017	(41,447)	5,588	(35,859)

Purpose of Earmarked General Fund Balances

Transformation Programme (including Workforce Management and Organisational Change) –the Reserves Strategy in February 2017 approved these resources as earmarked to support the Council's transformation programme including the costs of any workforce management and cultural change measures required to respond to future financial challenges. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Developer Contributions: Commuted Sums & Infrastructure and Affordable Housing - the Enterprise & Infrastructure Committee approved a comprehensive affordable housing policy on 29 August 2007. As a consequence, commuted sums are received from some developers in lieu of the provision of affordable housing. These sums are held in the Council's Reserves until they are applied to schemes for the provision of affordable housing. Additionally, contributions are provided by developers towards the cost of providing and maintaining public open space, play areas and Infrastructure. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Affordable Housing (Resources accrued from reduced Council Tax Discounts) - These reserves have been generated as a result of the Council's policy on varying the level of council tax charged for long term empty properties and second homes. These resources can only be used for the provision of affordable housing. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Revenue Budget Flexibility – to assist in the management of the Revenue Budget, the Council's approved budget flexibility scheme permits Services to carry forward under or over spends from one financial year into future financial years within set limits and with the prior approval of Council. The amount carried forward can only be utilised for purposes approved by Council.

Perth High School - these resources were earmarked as part of 2016/17 Revenue Monitoring Report 1 to the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee (Report No. 16/400 refers) for future maintenance works at Perth High School.

Secondary Schools – £649,000 of these resources were earmarked as part of the 2015/16 Revenue Monitoring Report 1 to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee (report 15/395 refers) to equip the new secondary school at Bertha Park. A further £650,000 was approved as part of the 2016/17 and 2017/18 Revenue Budget processes as budget flexibility and £100,000 transferred from the amount earmarked for Investment and Learning.

Devolved School Management (DSM) – the amount shown is the accumulated sum available to be carried forward at 31 March 2017 under the approved scheme for managing these budgets. The purposes for which the earmarked amount can be used and the procedures for its management and control are detailed in the Council's approved DSM scheme.

Bridge Feasibility Studies - the Council earmarked £808,000 for testing and assessment of the Queens Bridge, Perth and Old Perth Bridge to be carried out over the next 2 financial years (Report No. 17/60 refers).

Revenue Grants - these grants are being carried forward in reserves as the grant conditions have been met but the expenditure has not been fully incurred.

Health and Social Care Partnership - The Strategic Policy and Resources Committee approved earmarking £598,000 as part of the 2016/17 Revenue Monitoring Report 3 (Report 17/45 refers) for future partnership transformation projects.

Crematorium Abatement Levy – income from financial years 2012/13 to 2016/17 has been earmarked for future investment at Perth Crematorium to comply with mercury abatement legislation. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Perth & Kinross Marketing & Promotional Scheme - These resources were earmarked as part of 2016/17 Revenue Monitoring to the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee (Report No. 16/400 refers) for use in future years.

Car Parking – this balance is the accumulated surplus at 31 March 2017 which is restricted in its application under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. Any proposals to utilise these resources will require approval by the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee.

Perth City Centre Projects – this balance will be utilised for projects in Perth City Centre. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Flood Prevention Works – these resources were earmarked as part of the 2017/18 Reserves Strategy for the completion of improvement works in 2017/18 required as a consequence of severe weather. (Report No 17/48 refers).

UK City of Culture – Council has approved funding of £400,000 towards the bid for City of Culture (reports 15/417 and 16/445 refer). £240,000 of resources are available for future years.

Environmental Improvements – these resources are earmarked in reserves for future environmental initiatives. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Local Government Elections – these resources are earmarked in reserves as a contribution to local elections. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Energy and Water Management – the Council approved the transfer of £200,000 to an Energy and Water Management Reserve as part of the Revenue Budget process in February 2014. This is to deal with any potential over spends on energy and water management associated with severe weather.

Planning Appeals and Public Inquiries – under spends in previous years have been earmarked to fund future planning appeal and public inquiry expenses. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Central Energy Efficiency Fund – this fund is a means of pooling grant received from the former Scottish Executive together with savings achieved from the implementation of energy conservation and efficiency schemes to fund expenditure on further schemes of the same type. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Public Service Network – these resources are earmarked in reserves to fund any additional work that may be required beyond initial accreditation. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Contaminated Land – these resources are earmarked to fund future remediation work to comply with the Council's statutory duty. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process.

Modern Apprentices/Graduate Trainees - The Strategic Policy and Resources Committee approved the transfer of the underspend on modern apprentices and graduate trainees during 2016/17 to fund future expenditure in this area.

Corporate Feasibility Studies – these resources were approved to be earmarked at the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee (report 16/179 refers) for use in future years.

Financial Assistance – at its meeting on 9 February 2006 the Council approved the creation of a recurring budget to fund its anticipated contribution to the Mod and other events across Perth and Kinross.

Investment in Improvement Funds - this amount is earmarked for specific projects in accordance with reports approved by the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee. The application of these resources will be reported to the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee through the revenue monitoring process, with additional reports on progress in utilising the resources to be submitted to that committee where necessary.

Essential Maintenance and Compliance Works – these resources have been earmarked to fund the dilapidations works associated with the Perth Office Programme and have been accounted for in 2016/17.

Events – These resources were earmarked as part of the revenue budget approved in February 2013 for investment in outdoor and cultural events. The remaining resources have been utilised in 2016/17.

Evidence to Success – these resources were earmarked as part of the setting of the 2015/16 Revenue Budget in February 2014 and were utilised in 2016/17.

Investment in Learning Programme – these resources have been transferred to the new earmarked reserve for Secondary Schools as approved as part of the 2017/18 Reserves Strategy.

Perth Office Programme - these resources were earmarked in reserves to fund future expenditure on the Perth Office Programme and have been utilised in 2016/17.

Rural Warden - these resources were earmarked as part of the 2015/16 Revenue Budget to provide pilot funding for a partnership approach to community safety in Highland Perthshire and were utilised in 2016/17.

8. Other Operating Expenditure / Income

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
(Gains)/ Losses on the Disposal of Non Current Assets	(200)	1,239
Share of Tayside Contracts surplus	(435)	(595)
Total	<u>(635)</u>	<u>644</u>

9. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges	18,157	17,808
Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	5,850	5,677
Interest receivable and similar income	(375)	(455)
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(687)	(1,152)
Total	<u>22,945</u>	<u>21,878</u>

10. Taxation and Non Specific Grant Incomes

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Council Tax Income	(69,420)	(69,494)
Non Domestic Rates	(57,228)	(59,158)
Non Ringfenced Government Grants	(187,100)	(194,219)
Capital Grants and Contributions	(20,831)	(34,782)
Total	<u>(334,579)</u>	<u>(357,653)</u>

11. Material Items of Income and Expense

There have been no material items of income and expenditure during 2016/17 which are not disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

12. Premiums and Discounts on Debt Rescheduling Written Down

The Code requires that any premiums or discounts arising from debt rescheduling should be written off in the year they were incurred, except in limited circumstances where they would qualify as a 'modification' of debt. During 2016/17, there were no such debt modifications.

The net amount of premium and discount debited to the General Fund and HRA for transactions prior to 1 April 2007 (as permitted by statutory guidance) from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (FIAA) was £497,000 (2015/16 £547,000).

13. General Grants, Bequests and Donations

Perth and Kinross Council is represented on, exercises influence over and provides grants to a large number of outside bodies which provide services to the public, consistent with the Council's statutory responsibilities.

During 2016/17 a total of £14,607,000 (2015/16 £9,956,000) was paid out in support of these organisations ranging from remission of hall rents of a few pounds to the contribution towards the operational and other costs of Live Active Leisure Limited of £4,788,000 (2015/16 £3,844,000). Details of grants are shown below.

	<i>2016/17</i>	<i>2015/16</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Education & Children's Services - Service Level		
Agreements with Voluntary Organisations	943	1,041
Health & Social Care - Service Level		
Agreements with Voluntary Organisations	2,511	2,262
Health & Social Care Grants	388	93
Live Active Leisure Limited	4,788	3,844
Culture Perth & Kinross	3,330	0
Horsecross Arts Ltd	1,205	1,187
Churches Action for the Homeless	271	236
Pitlochry Festival Theatre	220	220
Citizens Advice Bureau	428	388
Shaw Trust	143	158
Perthshire Women's Aid	120	124
Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust	83	83
Perth & Kinross Countryside Trust	60	60
Perth and Kinross Community Mediation	0	55
Vacant Property Grants	47	31
Perth & Kinross Sports Council	11	11
Visit Scotland	0	28
Other Miscellaneous Grants	59	135
	<u>14,607</u>	<u>9,956</u>

14. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

Expenditure/Income	<u>2016/17</u> £'000	<u>2015/16</u> £'000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	189,531	198,381
Other services expenses	205,678	193,487
Contribution to Integration Joint Board	48,229	0
Support service recharges	2,118	2,059
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	21,795	37,531
Interest payments	24,007	23,453
Loss on the disposal of assets	0	1,239
Total Expenditure	491,358	456,150
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	125,403	68,877
Interest and investment income	1,444	1,575
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	334,579	357,653
Government grants and contributions	38,764	40,785
Gain on the disposal of assets	200	0
Total Income	500,390	468,890
Surplus on the Provision of Services	(9,032)	(12,740)

15. Agency Services

Agency arrangements operate in some Services where the Council undertakes work on behalf of other local authorities; Scottish Water; government; and other public bodies. The main items of income and related expenditure, which are included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, are shown below.

	2016/17 Income £'000	2016/17 Expenditure £'000	2015/16 Income £'000	2015/16 Expenditure £'000
<u>Education & Children's Services</u>				
Provision of Pupil Support Assistants to other local authorities	147	147	156	156
<u>The Environment Service</u>				
Receipts from other local authorities for cross boundary bus services	20	20	30	30
<u>Corporate and Democratic Services</u>				
Income from Scottish Water	444	444	444	444
Totals	<u>611</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>630</u>

16. External Audit Costs

In 2016/17 Perth and Kinross Council incurred the following fees relating to external audit services provided in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
External Audit Fees	<u>279</u>	<u>284</u>

This includes £3,000 in respect of the audit of charitable trusts where the Council is the sole trustee (2015/16 £1,500).

17. Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2016/17, incurring liabilities of £1,663,000 (£3,449,000 in 2015/16). These were in relation to 134 officers (150 in 2015/16) from all Services across the Council throughout 2016/17 and will deliver recurring savings of approximately £1.1 million in a full year.

18. Post-Employment Benefits

International Accounting Standard 19 'Employee Benefits' (IAS 19) prescribes how pension costs and liabilities are to be disclosed in the financial statements. The standard requires employing organisations to account for post-employment benefits in the period in which they are committed to give them, even if the actual payment of these benefits will be many years in the future. The following notes are prepared in accordance with the code guidance on disclosure requirements in respect of IAS 19.

Perth & Kinross Council participates in two different pension schemes, one for teaching staff and a separate scheme for all other employees.

Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Scottish Government. The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded and the Scottish Government uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Annual Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2016/17, the Council paid £9,012,045 to the Teachers' Pensions scheme in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 17.2% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2015/16 were £8,502,817 and 17.2%. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year-end. Additional payments relating to added year's benefits, which the Council has inherited from predecessor authorities or awarded itself, together with related increases, amounted to £254,534 (2015/16 £247,281).

Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Local Government Pension Scheme

The post-employment scheme for other employees, subject to certain qualifying criteria, is the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is administered in this area by Dundee City Council in respect of all local authorities and admitted bodies in the former Tayside area. This is a multi-employer scheme in which it is possible for an employer to identify its share of the assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis. Employer's liabilities can be evaluated directly by the Actuary at any time on membership data.

Benefits

- It is a Career Average Revalued Earnings scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level to balance the pension's liability with investment assets.
- The pensions accrual rate guarantees a pension based on 1/49th of career average revalued earnings and years of pensionable service. 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 2004. The scheme's normal retirement age is 65. Pensions are increased annually in line with changes to the Pensions (Increases) Act 1971 and Section 59 of the Social Security Pensions Act 1975.

Governance

- The Tayside Pension Fund is operated under the regulatory framework for the LGPS in Scotland and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Tayside Pension Fund Committee. This committee is comprised solely of elected members of Dundee City Council. Employing authorities (including Perth & Kinross Council) are represented at the Tayside Pension Fund Representative Forum.
- Policy is determined in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) Regulations. Management of the Fund's investments is carried out by the Fund's Investment Advisory Panel which selects and appoints a number of external investment managers/partners and monitors their investment performance.
- Under the Regulations, employers fall into three categories, scheme employers (also known as scheduled bodies) such as Perth & Kinross Council, community admission bodies and transferee admission bodies. Admission agreements are generally assumed to be open-ended. However, either party can voluntarily terminate the admission agreement by giving an appropriate period of notice to the other parties. Any deficit arising from the cessation valuation will usually be levied on the departing admission body as a capital payment.

Principal Risks

- The principal risks to the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge the General Fund the amount due by statute as described in the accounting policy note.

Discretionary Post-employment Benefits

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

The contributions paid into the scheme by employees and member pension benefits are prescribed, for the period to which the accounts relate, by the Local Government Pensions Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 1998 as amended. Perth & Kinross Council's contributions, as an employer, into the Tayside Pension Fund are subject to the advice of the Fund actuary.

The Local Government Pension Scheme allows for the award of discretionary post-employment benefits upon early retirement. This is an unfunded defined benefit final arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension's liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

Career Average Revalued Earnings Scheme (CARE)

The Local Government Pension Scheme changed from Final Salary to Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) on 1 April 2015, with a change of accrual rate from 1/60th to 1/49th. Employees who were previously paying into the Final Salary scheme were automatically transferred into the new CARE scheme on 1 April 2015.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year.

Local Government Pension Scheme

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services		
- Service Cost	22,888	27,105
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
- Net Interest on the Defined Liability	5,612	5,611
Administration Expenses	238	66
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	<u>28,738</u>	<u>32,782</u>
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Expected return on pension fund assets in excess of interest	(112,019)	25,157
Changes in financial assumptions	188,247	(56,870)
Experience Gain on defined benefit obligation	(141)	(925)
Total Post Employment Benefit (Credited)/Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	<u>76,087</u>	<u>(32,638)</u>
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	<u>(28,738)</u>	<u>(32,782)</u>
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions and direct payments payable to Tayside Pension Fund	<u>16,707</u>	<u>16,377</u>

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	937,102	724,812
Present Value of Unfunded Obligation	29,061	25,687
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	966,163	750,499
Fair Value of Pension Fund Assets (Bid Value)	(716,224)	(588,678)
Net Liability in Balance Sheet	249,939	161,821

A reconciliation of Perth & Kinross Council's share of the present value of Tayside Pension Fund's defined benefit obligation (liabilities) is as follows:

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	750,499	771,810
Current Service Cost	22,473	25,232
Interest Cost	27,201	25,214
Change in Financial Assumptions	188,247	(56,870)
Experience Gain on Defined Benefit Obligation	(141)	(925)
Liabilities Extinguished on Settlement	(6,812)	0
Estimated Benefits Paid Net of Transfers In	(21,353)	(19,248)
Past Service Costs (including Curtailments)	2,637	1,873
Contributions by Scheme Participants	5,294	5,290
Unfunded Pension Payments	(1,882)	(1,877)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	966,163	750,499

A reconciliation of the movements in Perth & Kinross Council's share of the fair value of Tayside Pension Fund's assets is as follows:

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Opening Fair Value of Scheme Assets	588,678	593,756
Interest on Assets	21,589	19,603
Return on Assets Less Interest	112,019	(25,157)
Administration Expenses	(238)	(66)
Contributions by Employer Including Unfunded	16,707	16,377
Contributions by Scheme Participants	5,294	5,290
Estimated Benefits Paid Plus Unfunded Net of Transfers In	(23,235)	(21,125)
Settlement Prices Paid	(4,590)	0
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets	716,224	588,678

Perth & Kinross Council's share of Tayside Pension Fund's assets at 31 March 2017 comprised:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Equities	515,614	72%	403,566	68%
Gilts	47,479	6%	30,813	5%
Other Bonds	70,647	10%	76,015	13%
Property	70,665	10%	71,824	13%
Cash	11,819	2%	6,460	1%
Total	716,224	100%	588,678	100%

A further breakdown of the assets as at 31 March 2017 is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Equities		
Consumer	10%	10%
Financials	10%	11%
Industrials	8%	7%
Energy and Utilities	3%	3%
Materials	4%	2%
Healthcare	4%	4%
Information Technology	6%	5%
Telecommunications	1%	2%
Pooled Investments	<u>26%</u>	<u>24%</u>
	72%	68%
Gilts		
Government Bonds	6%	5%
Other Bonds		
Corporate Bonds	10%	12%
Venture Capital / Partnerships	<u>0%</u>	<u>1%</u>
	10%	13%
Property		
Retail	3%	2%
Commercial	5%	9%
Alternatives and Cash	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>
	10%	13%
Cash		
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	2%	1%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham Public Sector Consulting, an independent firm of actuaries. Estimates for the Tayside Pension Fund are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2017.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2016/17	2015/16
Mortality Assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners:		
- Men	21.4	21.3
- Women	23.5	23.3
Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners:		
- Men	23.7	23.5
- Women	25.8	25.6
Rate of Inflation CPI	2.7%	2.4%
Rate of Inflation RPI	3.6%	3.3%
Rate of Increase in Salaries	3.7%	4.2%
Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.7%	2.4%
Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities	2.7%	3.7%
Take-up of Option to Convert Annual Pension into Retirement Lump Sum	10.0%	10.0%

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post-employment (retirement) benefits. The net liability of £249,939,000 has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains sound.

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

The total contribution expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2018 is £14,892,000.

Sensitivity Analysis

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

Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
- Present value of total obligation	£948,175,000	£966,163,000	£984,510,000
- Projected Service cost	£31,276,000	£32,008,000	£32,758,000
Adjustment to long term salary increase	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
- Present value of total obligation	£968,860,000	£966,163,000	£963,484,000
- Projected Service cost	£32,023,000	£32,008,000	£31,993,000
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
- Present value of total obligation	£981,796,000	£966,163,000	£950,837,000
- Projected Service cost	£32,742,000	£32,008,000	£31,290,000
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+ 1 year	None	-1 year
- Present value of total obligation	£1,002,219,000	£966,163,000	£931,445,000
- Projected Service cost	£33,029,000	£32,008,000	£31,019,000

19. Related Parties

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

Scottish Government

The Scottish Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills). Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 14 on expenditure and income analysed by nature.

Tayside Valuation Joint Board

The Tayside Valuation Joint Board provides services on behalf of Perth & Kinross, Angus and Dundee Councils. The Council does not have any direct control or influence over the board and the amount payable to this body for valuation services and electoral registration services was £1,422,000. £1,161,000 is disclosed in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Valuation Joint Board and £261,000 under Corporate and Democratic Services for electoral and registration services.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2016/17 is shown in the Remuneration Report. During 2016/17, three councillors had an interest in businesses from which the Council commissioned works and services to the value of £23,006; £22,969 and £450 respectively. Contracts were entered into in full compliance with the Council's standing orders and the Councillors' Code of Conduct.

In addition the Council makes revenue and capital payments to a large number of organisations on which Council members are represented.

Live Active Leisure Ltd

This organisation provides leisure services within the area served by the Council. A grant was provided in 2016/17 amounting to £4,788,000 (2015/16 £3,844,000). It is a sole member Company with the Council as that member.

Horsecross Arts Ltd

This organisation operates Perth Concert Hall and Perth Theatre. A grant was provided in 2016/17 amounting to £1,205,000 (2015/16 £1,187,000). It is a sole member Company with the Council as that member.

Culture Perth & Kinross

This organisation has operated libraries, museums and arts galleries in Perth & Kinross since 1 April 2016. A grant was provided in 2016/17 amounting to £3,330,000.

Tayside Contracts Joint Committee

This organisation provides roads maintenance; catering and cleaning services to the Council. Payments to Tayside Contracts in 2016/17 amounted to £21,826,000 (2015/16 £22,491,000). The Joint Committee is administered and controlled by Dundee City, Angus and Perth and Kinross Councils.

Health and Social Care Partnership

This organisation is a joint venture between Perth & Kinross Council and Tayside Health Board and has since 1 April 2016 provided an integrated Health and Social Care service. In 2016/17 a payment of £48,229,000 was made to fund this service.

20. Leases

Council as Lessee

The Council operates a Lease Car Scheme which is available to eligible employees and lease rental payments are recovered from employees. The car leasing agreements are due to expire during the financial years 2017/18 to 2019/20.

The Council has acquired the use of a number of properties by entering into leasing arrangements. The majority of such properties are used for office accommodation and any capital works undertaken within these premises are written down over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the property.

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Not later than one year	302	613
Later than one year and not later than five years	885	916
Later than five years	505	604
	<u>1,692</u>	<u>2,133</u>

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Minimum lease payments	617	792
Sublease payments receivable	(13)	(11)
	<u>604</u>	<u>781</u>

Council as Lessor

The Council leases out property under operating leases at normal market rents with the following purpose:

Land for the generation of rental income arising from its use; land and buildings, which include offices and shops, for the supply of suitable business accommodation to promote economic development or satisfy social needs, or to solely generate rental income for the Council.

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Not later than one year	1,054	1,155
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,643	3,700
Later than five years	44,584	47,869
	<u>49,281</u>	<u>52,724</u>

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. There were no material adjustments in respect of contingent rents during the years 2015/16 and 2016/17.

21. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements on Fixed Assets 2016/17 in respect of Property, Plant & Equipment are shown below:

Movements in 2016/17	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Sub Total c/fwd £'000
<u>Gross Book Value</u>						
As at 1 April 2016	295,912	476,654	40,287	226,841	16,674	1,056,368
Additions	20,581	11,844	5,220	29,807	1,073	68,525
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	22,524	0	0	0	22,524
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	(1,844)	0	0	0	(1,844)
Revaluation increases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	18,935	0	0	0	18,935
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(8,680)	0	0	0	(8,680)
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - disposals	(4,802)	(40)	(2,443)	0	0	(7,285)
Asset reclassifications	2,843	11,790	0	0	0	14,633
As at 31 March 2017	<u>314,534</u>	<u>531,183</u>	<u>43,064</u>	<u>256,648</u>	<u>17,747</u>	<u>1,163,176</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>						
As at 1 April 2016	(25,176)	(33,140)	(24,826)	(90,756)	(7,102)	(181,000)
Depreciation charge for 2016/17	(13,334)	(14,615)	(5,485)	(8,150)	(1,044)	(42,628)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation gain	0	5,820	0	0	0	5,820
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation loss	0	324	0	0	0	324
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation gain	0	8,650	0	0	0	8,650
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation loss	0	2,149	0	0	0	2,149
Derecognition - disposals	2,482	0	2,373	0	0	4,855
Asset reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31 March 2017	<u>(36,028)</u>	<u>(30,812)</u>	<u>(27,938)</u>	<u>(98,906)</u>	<u>(8,146)</u>	<u>(201,830)</u>
Net Book Value at 31 March 2017	<u>278,506</u>	<u>500,371</u>	<u>15,126</u>	<u>157,742</u>	<u>9,601</u>	<u>961,346</u>

Property, Plant and Equipment cont'd

Movements in 2016/17

	Sub total b/fwd £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total PPE £'000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £'000
<u>Gross Book Value</u>					
As at 1 April 2016	1,056,368	18	20,195	1,076,581	134,752
Additions	68,525	0	25,586	94,111	0
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	22,524	0	1,350	23,874	0
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,844)	(345)	0	(2,189)	0
Revaluation increases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	18,935	0	0	18,935	0
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(8,680)	(11)	0	(8,691)	(600)
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - disposals	(7,285)	0	0	(7,285)	0
Asset reclassifications	14,633	356	(12,313)	2,676	0
As at 31 March 2017	<u>1,163,176</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>34,818</u>	<u>1,198,012</u>	<u>134,152</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>					
As at 1 April 2016	(181,000)	0	0	(181,000)	(4,873)
Depreciation charge for 2016/17	(42,628)	0	0	(42,628)	(4,477)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation gain	5,820	0	0	5,820	0
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation loss	324	0	0	324	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation gain	8,650	0	0	8,650	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation loss	2,149	0	0	2,149	454
Derecognition - disposals	4,855	0	0	4,855	0
Asset reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31 March 2017	<u>(201,830)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(201,830)</u>	<u>(8,896)</u>
Net Book Value at 31 March 2017	<u>961,346</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>34,818</u>	<u>996,182</u>	<u>125,256</u>

Property, Plant and Equipment cont'd

Comparative Movements in 2015/16

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Sub Total c/fwd £'000
<u>Gross Book Value</u>						
As at 1 April 2015	278,565	451,831	37,542	211,308	15,473	994,719
Additions	14,672	10,936	6,065	15,533	1,201	48,407
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	10,951	0	0	0	10,951
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	(316)	0	0	0	(316)
Revaluation increases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	2,216	0	0	0	2,216
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(10,202)	0	0	0	(10,202)
Derecognition - disposals	(3,824)	(3,599)	(3,320)	0	0	(10,743)
Asset reclassifications	6,499	14,837	0	0	0	21,336
As at 31 March 2016	295,912	476,654	40,287	226,841	16,674	1,056,368
<u>Depreciation</u>						
As at 1 April 2015	(15,002)	(42,862)	(22,800)	(82,480)	(6,111)	(169,255)
Depreciation charge for 2015/16	(13,002)	(13,162)	(5,253)	(8,276)	(991)	(40,684)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation gain	0	6,549	0	0	0	6,549
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation loss	0	37	0	0	0	37
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation gain	0	9,593	0	0	0	9,593
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation loss	0	2,779	0	0	0	2,779
Derecognition - disposals	2,828	2,076	3,227	0	0	8,131
Asset reclassifications	0	1,850	0	0	0	1,850
As at 31 March 2016	(25,176)	(33,140)	(24,826)	(90,756)	(7,102)	(181,000)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2016	270,736	443,514	15,461	136,085	9,572	875,368

Property, Plant and Equipment cont'd

Movements in 2015/16	Sub total b/fwd £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total PPE £'000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £'000
<u>Gross Book Value</u>					
As at 1 April 2015	994,719	726	28,315	1,023,760	133,078
Additions	48,407	221	16,984	65,612	46
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	10,951	18	0	10,969	3,002
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(316)	0	(74)	(390)	0
Revaluation increases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,216	0	0	2,216	757
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,202)	(2,791)	(428)	(13,421)	(2,131)
Derecognition - disposals	(10,743)	(580)	0	(11,323)	0
Asset reclassifications	21,336	2,424	(24,602)	(842)	0
As at 31 March 2016	<u>1,056,368</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20,195</u>	<u>1,076,581</u>	<u>134,752</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>					
As at 1 April 2015	(169,255)	(35)	0	(169,290)	(16,600)
Depreciation charge for 2015/16	(40,684)	0	0	(40,684)	(4,477)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation gain	6,549	0	0	6,549	5,690
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve - revaluation loss	37	0	1	38	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation gain	9,593	0	0	9,593	8,976
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services - revaluation loss	2,779	1,875	10	4,664	1,538
Derecognition - disposals	8,131	0	0	8,131	0
Asset reclassifications	1,850	(1,840)	(11)	(1)	0
As at 31 March 2016	<u>(181,000)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(181,000)</u>	<u>(4,873)</u>
Net Book Value at 31 March 2016	<u>875,368</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20,195</u>	<u>895,581</u>	<u>129,879</u>

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2017, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2016/17 and future years budgeted to cost £41.288m. Similar commitments at 31 March 2016 were £23.534m. The total commitment is made up of the following:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Education Projects	16,412	7,729
Perth Theatre Upgrade	7,514	8,420
Roads & Bridges Improvement Schemes	13,010	877
Flood Prevention	795	736
Environmental Improvements	1,212	1,392
Upgrade of Office Accommodation	0	3,536
Other Capital Projects	2,345	844
	<u>41,288</u>	<u>23,534</u>

Valuation of Assets

Revaluations

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at its current value is revalued at least every five years. All valuations were carried out internally with the exception of Council Dwellings which were carried out by the District Valuer. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Surplus Assets are valued annually on a fair value basis. In terms of the fair value hierarchy, all Surplus Assets are valued at Level 2 and there were no transfers between Levels during the year.

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total £'000
Carried at historical cost	62,294	17,853	0	80,147
Values at current value as at:				
31 March 2017	0	258,291	0	258,291
31 March 2016	0	148,239	18	148,257
31 March 2015	252,240	14	0	252,254
31 March 2014	0	73,406	0	73,406
31 March 2013	0	33,380	0	33,380
Total Cost or Valuation	314,534	531,183	18	845,735

Changes in Estimates

In 2016/17 the Council made a change to its accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment. During the revaluation of the school property portfolio, remaining useful lives for a number of Primary Schools were reviewed. As a result the 2016/17 depreciation charge for the properties was £0.3m higher than it would have been if the useful lives assessed in 2015/16 had been used for the calculation. The impact of this change will carry forward into 2017/18 and future years.

22. Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the carrying value of Heritage Assets held by the Council

	2016/17 Art Collection £'000	2016/17 War Memorials £'000	2016/17 Total £'000	2015/16 Art Collection £'000	2015/16 War Memorials £'000	2015/16 Total £'000
Cost or Valuation						
Balance at 1 April	26,243	46	26,289	24,013	46	24,059
Revaluations	1,292	0	1,292	2,230	0	2,230
Balance at 31 March	27,535	46	27,581	26,243	46	26,289

Art Collection

The collection of Fine Art maintained and preserved by Culture Perth & Kinross, on behalf of Perth & Kinross Council is varied and includes oil paintings (approx 1,225 items), watercolours (900), drawings (4,000), prints (1,500), and sculptures (150). The Fine Art collection also includes J D Fergusson and Margaret Morris archives which number approximately 30,000 items.

The Art Collection also includes silver, glass, ceramics, furniture, Oriental materials, horology and metalwork; these are collectively identified as Applied Art.

Curators within Culture Perth & Kinross commenced in 2011/12 a rolling programme of valuation for the Fine and Applied Art collections. Items and collections having significant value are added to the Council balance sheet as the valuation programme progresses.

There are a number of significant works included within the Art Collection. The cumulative value of the J D Fergusson oil paintings valued during 2010/11 amounts to £10.2m; the oils form a small part of the J D Fergusson and Margaret Morris collection of works and archives. The cumulative value attached to the oil paintings valued by the curators during 2011/12 is £9.3m. Of note are paintings by John Everett Millais, Samuel John Peploe, and Francis Campbell Boileu which have a collective value of £6m. An additional £1.1m was added to the value of Heritage Assets in 2012/13 following the curatorial valuation of watercolours and drawings, and J D Fergusson works on paper. The 2013/14 revaluation programme included the curatorial valuation of the Margaret Morris archives, which has resulted in £3.4m being added to the value of Heritage Assets. The sculptures were valued in 2015/16 which resulted in a further £2.2m being added to the value of Heritage Assets, the most noteworthy of these being sculptures by Eric Gill and J D Fergusson with a cumulative value of £1.3m.

An additional £1.3m has been added to the value of Heritage Assets in 2016/17 following the curatorial valuation of prints, ephemera, watercolours and drawings. Of particular note are the Beatrix Potter Fungi Studies Collection and the watercolour 'A Frosty Morning' by Sir George Clausen with a cumulative value of £0.5m.

Additions and Disposals of Heritage Assets

There has been no significant addition, either by purchase or donation, to the Fine and Applied Art collection during the current and previous four financial years. The majority of the collections are held in perpetuity, or have disposal conditions attached, and consequently no Fine and Applied Art disposals have occurred during the current and previous four financial years.

Further Information on the Museum and Art Gallery Collection

Art Collection

Fine and Applied Art

The Fine Art collection owes its existence largely to the 1926 bequests of local patrons Robert Hay Robertson and Robert Brough, although the first painting entered the collection as early as 1785.

The collection is international in its scope and numbers over 4,000 items. It includes an interesting group of Italian 'Old Masters', a small but important group of 19th Century French works, a good group of 17th century Dutch and Flemish paintings and work by English artists including a small but highly important collection of natural history watercolours by Beatrix Potter.

Its greatest strength however lies in its holding of Scottish pictures. These span the 16th to the 21st century and include such important works as Loch Katrine by Horatio McCulloch and D Y Cameron's The Wilds of Assynt, as well as pictures with strong local connections. Amongst these are pictures by local artists, local topographical views and portraits of local individuals. The collection seeks to retain a balance between the historical and the contemporary aspects whilst continuing to develop the holdings of works of specifically local interest.

In 1991 the collection was effectively doubled in size with the gifting of the J D Fergusson Art Foundation's collection of artworks by the Scottish 'Colourist' John Duncan Fergusson (1874-1961) and its associated archive. This collection is housed at the Fergusson Gallery in Perth.

The Applied Art collection has been acquired since 1785 through purchase, gift or bequest. It covers a wide variety of objects and materials, within which the collections of Perth silver and Perthshire glass are unsurpassed in terms of national importance. The ceramics collection contains significant collections of Staffordshire flat-back figures and Martinware studio pottery as well as a collection of studio pottery produced by potters native to or resident in the Perth & Kinross area. Other smaller collections include furniture, timepieces, oriental and other items.

The promotion of other cultural events and programmes during the year makes it difficult to reliably estimate the percentage of the Art Collection on display for public viewing. However, all items are held in secure storage and access is permitted to scholars and others for research purposes.

The Culture Perth & Kinross Limited Collections Management Framework provides guidance on the collection, disposal or lending of heritage assets.

23. Investment Properties

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Rental income from investment property	(1,069)	(1,120)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	211	71
Balance at end of year	<u>(858)</u>	<u>(1,049)</u>

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at start of year	17,558	17,699
Additions	0	735
Disposals:	0	(190)
Net (losses)/gains from fair value adjustments	(171)	136
Reclassifications: (to) / from Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,676)	(822)
Other movements	(1)	0
Balance at end of year	<u>14,710</u>	<u>17,558</u>

All of the Authority's investment properties are valued at Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy. Values as at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017 are as follows:

	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Recurring fair value measurements using:		
Industrial and Commercial Land	12,026	15,098
Shops and Offices	1,967	1,703
Other Investment Properties	717	757
Total Fair Value	<u>14,710</u>	<u>17,558</u>

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 and 3 Fair Values for Investment Properties

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2

The majority of the value of Industrial and Commercial Land relates to sites leased out on ground leases. Market data is available at national and local levels from sector specialists to provide the valuers with information, such as trends and rent yields, for the commercial and industrial markets. Local market activity for ground leases tends to follow national trends and valuations are undertaken using a discounted income approach. Ground leases are longer term arrangements and sites of this nature enjoy 100% occupancy levels; the rental income stream is known and market data for rent yields is available, all of which are observable input. As a result of the conditions of the ground lease agreement, there is no unobservable input. The valuation of investment land leased out on a ground lease therefore requires the use of observable market data and minimal, if any, unobservable data and is regarded as Level 2.

Market data providing information on trends and rent yield is available from sector specialists for leased Shops and Offices. Local market data is used to assist the valuation process, and valuations are undertaken using the income approach, discounted using market rates to arrive at a net present value for the income stream. The valuer will also consider other factors, such as the age and condition of the property, when arriving at the final valuation. This requires judgement, however any unobservable input is not considered to be significant in terms of any adjustment to the fair value of the property. The valuation of the shops and offices is mainly representative of the available market data, and the valuation input is primarily based on observable data. Therefore the properties are categorised as Level 2.

Other Investment Properties primarily relate to land held for development by the private sector, which will generate a receipt to the Council on disposal. Sites held for redevelopment are valued on the basis of the highest and best use of the site, taking into account adjacent and surrounding property, recent market activity, and development plan restrictions. The valuation of these sites is therefore based upon observable input, i.e. local market data, and as such will be regarded as Level 2.

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of the authority's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Valuation Techniques

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

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out internally, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The Council's valuation experts work closely with finance officers reporting directly to the Head of Finance on a regular basis regarding all valuation matters.

24. Intangible Assets

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

	2016/17 Assets £'000	2015/16 Assets £'000
Balance at start of year		
Gross carrying amount	134	184
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(73)</u>	<u>(141)</u>
Net carrying amount at start of year	61	43
 Additions: Purchases	 88	 29
 Disposals: Gross Carrying Amount	 0	 (79)
Disposals: Accumulated Amortisation	0	79
 Amortisation for the period	 (39)	 (11)
 Net carrying amount at end of year	 <u>110</u>	 <u>61</u>
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	222	134
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(112)</u>	<u>(73)</u>
	<u>110</u>	<u>61</u>

Intangible Assets include the historic cost for internal development of software for Resourcelink, the Council's integrated Human Resources Payroll system. The Council is custodian of Resourcelink software and data and continues to maintain control over the system; future economic benefits will therefore continue to flow to the council. Amortisation of Resourcelink expenditure commenced in 2008/09 and the historic cost has now been written down in full.

Intangible Assets also includes the cost of the software licence and additional development of Concerto, the Council's Corporate Asset Management software. Costs in relation to Concerto were incurred during 2014/15, with further development carried out in 2015/16 and during the current year, and will provide future benefit to the Council; these costs are amortised over the seven year licence term, which commenced during 2014/15.

25. Assets Held for Sale

	Current		Non Current	
	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	895	274	2,188	2,116
Assets newly classified as held for sale:				
- Property, Plant and Equipment	0	896	0	769
Revaluation Losses	0	(100)	0	(80)
Revaluation Gains	0	0	0	293
Assets sold	0	(175)	(750)	(910)
Transfers from non-current to current	0	0	0	0
Balance outstanding at year end	<u>895</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>1,438</u>	<u>2,188</u>

26. Long Term Debtors

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Other Entities & Individuals	461	366
Total	<u>461</u>	<u>366</u>

27. Inventories

	Consumables & Maintenance Materials	
	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	384	466
Purchases	2,796	2,970
Recognised as an expense in the year	(2,692)	(3,047)
Written off balances	(5)	(5)
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>483</u>	<u>384</u>

28. Debtors

	2016/17 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000	2015/16 £'000
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Scottish Government		4,960		5,979
Central Government		7,429		6,701
Other Local Authorities		122		16
NHS Bodies		1,231		667
Other Entities & Individuals	15,822		15,339	
less Impairment	<u>(9,747)</u>		<u>(9,930)</u>	
		6,075		5,409
Trade	5,943		8,629	
less Impairment	<u>(721)</u>		<u>(790)</u>	
		5,222		7,839
Council Tax & Community Charge	16,033		15,710	
less Impairment	<u>(12,516)</u>		<u>(11,642)</u>	
		3,517		4,068
Total		<u>28,556</u>		<u>30,679</u>

29. Creditors

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Scottish Government	(419)	(133)
Central Government	(4,702)	(4,303)
Other Local Authorities	(711)	(684)
NHS Bodies	(1,471)	(4)
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	(365)	(325)
Other Entities and Individuals	(20,041)	(21,328)
Trade Creditors	(30,625)	(28,888)
Total	<u>(58,334)</u>	<u>(55,665)</u>

30. Provisions Other than Bad and Doubtful Debts

Self-Insured/Uninsured Losses

The Insurance Fund makes provision for losses arising from Property, Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Motor, Fidelity Guarantee, Computer, Engineering and Travel/Personal Accident claims.

The provision provides for an estimate of all liabilities likely to be incurred by the Council in respect of self-insured and uninsured losses in respect of incidents that have arisen prior to 1 April 2017.

Dilapidations

During the year the Council operated services from properties that it did not own. The Council has therefore made a provision for the estimated liability to reinstate a building to its original specification and design as detailed in the operating lease. This provision is currently being negotiated with the landlord's agent.

Perth Office Project

The Council has made provision for the final claim received from a contractor for a project within the 2016/17 capital programme. The final figures and rates for additional works are still being reviewed and negotiated with the contractor.

Canal Street Car Park

The Council has made provision for a compensation claim received from a contractor for a project within the 2016/17 capital programme. It is not currently clear whether the claim is fully valid as it is currently under negotiation, therefore, a provision has been made to meet any potential liability.

Commercial Rent

The Council manages the rental leases for a number of commercial properties. Due to the down turn in the economic climate affecting retail trading performance, there has been a rent refund in line with the terms of a specific individual lease relating to 2013/14. As subsequent financial years remain subject to negotiation based on the same lease terms, a provision has been made to meet any potential liability.

	Self Insured/ Uninsured Losses £'000	Dilapidations £'000	Perth Office Project £'000	Canal Street Car Park £'000	Commercial Rent £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 April 2016	1,934	0	0	0	0	1,934
Additional provisions made in 2016/17	348	750	183	49	190	1,520
Amounts used in 2016/17	(215)	0	0	0	0	(215)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	<u>2,067</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>3,239</u>
Balance Sheet Disclosure:						
Less than 12 months	117	750	183	49	190	1,289
Over 12 months	1,950	0	0	0	0	1,950
	<u>2,067</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>3,239</u>

31. Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's Usable Reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and notes 5 and 6.

32. Unusable Reserves

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Revaluation Reserve	(278,190)	(258,256)
Capital Adjustments Account	(308,251)	(272,201)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	11,124	11,636
Pensions Reserve	249,939	161,821
Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	5,482	4,648
Total Unusable Reserves	<u>(319,896)</u>	<u>(352,352)</u>

Revaluation Reserve

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

- re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(258,256)	(246,847)
Upward revaluation of assets	(30,986)	(19,748)
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,865	352
	<u>(287,377)</u>	<u>(266,243)</u>
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	7,539	7,141
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	1,648	846
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	9,187	7,987
Balance at 31 March	<u>(278,190)</u>	<u>(258,256)</u>

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a 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 contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 5 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(272,201)	(242,550)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	42,628	40,684
Revaluation gains on Property, Plant and Equipment	(21,043)	(3,164)
Amortisation of intangible assets	39	11
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal as part of the gain/loss	3,180	4,465
	<u>(247,397)</u>	<u>(200,554)</u>
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	<u>(9,187)</u>	<u>(7,987)</u>
	<u>(256,584)</u>	<u>(208,541)</u>
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(3,842)	(3,237)
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(20,831)	(34,782)
Application of grants to capital financing from Capital Grants Unapplied Account	0	(15)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(18,053)	(16,956)
Capital expenditure charged against the general fund and HRA balances	(9,112)	(8,534)
	<u>(308,422)</u>	<u>(272,065)</u>
Movements in the fair value of the Investment Properties	171	(136)
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>(308,251)</u></u>	<u><u>(272,201)</u></u>

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (FIAA) is used to hold the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

The Council uses the Account to manage the balance of premiums and discounts which existed at 31 March 2007, which arose on the early redemption of loans. These are charged to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) in accordance with statutory provisions, and so spreading the burden on Council Tax and Housing Rents. These statutory arrangements allow for the annual charges to be made in accordance with the original amortisation schedules which existed at that time. Whilst these statutory provisions allow for the spreading of discounts and premiums which arose after 1 April 2007 in certain circumstances, there have been no such premiums or discounts in this period.

The Council also uses the FIAA to hold the difference in interest charges which arises on stepped interest rate loans. These typically have low interest rates in the early years before "stepping up" to a higher interest rate. Interest on such loans is now required to be charged consistently over the life of the loan using the Effective Interest Rate Method. The difference in the cumulative charges under this new method to 31 March 2007 was debited to the FIAA, and is to be charged to the General fund and the HRA over the life of the loans under the statutory provisions.

Accordingly, the balance on the FIAA as at 31 March 2017 in respect of the above provisions will be charged to the General Fund and HRA over the next 38 years. The movements on the FIAA during the year are shown below:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	11,636	12,198
Proportion of discounts incurred in previous financial years credited against the General Fund & HRA Balance in accordance with statutory requirements in the year	4	4
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years charged against the General Fund & HRA Balance in accordance with statutory requirements in the year	(501)	(551)
Difference on restatement of Stepped Interest Rate Loans	(15)	(15)
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>11,124</u></u>	<u><u>11,636</u></u>

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 pensions funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall between 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.

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	161,821	178,054
Actuarial Gains or Losses on Pensions Assets and Liabilities	76,087	(32,638)
Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits Debited or Credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	28,738	32,782
Employer's Pensions Contributions and Direct Payments to Pensioners Payable in the Year	(16,707)	(16,377)
Balance at 31 March	<u>249,939</u>	<u>161,821</u>

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 entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Balance at 1 April	4,648	5,680
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(4,648)	(5,680)
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	5,482	4,648
Balance at 31 March	<u>5,482</u>	<u>4,648</u>

33. Impairment Losses

Movements in the value of properties during the year were mainly due to the revaluation of the nursery, primary and secondary school portfolio during 2016/17. Any losses arising have been assessed as a revaluation loss rather than a loss attributed to deterioration in the anticipated level of the performance of the properties. There were no significant losses for any individual school.

34. Grants

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2016/17.

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Scottish Government	16,973	33,770
Scottish Government Bodies & Directorates	1,349	88
Developer Contributions	1,186	146
Other Third Party Contributions	1,323	778
	<u>20,831</u>	<u>34,782</u>
Credited to Services		
Scottish Government	4,713	5,886
Scottish Government Directorates (incl Historic Scotland; NHS)	228	492
Sport Scotland	441	376
Local Authority	33	33
Other Scottish Government Bodies	230	326
Other Third Party Contributions	1,690	906
	<u>7,335</u>	<u>8,019</u>

35. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

	2016/17	2015/16
	£'000	£'000
Capital Financing Requirements b/fwd	411,091	408,201
<u>Capital Expenditure</u>		
Property, Plant & Equipment	94,199	66,376
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital	2,216	1,655
	<u>96,415</u>	<u>68,031</u>
	<u>507,506</u>	<u>476,232</u>
<u>Sources of Finance</u>		
Capital Receipts	(2,061)	(3,214)
Government Grants and Contributions	(23,048)	(36,437)
Revenue Contributions	(9,112)	(8,534)
Loans Fund Principal Repayments	(18,053)	(16,956)
	<u>(52,274)</u>	<u>(65,141)</u>
Closing Capital Financing Requirement c/fwd	<u>455,232</u>	<u>411,091</u>
Movement	44,141	2,890
<u>Analysed as:</u>		
Increase in need to borrow	47,957	6,613
Net assets acquired under PPP contract	(3,816)	(3,723)
	<u>44,141</u>	<u>2,890</u>

36. Public Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

The Council has an obligation for 25 years commencing September 2000 in respect of a unitary charge payment to be made for office accommodation and a car park.

The unitary charge for 2016/17 for the office accommodation was £2,341,000 (2015/16 £2,485,000). In 2015/16 the facilities management element of the service charge was renegotiated resulting in a reduced unitary charge payment.

The unitary charge for 2016/17 for the car park was £407,000 (2015/16 £408,000).

Future agreed payments will increase in line with inflation. The unitary charge payments for 2017/18 for the office accommodation will be £2,324,000 and for the car park £420,000.

The project agreement for provision of the facilities included the transfer of four Council properties to the operator in exchange for reduced annual payments over the life of the agreement. At the end of this project these assets do not revert back to the Council.

The Council has an obligation for six school campuses in a Public Private Partnership with Axiom Education (Perth and Kinross) Ltd. North Inch Primary was brought into operation in 2011/12. Breadalbane Campus at Aberfeldy was completed in 2010/11 and the campuses at Blairgowrie, Perth South, Kinross, Crieff and the Roman Catholic School Campus were brought into operation during 2009/10. The Council will make unitary charge payments until the contract ends in 2042, at which time the campuses will be handed back to the Council at no cost. The estimated capital value of the scheme is £127,687,000.

The unitary charge for 2016/17 for the campuses operating in the year was £15,432,000 (2015/16 £15,414,000).

Future agreed payments will increase in line with inflation. The unitary charge payments for 2017/18 for all school campuses are estimated to be £15,954,000.

Movements in Fixed Assets under Public Private Partnerships during the year were:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2016	129,879	116,478
Additions	0	46
Revaluations	(146)	17,832
Depreciation	(4,477)	(4,477)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2017	<u>125,256</u>	<u>129,879</u>

Movements in Public Private Partnership Liabilities during the year were:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Liabilities at 1 April 2016	121,691	125,414
Amounts repaid in year	(3,816)	(3,723)
Liabilities at 31 March 2017	<u>117,875</u>	<u>121,691</u>
Disclosed in the Balance Sheet as:		
Long Term Liabilities	113,698	117,875
Creditors	4,177	3,816
Liabilities at 31 March 2017	<u>117,875</u>	<u>121,691</u>

Future Public Private Partnership liabilities due to be met:

	Repayment of liability £'000	Interest £'000	Service Charges £'000	Lifecycle Maintenance £'000	Contingent Rentals £'000	TOTAL £'000
Due within one year	4,177	6,123	6,096	1,060	1,566	19,022
Due in 2 to 5 years	16,955	21,759	26,144	7,626	8,031	80,515
Due in 6 to 10 years	22,402	20,085	35,421	13,506	14,532	105,946
Due in 11 to 15 years	18,442	14,746	36,937	16,761	19,960	106,846
Due in 16 to 20 years	26,314	9,929	42,146	13,069	29,428	120,886
Due in 21 to 25 years	29,585	3,386	43,296	12,670	34,188	123,125
Total	<u>117,875</u>	<u>76,028</u>	<u>190,040</u>	<u>64,692</u>	<u>107,705</u>	<u>556,340</u>

These figures are based on the actual cash amount estimated to be payable and not on prices at 31 March 2017.

37. Authorisation of Annual Accounts

The Unaudited Annual Accounts were authorised for issue by the Head of Finance on 28 June 2017 and the Audited Annual Accounts were authorised for issue on 27 September 2017. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2017, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

38. Contingent Liabilities

The Council has made provision for insurance claims where appropriate and has an Insurance Fund to manage insurable risks. There is also a contingent liability in respect of potential insurance claims incurred but not reported which cannot be forecast with any certainty.

There is a contingent liability relating to Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI), who were the insurers for Tayside Regional Council (TRC). Following a Supreme Court judgement in November 2012 a scheme of arrangement has been put in place where MMI will seek to recover, from the scheme members or successors, 15% of all claims paid out since 1993 on policies taken out by TRC (less an overall total reduction of £50,000). Perth and Kinross Council is one of the successor bodies of TRC. It is not currently clear whether the remaining assets of the TRC Insurance Fund will be sufficient to meet any liability.

The Council has received a claim in relation to mesothelioma where an individual may have been exposed to asbestos while they were employed by the Council and its predecessor authority. It is not possible to determine with any certainty whether there is any liability at this time until the claim is fully investigated.

The Scottish Parliament is considering legislation which would remove the current time limit on raising civil court actions relating to childhood abuse. Consequently the Council may in future be the subject of court action relating to past events. It is not possible to estimate the potential financial effect due to a number of uncertainties. These include the detail of the legislation, the number of claims which may arise, and the extent of compensation which could arise. Additionally the extent of re-imburement which might arise from historic or current insurance policies cannot currently be assessed.

The Council previously identified a potential issue in terms of fixed assets included in the Council Balance Sheet which should, potentially, be included in the Balance Sheet of the Common Good Funds instead. Property titles are being reviewed when land and/or buildings are declared surplus to operational needs and, until all property titles for all former burghs are reviewed, there remains the possibility that some assets may require to be transferred between the Council and Common Good balance sheets.

The Council operates services from a number of properties that it does not own. In the future there may be a liability in respect of property costs to reinstate buildings to their original specification and design.

The Council has identified a potential liability in respect of casual and supply staff who may be entitled to employee benefits, such as occupational sick pay and maternity pay, similar to those available to permanent staff. At this time, it

is not possible to determine the number of individuals involved. Therefore, no reliable estimate of the cost of providing retrospective access to these benefits can be made.

The Council has a potential liability in respect of financial guarantees for the Tayside Pension Fund in respect of Scheduled Bodies and Admitted Bodies should they cease to exist, withdraw from the Pension Scheme or otherwise become unable to continue covering any unfunded liabilities. These bodies include Tayside and Central Scotland Transport Partnership, Live Active Leisure Ltd, Horsecross Arts Limited, Perth & Kinross Countryside Trust, Perth & Kinross Society for the Blind, Perth Citizens' Advice Bureau and Culture Perth & Kinross. In addition the Council has a potential liability in respect of pensions for the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) should the organisation cease to exist.

39. Financial Instruments

Accounting regulations require the 'financial instruments' (investment, lending and borrowing of the Council) shown on the balance sheet to be further analysed into various defined categories. The investments, lending and borrowing disclosed in the balance sheet are made up of the following categories of 'financial instruments'.

	Long-Term		Current		Total	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Borrowings						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	279,963	238,183	14,195	13,492	294,158	251,675
Total borrowings	279,963	238,183	14,195	13,492	294,158	251,675
Investments						
Loans and receivables	401	370	49,302	53,334	49,703	53,704
Total investments	401	370	49,302	53,334	49,703	53,704

Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) borrowings of £44.459m have been included in long term borrowing as at 31 March 2017 but have a call date in the next 12 months.

The above long term figures are based on the 2016 Code which requires that in undertaking Effective Interest Rate (EIR) calculations, the maturity period for a LOBO is taken as being the contractual period to maturity.

Financial Instruments Gains / Losses

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

	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Total 2016/17	Total 2015/16
	measured at amortised cost	Loans and receivables		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest expense	10,756	0	10,756	10,289
Losses on derecognition	0	0	0	0
Interest payable and similar charges	10,756	0	10,756	10,289
Interest income	0	(426)	(426)	(489)
Interest and investment income	0	(426)	(426)	(489)
Gains on revaluation	0	0	0	(46)
Losses on revaluation	14	0	14	7
Losses arising on revaluation of financial assets	14	0	14	(39)
Net loss/(gain) for the year	10,770	(426)	10,344	9,761

Fair Value of Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost

The fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017 at amortised cost is disclosed below.

Methods and Assumptions in valuation technique:

The fair value of an instrument is determined by calculating the Net Present Value (NPV) of future cash flows, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms.

The discount rate used in the NPV calculation is the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation for an instrument with the same structure, terms and remaining duration. For debt, this will be the new borrowing rate since premature repayment rates include a margin which represents the lender's profit as a result of rescheduling the loan; this is not included in the fair value calculation since any motivation other than securing a fair price should be ignored. In addition, lenders do not have the ability to force the Council to repay debt early.

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by the Council's treasury management consultants from the market on 31 March 2017, using bid prices where applicable.

The calculations are made with the following assumptions:

- For Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) debt, the discount rates used are the rates for new borrowing as per rate sheet number 127/17.
- For other market debt and investments the discount rates used are the rates available for an instrument with the same terms from a comparable lender.
- Interpolation techniques have been used between available rates where the exact maturity period was not available.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Fair values have been calculated for all instruments in the portfolio, but only those which are materially different from the carrying value have been disclosed.

The fair values are calculated as follows:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)	245,170	311,361	196,645	239,475
Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO)	44,831	67,097	44,850	58,240
Local Authority Bonds	0	0	5,001	5,011
Short term borrowing	1,384	1,379	2,808	3,433
Other (Special Loans)	2,273	2,275	1,828	1,829
Other Market Loans	500	519	543	541
Financial Liabilities	294,158	382,631	251,675	308,529

Fair value is more 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 at the balance sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value therefore represents the premium the Council would need to pay to the lender in the event these loans were to be repaid at that date. For comparison, if the Council were to have repaid all the loans to the PWLB on the balance sheet date, a total of £372.9M would have been payable after applying the PWLB's premature redemption rates applicable on that date. This is higher than the Fair Value shown in the table above, as the PWLB premature redemption rates include an additional profit margin over their comparative new borrowing rates.

Fair Value of Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash (including petty cash)	24,157	24,160	8,036	8,036
Deposits with Banks and Building Societies	25,048	25,065	45,120	45,153
Mortgages	108	108	114	115
Loans to Others	390	390	434	434
Financial Assets	49,703	49,723	53,704	53,738

The fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of investments includes a number of fixed rate deposits where the interest rate receivable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the balance sheet date.

Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Council's management of treasury risks is intended to minimise the Council's exposure to the unpredictability of financial markets and to protect the financial resources available to fund services. The Council has fully adopted CIPFA's Code of Treasury Management Practices and has written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies and procedures covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to banks, building societies, Money Market Funds and other local authorities as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with a limited number of high quality banks, building societies and Money Market Funds whose credit rating, together with other market information, is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to restrict lending to a prudent maximum amount and duration for each institution.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on past experience and current market conditions.

	Amounts at 31 March 2017	Historical experience of default	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions as at 31 March 2017	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability
	£'000	%	%	£'000
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	53,810	0	0	0
Loans to Others	498	0	0	0
Debtors	12,769	19.8	19.8	2,528
Total	67,077	-	-	2,528

The Council's overall exposure to credit risk in relation to its deposits in banks and other financial institutions of £53.810m above cannot be assessed generally, as the risk of non-payment of the principle sums or interest is specific to each individual institution. Experience indicates that any such non-payment is rare, and there is no evidence that any risk of default existed at 31 March 2017. The repayment profile of these deposits, including loans to others, is shown below:

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Less than three months	41,295	37,165
Three to six months	12,515	20,021
Six months to one year	-	-
More than one year	-	-
Total	53,810	57,186

Loans to Others

The Council initiates a legal charge on property where, for example, clients require assistance with payment of care fees, but cannot pay immediately until such time as their property is sold. The total amount outstanding as at 31 March 2017 in this category is £390,000 and experience of default is minimal. The Council has granted mortgages for essential property repairs in shared ownership properties. The total amount outstanding as at 31 March 2017 is £108,000 with no experience of default. The total amount of Loans to Others of £498,000 can be analysed as follows:

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Less than three months	6	3
Three to six months	3	3
Six months to one year	92	178
More than one year	397	364
Total	498	548

Debtors

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £10.480m of the £12.769m balance is past its due date for payment.

The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2017	<i>31 March 2016</i>
	£'000	<i>£'000</i>
Less than three months	7,226	8,598
Three to six months	311	259
Six months to one year	1,370	1,234
More than one year	1,573	1,547
Total	10,480	<i>11,638</i>

(ii) Liquidity Risk

The Council has access to borrowings from the money markets to cover day to day cashflow needs, as well as borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board or money markets for longer term funding requirements. As a result there is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. The Council manages its portfolio in conjunction with interest rate forecasts to reduce the risk of a large proportion of its borrowing maturing at a time of higher interest rates, and so reduce the financial impact of re-financing at an unfavourable time. In addition, the monitoring of interest rate movements for the identification of debt rescheduling opportunities to amend the maturity profile, as well as achieving savings in interest charges, is undertaken on a continuous basis to further mitigate any refinancing risks.

The maturity structure of financial liabilities is as follows (at nominal value):

Loans outstanding	On 31 March 2017	<i>On 31 March 2016</i>
	£'000	<i>£'000</i>
Public Works Loans Board	243,209	194,871
Market debt	43,749	43,806
Local Authority Bonds	0	5,000
Temporary borrowing	1,383	2,807
Local bonds	2,625	1,821
Bank Overdraft	4,639	4,064
Total	295,605	<i>252,369</i>
Less than 1 year	16,865	15,410
Between 1 and 2 years	10,218	8,218
Between 2 and 5 years	33,340	30,336
Between 5 and 10 years	33,621	31,122
Between 10 and 15 years	6,475	6,105
More than 15 years	195,086	161,178
Total	295,605	<i>252,369</i>

In the more than 15 years category there are £44.459m of LOBO borrowings which have a call date in the next 12 months.

(iii) Market Risk

Interest rate risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate risk in two different ways: the first being the uncertainty of interest paid/received on variable rate instruments and the second being the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of an instrument.

The current interest rate risk for the council is summarised below:

- Reductions in interest rates will affect interest earned on variable rate investments, and reduces income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. There would only be a small reduction in the interest payable on variable rate borrowing.
- Increases in interest rates will affect interest paid on variable rate borrowings, and increases interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, but offset by increased investment returns.
- The fair value of fixed rate financial assets will fall if interest rates rise. This will not impact on the balance sheet for assets held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value. It would have a negative effect on the balance sheet for any assets held at fair value in the balance sheet, which would also be reflected in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement. However, no such assets at fair value were held by the Council as at 31 March 2017.
- The fair value of fixed rate financial assets will rise if interest rates fall. This will not impact on the balance sheet for liabilities held at amortised cost, but will impact on the disclosure note for fair value.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The policy is to keep a maximum of 35% of its borrowings in variable rate loans. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate loans may be repaid early to limit exposure to losses, whilst fixed deposits may be undertaken for longer periods (within policy and counterparty limits).

The treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget throughout the year. This allows any favourable or adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2017, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	£'000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	518
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(709)
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	<u>(191)</u>
Share of overall impact credited to the HRA	(45)

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would have been an estimated cost of £421,000 to the Council as a result of a reduction in investment income, whilst it would be unlikely that the lenders of the market loans borrowed would pass on the reduction in rates payable. However, there would be a small reduction of £46,000 payable on other small loan balances. Therefore the net cost of a 1% fall in interest rates would be £375,000.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

Price Risk

The Council does not invest in equities or other tradable instruments, therefore it is not exposed to gains or losses on movements in their price.

40. Devolved School Management (DSM) Schools

The accumulated balance on the General Fund at 31 March 2017 includes net surplus funds of £1,103,000 (31 March 2016 £1,258,000) in respect of schools participating in the Devolved School Management scheme. There are a number of schools with surpluses totalling £1,114,000 and a number of schools carrying forward deficits amounting to £11,000. These surpluses and deficits are earmarked in 2016/17 for the individual schools concerned.

41. Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Interest received	(497)	(526)
Interest paid	19,804	17,827
	<u>19,307</u>	<u>17,301</u>

42. Investing Activities

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(93,817)	(66,233)
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(67,548)	(119,120)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,380	3,193
Proceeds of short-term and long-term investments	87,620	120,156
Other receipts for investing activities	20,831	34,782
	<u>(49,534)</u>	<u>(27,222)</u>

43. Financing Activities

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	82,485	61,732
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PFI contracts	(3,816)	(3,723)
Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	(41,799)	(59,844)
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>36,870</u>	<u>(1,835)</u>

44. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Cash held by officers	36	34
Bank current accounts	(4,641)	(4,064)
Short-term deposits with banks	28,762	12,066
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>24,157</u>	<u>8,036</u>

45. Trust Funds

Perth & Kinross Council administers a number of Charitable Funds of varying sizes. The Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet are detailed on page 75.

These funds include Educational Trusts and other trusts which are primarily for the residents of Perth & Kinross. An exercise is currently being undertaken to amalgamate many of the non-educational trusts in order for the funds to be more readily accessible.

The Perth & Kinross Educational Trust gives financial assistance towards scholarships, second or subsequent degrees, mature students and further education. Assistance is also provided to schools for sports facilities and special equipment, promoting visual arts and education in music and drama. There are also preferences for certain beneficiaries usually named schools for prizes etc. Also within the Perth & Kinross Educational Trust there are eight individual endowments for maintaining, furnishing and equipping school buildings.

The other charitable trusts purposes include giving financial assistance to the poor in different areas of Perth & Kinross, assistance for libraries and art galleries and the maintenance of memorials.

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
Educational Trust - Financial Assistance		
Net assets	943	847
Net(Incoming)/Outgoing Resources before other recognised gains and losses	(1)	2
Educational Trust - Endowments		
Net assets	54	52
Net (Incoming) Resources before other recognised gains and losses	(3)	(2)
Other Charitable Trusts		
Net assets	2,194	2,181
Net (Incoming)/Outgoing Resources before other recognised gains and losses	(283)	17
TOTAL Net Assets	3,191	3,080
TOTAL Net (Incoming)/Outgoing Resources before other recognised gains and losses	(287)	17

Detailed Accounts for the Charities are available from the Head of Finance, 2 High Street, Perth, PH1 5PH.

46. The Statutory Loans Fund

The Local Authority (Capital Financing and Accounting) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 came into force on 1 April 2016. These made various changes to the way the Loans Fund was operated and accounted for. The most significant changes were approved by the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee on 30 November 2016 (report 16/528 refers), relating to the way capital advances (expenditure) are repaid (charged) on an annual basis.

The Loans Fund is an internal fund operated by the Council to manage the amortisation of capital expenditure (capital advances) over the life of the various assets being funded by borrowing, and also to manage the external borrowing raised to finance the capital expenditure. Whilst both elements of the Loans Fund operate independently of each other, because they are based on the same capital plans they will broadly be consistent to each other over the long term. However, significant differences may arise over the short-term. This may include, for example, delaying external borrowing due to unfavourable prevailing interest rates, where the Council's daily cashflow remains positive, or where the Council has significant levels of Reserves.

The Statutory repayment method (ie to continue to write-down the debt in accordance with existing schedules) applies for all outstanding Loans Fund advances as at 31 March 2016, as well as future advances incurred up to 31 March 2021 by applying existing budgeted schedules and methodologies. This is on the basis that forward capital plans had previously been approved, including the revenue budget implications under existing methodologies. For all Loans Fund advances incurred beyond 31 March 2021, there is a presumption that repayments will be determined by the straight line asset life method, unless specific circumstances dictate that a different method should apply. The Council also defers the repayment of Loans Fund advances until the asset being funded is completed and operational.

The value of Loans Fund advances outstanding at 31 March 2017 is £338,039,000. This is made up as follows:

	Advances 1 April 2016 £'000	Repaid 2016/17 £'000	New Advances 2016/17 £'000	Advances 31 March 2017 £'000
General Fund	185,006	(7,998)	40,407	217,415
Prudential Borrowing	36,975	(2,861)	7,022	41,136
Sub Total	221,981	(10,859)	47,429	258,551
HRA	68,101	(3,378)	14,765	79,488
Total	290,082	(14,237)	62,194	338,039

The future repayments of these advances is summarised in the table below:

	General Fund £'000	Prudential Borrowing £'000	Sub Total: General Fund £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Total £'000
Within 1 Year	8,481	3,097	11,578	3,808	15,386
Between 1 and 2 Years	8,964	3,058	12,022	3,750	15,772
Between 2 and 5 Years	28,486	6,726	35,212	11,126	46,338
Between 5 and 10 Years	47,988	6,757	54,745	18,517	73,262
Between 10 and 15 Years	42,344	6,988	49,332	13,517	62,849
Between 15 and 20 Years	33,060	7,373	40,433	9,127	49,560
Between 20 and 25 Years	27,114	4,038	31,152	11,775	42,927
More than 25 Years	20,978	3,099	24,077	7,868	31,945
Total	217,415	41,136	258,551	79,488	338,039

Comparison of the Capital advances above with capital debt of £286.960m shows that the Council is currently "under-borrowed" by around £51m. This reflects the strategy adopted in recent years of utilising cash balances (which have arisen due to the high levels of reserves held by the Council in the short term) to reduce the level of short term investments held by the Council, instead of undertaking new borrowing. This strategy mitigated the increased risks and low returns associated with investments in recent years.

The latest approved General Fund (Composite) Capital Budget and Housing Investment Programme includes the amount of capital expenditure to be funded by borrowing (ie new Loans Fund advances) in each of the next 6 years is as follows:

	General Fund £'000	Housing Investment Programme £'000	Total £'000
2017/18	60,011	17,452	77,463
2018/19	56,909	8,905	65,814
2019/20	78,011	7,373	85,384
2020/21	66,008	6,906	72,914
2021/22	62,482	21,495	83,977
2022/23	25,845	0	25,845
Total	<u>349,266</u>	<u>62,131</u>	<u>411,397</u>

All the above Loans Fund repayments have been included in the Loan Charge estimates within the approved Medium Term Financial Plans, and therefore remain affordable under the current Loan Charge Budget strategy. This Strategy includes increasing the Loan Charges budget by £1M per annum until around 2030/31 under current estimates to fund the additional infrastructure requirements in the Council's approved medium term Capital Plan.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

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

2015/16		2016/17		
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
	Income			
(24,908)	Dwelling Rents	(25,662)		
248	less Voids	229		
			(25,433)	
(673)	Non-Dwelling Rents	(675)		
231	less Voids	253		
			(422)	
(1,826)	Other Income		(1,032)	
(26,928)	Total Income		(1,032)	(26,887)
	Expenditure			
8,576	Repairs & Maintenance		7,322	
8,021	Supervision & Management		7,870	
13,129	Depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses on non current assets		13,543	
375	Movement in the Impairment of Debtors		(250)	
1,437	Other expenditure		1,855	
31,538	Total Expenditure		1,855	30,340
4,610	Net Expenditure for HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			3,453
298	HRA services' share of Corporate and Democratic Core			337
4,908	Net Expenditure for HRA Services			3,790
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
(55)	(Gain)/loss on sale of HRA Non-Current Assets			78
2,161	Interest payable and similar charges			2,429
(10)	Interest and investment income			(6)
356	Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability			392
(5,007)	Capital Grants and Contributions Receivable			(3,260)
2,353	Deficit for the year on HRA services			3,423

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

The Statement of Movement on the Housing Revenue Account balance reconciles the Housing Revenue Account to the HRA balance, an earmarked element of the Council's General Fund Balance.

<u>2015/16</u> £'000		<u>2016/17</u> £'000	<u>2016/17</u> £'000
(800)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the Previous Year		(782)
2,353	Deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Account	3,423	
<u>(1,675)</u>	Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	<u>(2,801)</u>	
<u>678</u>	Net Decrease before Transfers to or from Reserves	622	
(660)	Transfer from Reserves	<u>(640)</u>	
18	Decrease/(Increase) in Year on the HRA		(18)
<u>(782)</u>	Balance on the HRA at the end of the Current Year		<u>(800)</u>

Note to the Statement of Movement on the HRA Balance

<u>2015/16</u> £'000		<u>2016/17</u> £'000	<u>2016/17</u> £'000
	Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but excluded from the movement on HRA Balance for the year		
55	Gain/(Loss) on sale of HRA Non-current assets	(78)	
(13,128)	Depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(13,463)	
(294)	Revaluation Losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(80)	
293	Reversal revaluation gains	0	
5,007	Capital Grants and Contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,260	
39	Adjustments involving Short Term Accumulated Absences Account	(69)	
(2,052)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,924)	
<u>(10,080)</u>			(12,354)
	Items not included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but included in the movement on HRA Balance for the year		
1,045	Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,088	
124	Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	121	
3,042	Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	3,378	
4,194	Capital expenditure charged to the HRA balances	4,966	
<u>8,405</u>			9,553
<u>(1,675)</u>	Net additional amount required by statute to be debited to the HRA Balance for the year		<u>(2,801)</u>

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. Housing Stock at 31 March 2017	No. of Dwellings 31 March 2017	<i>No. of Dwellings</i> <i>31 March 2016</i>
Sheltered accommodation	289	290
Detached/Semi-Detached/Terraced	3,578	3,602
High Rise Flats	135	135
Tenement Flats/Other Flats/Maisonettes	3,465	3,440
Total	<u>7,467</u>	<u>7,467</u>

2. Rent Arrears at 31 March 2017	Gross Arrears 31 March 2017		<i>Gross Arrears</i> <i>31 March 2016</i>	
	£'000	% of Income	£'000	% of Income
Houses	2,508	10.1	2,634	10.6
Other Subjects	65	9.7	81	12.0
Totals	<u>2,573</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>2,715</u>	<u>10.6</u>

3. **Impairment of Debtors**

In 2016/17 an impairment of £1,781,138 has been provided in the Balance Sheet a decrease of £250,023 from the impairment in 2015/16.

COUNCIL TAX INCOME ACCOUNT

The Council Tax Income Account shows the gross income raised from Council Taxes levied and deductions made under statute. The resultant net income is transferred to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of the Council.

<i>2015/16</i>		<i>2016/17</i>	
<i>£'000</i>		<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
85,394	Gross Charge		86,192
(2,903)	Deduct - Exemptions		(2,957)
(111)	Disabled Relief		(113)
(6,738)	Discounts and Reductions		(6,680)
(6,287)	Council Tax Reduction Scheme		(6,155)
69,355	Net Council Tax		70,287
	Deduct -		
(6)	Ministry Of Defence Properties	(6)	
6	Contribution Received	6	0
(980)	Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts		(950)
68,375	Total Council Tax Income		69,337
1,119	Adjustments for prior years for Council Tax and Community Charge		83
69,494	Total Council Tax / Community Charge Income to Comprehensive I&E Statement		69,420

NOTES TO THE COUNCIL TAX INCOME ACCOUNT

1. CALCULATION OF THE COUNCIL TAX BASE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	31.3.17 TOTAL	Restated 31.3.16 TOTAL
No. of Properties	8,805	14,696	12,001	10,536	11,525	7,425	6,043	679	71,710	71,165
Exemptions	(804)	(756)	(532)	(320)	(283)	(123)	(102)	(22)	(2,942)	(3,015)
Disabled Relief	69	15	(3)	41	(37)	6	(83)	(8)	0	0
Discounts	(1,371)	(1,874)	(1,296)	(1,050)	(887)	(441)	(301)	(58)	(7,278)	(7,250)
Effective No. of Properties	6,699	12,081	10,170	9,207	10,318	6,867	5,557	591	61,490	60,900
Ratio	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9		
Band D Equivalents	4,462	9,397	9,040	9,207	12,611	9,918	9,261	1,182	65,078	64,374
Contributions in lieu									6	6
TOTAL									65,084	64,380
Provision for non-payment at 2.5% (2015/16 2.5%)									(1,627)	(1,610)
COUNCIL TAX BASE									63,457	62,770

2. THE COUNCIL TAX CHARGE

The Council Tax is based on the value of a domestic property together with a personal element which takes into account the number and circumstances of that property's occupants.

Each property is placed in one of eight valuation bands (A-H) in accordance with their value as at 1 April 1991. The Council Tax charge levied for each property is calculated in proportion to the Council Tax charge for a band D property by applying fractions. A discount of 25% is given where there are fewer than two residents of a property. Discounts of 10% are awarded for second homes and long term empty dwellings. Some unoccupied dwellings may receive discount of 50%. Persons in detention, students, mentally handicapped people and certain others are disregarded for Council Tax purposes. Reductions in Council Tax are also granted for disabled people.

The valuation bands, the fractions used in calculating the Council Tax payable for each valuation band and the actual charges determined for 2016/17 are set out below:

Valuation Band	Property Valuation Range	Fraction of band D	2016/17 Actual Charge	2015/16 Actual Charge
A	£0 - £27,000	6/9	£772.00	£772.00
B	£27,001 - £35,000	7/9	£900.67	£900.67
C	£35,001 - £45,000	8/9	£1,029.33	£1,029.33
D	£45,001 - £58,000	9/9	£1,158.00	£1,158.00
E	£58,001 - £80,000	11/9	£1,415.33	£1,415.33
F	£80,001 - £106,000	13/9	£1,672.67	£1,672.67
G	£106,001 - £212,000	15/9	£1,930.00	£1,930.00
H	Over £212,000	18/9	£2,316.00	£2,316.00

NON DOMESTIC RATE INCOME ACCOUNT

The Non-Domestic Rate Account 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.

2015/16		2016/17	
£'000		£'000	£'000
71,883	Gross Rate Levied		74,129
	Deduct:		
(2,448)	Rate Rebates	(2,526)	
(9)	Interest on Overpaid Rates	0	
(15,706)	Reliefs, Charities etc.	(15,622)	
(285)	Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	(269)	
			(18,417)
	Adjustments to Previous Years:		
(340)	Gross Rate Levied	(2,157)	
48	Rate Rebates	0	
(276)	Reliefs, Charities etc.	107	
(222)	Impairment for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Abatements	522	
			(1,528)
52,645	Net Non Domestic Rate Income		54,184
(52,824)	Contribution to National Non Domestic Rate Pool	(54,511)	
59,337	Contribution from National Non Domestic Rate Pool	57,555	
6,513	Net contribution from National Non Domestic Rate Pool		3,044
59,158	Total Non Domestic Rate Income (before Council retentions)		57,228
0	Non-Domestic Rate Income Retained by Council (Business Rates Incentivisation Scheme)		0
59,158	Total Non Domestic Rate Income to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		57,228
179	Discretionary Relief funded by the Council		327

NOTES TO THE NON DOMESTIC RATE INCOME ACCOUNT

1. NON DOMESTIC RATES

All non domestic rate income collected by Scottish local authorities is paid into a national pool. It is redistributed to authorities in proportion to the resident population in each authority's area and therefore bears no direct relationship to the amount collected by those authorities. The rate poundage set by the Scottish Government for 2016/17 was 48.4p (2015/16 48.0p).

The Small Business Bonus Scheme, introduced from 1 April 2008, provides relief to businesses based on their combined rateable value. From 1 April 2014 the combined rateable value threshold has been set at £35,000 with relief available on all individual properties with a rateable value of £18,000 or less. Subject to eligibility, this provides relief of between 25% and 100%. This scheme replaced the Small Business Rates Relief Scheme.

A supplement of 2.6p (2015/16 for 1.3p) was charged on properties with a rateable value of over £35,000 (£35,000 for 2015/16) to contribute towards the additional cost of the scheme.

2. RATEABLE SUBJECTS AND VALUES

<i>No. of Subjects at 1 April 2015</i>	<i>Rateable Value £'000 at 1 April 2015</i>		<i>No. of Subjects at 1 April 2016</i>	<i>Rateable Value £'000 at 1 April 2016</i>
1,671	39,100	Shops	1,662	38,667
92	1,670	Public Houses	89	1,652
970	15,568	Offices (including banks)	993	15,094
223	9,992	Hotels etc.	220	9,940
1,531	21,153	Industrial Subjects etc.	1,536	21,227
1,531	9,398	Leisure, Entertainment, Caravans etc.	1,546	9,451
158	3,404	Garages and Petrol Stations	157	3,451
60	1,132	Cultural	61	1,083
426	1,327	Sporting Subjects	424	1,323
121	13,574	Education and Training	119	14,111
387	6,907	Public Service Subjects	401	6,907
1	0	Communications	1	0
28	709	Quarries, Mines etc.	27	417
2	4,065	Petrochemical	2	4,065
246	1,750	Religious	246	1,748
117	6,477	Health, Medical	117	6,503
717	1,534	Other	721	1,533
70	3,024	Care Facilities	71	3,055
20	83	Advertising	22	90
59	7,826	Undertaking	67	8,031
<u>8,430</u>	<u>148,693</u>	Total	<u>8,482</u>	<u>148,348</u>

CHARITABLE TRUSTS

The Council administers Perth & Kinross Educational Trust and various other Charitable Trusts and Endowments. The figures below summarise the aggregate income and expenditure for the year and the assets and liabilities at 31 March 2017.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2017

	2016/17 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
INCOMING RESOURCES			
Incoming resources from generated funds:			
Investment Income	138		116
Other incoming resources	<u>5</u>		<u>5</u>
Total Incoming Resources		143	<u>121</u>
RESOURCES EXPENDED			
Costs of generating funds:			
Investment management costs	18		16
Charitable activities	91		64
Governance costs	13		8
Repairs to property	0		13
Reorganisation of trusts	<u>308</u>		<u>3</u>
Total Resources Expended		430	<u>104</u>
Net Incoming Resources Before Other Recognised Gains & Losses		(287)	17
OTHER RECOGNISED GAINS			
Gain/(Losses) on Investment assets		<u>398</u>	<u>(122)</u>
Net Movement in Funds for the Year		111	<u>(105)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS			
Total Funds Brought Forward at 1 April 2016		3,080	3,185
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD AT 31 MARCH 2017		<u><u>3,191</u></u>	<u><u>3,080</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Assets		100	65
Investments		2,971	2,915
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	8		7
Investments - Amounts due by Perth & Kinross Council Loans Fund	<u>152</u>		<u>106</u>
	160		
LIABILITIES			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(40)</u>		<u>(13)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		120	100
NET ASSETS		<u><u>3,191</u></u>	<u><u>3,080</u></u>
TOTAL FUNDS		<u><u>3,191</u></u>	<u><u>3,080</u></u>

Notes to Charitable Trusts

1. The market value of Investments at 31 March 2017 was £2,971,000 (31 March 2016 £2,915,000).
2. The unaudited accounts were issued on 28 June 2017 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 27 September 2017.

Stewart Mackenzie CPFA
Head of Finance
27 September 2017

COMMON GOOD

The Council administers the Common Good Accounts for ten former burghs within Perth & Kinross. The figures below summarise the aggregate income and expenditure for the year and detail the Assets and Liabilities at 31 March 2017.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2017

	2016/17 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
EXPENDITURE			
Grants to Voluntary Organisations	177		179
Christmas Lighting	90		83
Property Costs	17		79
Supplies & Services	<u>7</u>		<u>7</u>
		291	<u>348</u>
INCOME			
Rents, Fees, Charges etc.	262		257
Interest on Loans	18		16
Other	<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>
		<u>282</u>	<u>275</u>
(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(9)	(73)
Revenue Balance Brought Forward		<u>1,994</u>	<u>2,067</u>
Revenue Balance Carried Forward		<u><u>1,985</u></u>	<u><u>1,994</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2017 £'000	31 March 2016 £'000
FIXED ASSETS		4,614	4,657
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9		86
Investments	2,142		1,828
Revenue Advances to Perth & Kinross Council Loans Fund	<u>142</u>		<u>528</u>
		2,293	2,442
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and Accruals	<u>(50)</u>		<u>(196)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,243	2,246
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u><u>6,857</u></u>	<u><u>6,903</u></u>
RESERVES			
Revenue		1,985	1,994
Capital		386	386
Capital Adjustment Account		80	80
Revaluation Reserve		<u>4,406</u>	<u>4,443</u>
		<u><u>6,857</u></u>	<u><u>6,903</u></u>

The unaudited accounts were issued on 28 June 2017 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 27 September 2017.

Stewart Mackenzie CPFA
Head of Finance
27 September 2017

NOTES TO THE COMMON GOOD ACCOUNTS

- Depreciation on Common Good Funds is charged on buildings, based on current value less residual value over the remaining useful life of the property. The buildings have a life expectancy of over 50 years and depreciation has been charged on a straight line basis over that period.
- Common Good Reserve Funds**

The movements in the individual Common Good Funds Revenue Reserves are summarised below:

FUND	Balance at 1 April 16	Income 2016/17	Expenditure 2016/17	Balance at 31 March 17
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Perth City	1,273	253	201	1,325
Aberfeldy	145	2	25	122
Alyth	21	0	1	20
Auchterarder	359	24	61	322
Blairgowrie	21	0	0	21
Coupar Angus	2	0	1	1
Crieff	8	2	1	9
Kinross	158	1	1	158
Pitlochry	7	0	0	7
TOTAL	<u>1,994</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>1,985</u>

3. Common Good Fixed Assets

Some of the fixed assets included in the Council Balance Sheet should potentially be included in the Balance Sheet of the Common Good Funds instead.

A review of property and land titles is undertaken once an asset has been declared surplus to operational needs. Until all property titles of the former burghs are reviewed there remains the possibility that some assets may require to be transferred between the Balance Sheets of the Council and Common Good Funds.

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Fund	Renewal & Repair Fund	Insurance Fund	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	TOTAL Authority Reserves	Authority's share of subsidiaries	Authority/s share of associates & joint ventures	TOTAL Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2015	(52,670)	(800)	(19,316)	(1,426)	(3,802)	(1,832)	(102)	(79,948)	(293,465)	(373,413)	(13,485)	2,018	(384,880)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2015/16</u>													
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(15,093)	2,353	0	0	0	0	0	(12,740)	(52,034)	(64,774)	(1,399)	(168)	(66,341)
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	8,469	(1,675)	0	0	0	44	15	6,853	(6,853)	0	0	0	0
(Increase) or Decrease in 2015/16	(6,624)	678	0	0	0	44	15	(5,887)	(58,887)	(64,774)	(1,399)	(168)	(66,341)
Transfers to/(from) Other Statutory Reserves	4,386	(660)	(4,609)	192	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(54,908)	(782)	(23,925)	(1,234)	(3,111)	(1,788)	(87)	(85,835)	(352,352)	(438,187)	(14,884)	1,850	(451,221)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2016/17</u>													
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(12,455)	3,423	0	0	0	0	0	(9,032)	46,966	37,934	9,077	6,543	53,554
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	16,849	(2,801)	0	0	0	462	0	14,510	(14,510)	0	0	0	0
Decrease in 2016/17	4,394	622	0	0	0	462	0	5,478	32,456	37,934	9,077	6,543	53,554
Transfers to/(from) Other Statutory Reserves	(888)	(640)	310	951	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(51,402)	(800)	(23,615)	(283)	(2,844)	(1,326)	(87)	(80,357)	(319,896)	(400,253)	(5,807)	8,393	(397,667)

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

<i>Restated 2015/16 Net Expenditure £'000</i>		Note	2016/17		
			Gross Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
	SERVICES				
160,927	Education & Children's Services		150,279	(6,042)	144,237
55,609	Health & Social Care		121,834	(70,412)	51,422
17,289	Housing & Community Safety		53,761	(39,599)	14,162
59,230	The Environment Service		78,277	(16,080)	62,197
13,519	Corporate and Democratic Services		20,588	(4,349)	16,239
11,130	Culture Services		18,939	(9,901)	9,038
4,610	Housing Revenue Account		30,340	(26,887)	3,453
1,093	Valuation Joint Board		1,161	0	1,161
99	Charitable Trusts		430	(5)	425
89	Common Good		291	(264)	27
323,595	COST OF SERVICES		475,900	(173,539)	302,361
644	Other Operating Expenditure / Income		0	(635)	(635)
21,824	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	4	24,389	(2,038)	22,351
(357,653)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		0	(334,579)	(334,579)
(11,590)	Surplus on Provision of Services		500,289	(510,791)	(10,502)
2,403	Share of the (Surplus) or Deficit on the provision of services by Associates and Joint Ventures				496
(9,187)	Group Surplus				(10,006)
(19,463)	Surplus on revaluation of non current assets				(29,084)
(35,004)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability				84,462
(6)	Other gains and losses				2,069
(2,681)	Share of the other comprehensive income and expenditure of Associates and Joint Ventures				6,113
(57,154)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				63,560
(66,341)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				53,554

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

<i>31 March 2016</i>		Notes	<i>31 March 2017</i>
<u>£'000</u>			<u>£'000</u>
912,383	Property, Plant & Equipment		1,012,251
26,289	Heritage Assets		27,581
17,558	Investment Property		14,710
61	Intangible Assets		110
2,188	Assets Held for Sale		1,438
0	Investment in Joint Venture		693
<u>366</u>	Long Term Debtors		<u>461</u>
958,845	Long Term Assets		1,057,244
49,863	Short Term Investments	5	30,161
895	Assets Held for Sale		895
434	Inventories		553
31,415	Short Term Debtors	6	29,896
<u>18,038</u>	Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>35,587</u>
100,645	Current Assets		97,092
(13,492)	Short Term Borrowing		(14,195)
(57,732)	Short Term Creditors	7	(61,434)
(178)	Provisions		(1,289)
<u>(71,402)</u>	Current Liabilities		<u>(76,918)</u>
(1,756)	Provisions		(1,950)
(238,183)	Long Term Borrowing		(279,963)
(11,834)	Liabilities in associates and joint ventures		(19,134)
<u>(285,094)</u>	Other Long Term Liabilities		<u>(378,704)</u>
(536,867)	Long Term Liabilities		(679,751)
<u>451,221</u>	NET ASSETS		<u>397,667</u>
85,835	Usable Reserves		80,357
352,352	Unusable Reserves		319,896
3,051	Group Reserves		(12,634)
<u>9,983</u>	Charitable and Common Good Reserves		<u>10,048</u>
<u>451,221</u>	TOTAL RESERVES		<u>397,667</u>

The unaudited Accounts were issued on 28 June 2017 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 27 September 2017.

Stewart Mackenzie CPFA
Head of Finance
27 September 2017

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

<u>2015/16</u>		<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
£'000			£'000
9,187	Surplus on the provision of services		10,006
63,866	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements		42,768
(37,852)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		(22,414)
<u>35,201</u>	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		<u>30,360</u>
(27,118)	Investing Activities	10	(49,715)
(1,880)	Financing Activities	11	36,904
<u>6,203</u>	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>17,549</u>
11,835	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		18,038
<u><u>18,038</u></u>	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		<u><u>35,587</u></u>

RECONCILIATION OF THE SINGLE ENTITY SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR TO THE GROUP SURPLUS

<i>2015/16</i>		<i>2016/17</i>
<i>£'000</i>		<i>£'000</i>
<i>(12,740)</i>	Surplus on the single entity Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year	(9,032)
	Add:	
<i>178</i>	• Managed Funds - Charitable Trusts & Common Good	(102)
<i>0</i>	• Joint Venture	(693)
<i>2,403</i>	• Associates	1,189
<i>972</i>	• Subsidiaries	(1,368)
<i>(9,187)</i>	Surplus for the year on the Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(10,006)

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

1. Combining Entities

The results of Tayside Valuation Board which is jointly administered with Dundee City and Angus Councils have been included in the Group Accounts. The Council is exempt from including the Board as a subsidiary under the “rebuttable presumption” which recognises that the Scottish Government exercises a dominant influence on the Board evidenced particularly by its ability to reconstitute or abolish statutory bodies or otherwise influence their operating and financial policies.

A number of Councillors have voting rights on the Board. The Council has an obligation to contribute to the Joint Board losses or deficits and the ability to exercise significant influence over it. The Joint Board has therefore been incorporated in the Group Accounts under the equity method of Accounting for Associates.

For the purpose of consolidation and incorporation within the Group Accounts recognition has been made of the Council’s interest which is based on its share of the contributions made to the Tayside Valuation Board, which in 2016/17 was 40.71% (2015/16 40.71%). The accounting period for the Board is the year to 31 March 2017 and the Board Statements of Accounts presents fairly its individual financial position.

The individual accounts relating to Tayside Valuation Joint Board are published separately, and can be obtained from the Director of Corporate Services, Dundee City Council, Dundee House, 50 North Lindsay Street, Dundee, DD1 1QE.

In addition, the Council has also included Live Active Leisure Ltd., Horsecross Arts Ltd. and Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd. as Subsidiaries within its Group Accounts in accordance with IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, and in particular SIC 12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. These organisations deliver services on behalf of the Council and the Council therefore obtains benefit from their operations; in addition, service delivery is managed through Service Level Agreements specific to the service provision required from the organisations by the Council. Live Active Leisure Ltd., Horsecross Arts Ltd. and Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd. are governed by company and charitable trust regulation. For the purpose of consolidation and incorporation within the Group Accounts it has been assumed that the Council’s interest in these organisations is 100% due to the nature of Council control and direction over their operations.

Live Active Leisure Ltd., Horsecross Arts Ltd. and Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd. are arm’s length companies with sole member status with the Council being the sole member in both companies.

The individual accounts relating to these organisations are published separately, and can be obtained from the following addresses:-

Live Active Leisure Ltd.	Caledonia House, Hay Street, Perth, PH1 5HS.
Horsecross Arts Ltd.	Perth Concert Hall, Mill Street, Perth, PH1 5HZ.
Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd.	A K Bell Library, 2-8 York Place, Perth, PH2 8EP

The income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Charitable Trusts which are administered and controlled by the Council have also been included as a managed fund. The nature of the assets of the managed fund are heritable property, investments and debtors. The assets are not the property of Perth & Kinross Council and are subject to charitable trust regulations. The Income and Expenditure Account of the Charitable Trusts is detailed on page 86 of the Annual Accounts.

The income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Common Good Accounts which are administered and controlled by the Council have also been included as a managed fund. The nature of the assets of the managed fund are heritable property, investments and debtors. The assets are the property of Perth & Kinross Council and are subject to the Accounting Code of Practice. The Income and Expenditure Account of the Common Good is detailed on page 87 of the Annual Accounts.

Perth & Kinross Council’s share of the assets and liabilities of Tayside Contracts Joint Committee which is jointly administered and controlled with Dundee City Council and Angus Council has been included in the Group Accounts using the equity method for an associate due to the Council having significant influence rather than joint control over the entity. The Council’s investment in Tayside Contracts for 2016/17 is 32.9% (2015/16 33.0%). Copies of Tayside Contracts Joint Committee’s individual accounts are published separately, and can be obtained from Head of Financial Services, Tayside Contracts, 1 Soutar Street, Dundee, DD3 8SS.

Perth and Kinross Integration Joint Board (IJB) is the statutory body established to integrate health and social care services between the Council and NHS Tayside. The IJB came into effect in October 2015 however the IJB results for 2015/16 were excluded from the Council’s Group accounts on the grounds of materiality. The IJB Board consists of eight voting members, four of whom are Perth & Kinross Council councillors. The Council can therefore exercise joint control over the arrangement and the IJB has been consolidated into the 2016/17 Council Group accounts as a joint venture using the equity method and a percentage share of 50%. Copies of the Perth & Kinross Integration Joint Board individual accounts are published separately and can be obtained from the Chief Financial Officer, Perth & Kinross Integration Joint Board, 2 High Street, Perth, PH1 5PH.

In addition the CIPFA Code requires the realignment of accounting policies for entities included within the Group Accounts. The pension liability at 31 March 2017 for Horsecross Arts Ltd of £2,024,000 and of Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd. of £3,850,000 has been included within the Group Reserves balance at 31 March 2017.

Tayside and Central Scotland Transport Partnership (TACTRAN) is a statutory body established under the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005. The partnership covers Angus, Dundee City, Perth & Kinross and Stirling Council areas. The results of TACTRAN have been excluded from Perth & Kinross Council's Group accounts on the grounds of materiality.

2. Nature of Combination

The Council inherited its interest in the Tayside Valuation Board following the reorganisation of local government in 1996. It is considered that the Council's interest was obtained on an acquisition basis. However, as no consideration was given, no goodwill requires to be accounted for.

3. Financial Impact of Consolidation and Going Concern

The effect of inclusion of the Subsidiaries and Associates listed above in the Group Balance Sheet is to decrease both reserves and net assets by £2,586,000 (2015/16 £13,034,000 increase).

All Subsidiaries and the Associate have prepared their accounts on a 'going concern' basis. The Council's Group Accounts have been prepared on a 'going concern' basis as there is no reason to suggest that future funding will not continue. Apart from the disclosures made in the Notes to the Group Accounts there were no material amounts or details in relation to associates or managed funds.

4. Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement – Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure

	2016/17 £'000	<i>Restated</i> 2015/16 £'000
Council Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure	22,945	21,878
Subsidiaries	(40)	(44)
Charitable Trusts	(536)	6
Common Good	(18)	(16)
	<u>22,351</u>	<u>21,824</u>

5. Group Balance Sheet - Investments

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Council Investments	25,048	45,120
Charitable Trusts Investments	2,971	2,915
Common Good Investments	2,142	1,828
Total Group Investments	<u>30,161</u>	<u>49,863</u>

6. Group Balance Sheet – Short term Debtors (net of provisions)

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Net Debtors Balance - Note 28 to the Financial Statements	28,556	30,679
Subsidiary Debtors	1,323	643
Charitable Trust		
Debtors	160	113
Inter-company elimination	(152)	(106)
Common Good		
Debtors	151	614
Inter-company elimination	(142)	(528)
Total Group Debtors	<u>29,896</u>	<u>31,415</u>

7. Group Balance Sheet – Short term Creditors

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Net Creditors Balance - Note 29 to the Financial Statements	(58,334)	(55,665)
Charitable Trust		
Creditors	(40)	(13)
Inter-company elimination	152	106
Common Good		
Creditors	(50)	(196)
Inter-company elimination	142	528
	<u>(58,130)</u>	<u>(55,240)</u>
Subsidiary Creditors	(3,304)	(2,492)
Total Group Creditors	<u>(61,434)</u>	<u>(57,732)</u>

8. Group Balance Sheet - Pension Liability

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Net Pensions Liability at 31 March - Note 18 to the Financial Statements	(249,939)	(161,821)
Subsidiaries	<u>(15,067)</u>	<u>(5,399)</u>
Group Pension Liability at 31 March	<u>(265,006)</u>	<u>(167,220)</u>

9. Group Cash Flow Statement

There has been no impact on the Group Cash Flow Statement from the inclusion of the Tayside Valuation Joint Board, Tayside Contracts Joint Committee, or the Perth & Kinross Integration Joint Board. Cash transactions between the Joint Boards and the Council are already included within the Council's Cash Flow Statement and there were no dividend transactions.

The impact of the inclusion of Live Active Leisure Ltd., Horsecross Arts Ltd. and Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd. within the Group Cash Flow Statement is to increase the net cash position by £11,430,000 (2015/16, increase of £10,002,000). A cash increase of £8,903,000 represents the Council's 100% share of Live Active Leisure Ltd., a cash increase of £1,239,000 represents the Council's 100% share of Horsecross Arts Ltd and a cash increase of £1,288,000 represents the Council's 100% share of Culture Perth & Kinross.

10. Group Cash Flow – Investing Activities

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Council Investing Activities	(49,534)	(27,222)
Subsidiaries	<u>(181)</u>	<u>104</u>
	<u>(49,715)</u>	<u>(27,118)</u>

11. Group Cash Flow – Financing Activities

	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
Council Financing Activities	36,870	(1,835)
Subsidiaries	<u>34</u>	<u>(45)</u>
	<u>36,904</u>	<u>(1,880)</u>

12. Related Party Transactions

The under noted balances, which all relate to the supply of goods and services, existed between the Tayside Valuation Joint Board and the Council at the year-end:

	Balance Due		Balance Due	
	From 31.3.17 £'000	To 31.3.17 £'000	From 31.3.16 £'000	To 31.3.16 £'000
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	1	0	73	0

REMUNERATION REPORT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/17

1. Introduction

[The Local Authority Accounts \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2011 \(SSI No. 2011/64\)](#) require local authorities in Scotland to prepare a Remuneration Report as part of their annual statutory accounts. The disclosures within this report have been prepared in accordance with guidance issued by the Scottish Government on 13 May 2011 in [Local Government Finance Circular No 8/2011](#) (subsequently updated). This guidance prescribes the content and format of the information presented within the Remuneration Report and specifies that remuneration disclosures are to be based upon taxable expenses and benefits. The disclosures are set out in accordance with proper accounting practice as prescribed by the [Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK](#) and include prior year comparative figures.

2. Audit of Remuneration Report

The Remuneration Report is a statement in its own right rather than a note to the accounts and certain disclosures within the report are subject to audit.

All information disclosed in tables 1 to 7 in this Remuneration Report will be audited by the Council's appointed auditor KPMG. The other sections of the Remuneration Report will be reviewed by KPMG to ensure that they are consistent with the financial statements.

3. Remuneration of Senior Councillors

- 3.1 The remuneration of Councillors is regulated by the [Local Governance \(Scotland\) Act 2004 \(Remuneration\) regulations 2007 \(SSI No. 2007/183\)](#). The Regulations provide for the grading of Councillors for the purposes of remuneration arrangements, as either, the Leader of the Council, the Civic Head (Provost), Senior Councillors or Councillors. The Leader of the Council and the Civic Head 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.
- 3.2 When determining the level of remuneration for Councillors the Scottish Ministers considered the recommendations of the former Scottish Local Authority Remuneration Committee (SLARC). SLARC was an advisory Non-Departmental Public Body set up in 2005 to advise Scottish Ministers on the remuneration, allowances and expenses incurred by local authority councillors. The Committee was stood down in February 2013.
- 3.3 The Regulations set out the salary that is to be paid to the Leader of the Council in accordance with bandings also set out in the Regulations. The Regulations also permit the Council to remunerate one Civic Head, which in the case of Perth & Kinross Council is the Provost, and set out the maximum salary that may be paid to that Civic Head. For 2016/17 the maximum salary for the Leader of Perth & Kinross Council is £33,789 and the Council has agreed that the Civic Head be paid 75% of the salary of the Leader, which for 2016/17 is a maximum of £25,341. Please refer to Table 1.
- 3.4 In addition to the Leader of the Council and Civic Head, Regulations also set out the maximum number of Senior Councillors the Council may have; the maximum yearly amount that may be paid to a Senior Councillor (75% of the total yearly amount payable to the Leader of the Council) and the maximum yearly amount payable by the Council for all Senior Councillors. Perth & Kinross Council may have a maximum of 14 Senior Councillors with a maximum salary of £25,341 and a maximum yearly amount payable for all Senior Councillors of £295,643 in 2016/17 (excluding the Council Leader, Civic Head, Conveners and Vice Conveners of Joint Boards and the Tayside Community Justice Authority). 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. Perth & Kinross Council's policy in 2016/17 was to pay Senior Councillors up to 90% of the maximum of £25,341 as prescribed by SLARC.
- 3.5 The Regulations also set out the remuneration payable to Councillors with the responsibility of a Convener or a Vice-Convenor of a Joint Board such as Tayside Valuation Joint Board. The Regulations require the remuneration to be paid by the Council of which the Convener or Vice-Convenor is a member. Joint Board Conveners and Vice-Conveners are considered to be Senior Councillors for remuneration disclosure purposes. In financial year 2016/17, Councillors from Perth & Kinross Council served as Convener of the Tayside Valuation Joint Board and Vice-Convenor of the Tayside Community Justice Authority. The remuneration paid by the Council to these Councillors in their roles as Convener and Vice-Conveners was not recharged by the Council to the Tayside Valuation Joint Board or the Tayside Community Justice Authority.
- 3.6 During 2016/17 Perth & Kinross Council had 12 Senior Councillor posts and 2 Councillors serving as Conveners and Vice-Conveners of Joint Boards and the Community Justice Authority who are treated as Senior Councillors for the purposes of the Remuneration Report. Together with the Leader of the Council and the Provost, the total remuneration including taxable expenses paid to these Councillors was £376,561. The individual amounts payable to the Leader of the Council, the Provost, Senior Councillors of Perth & Kinross Council and Conveners and Vice-Conveners of Joint Boards and the Tayside Community Justice Authority in 2016/17 are set out in table 1. 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 Councillor Members of the pension scheme.

Table 1: Remuneration of Senior Councillors, Conveners and Vice-Conveners of Joint Boards and Vice Convener of the Tayside Community Justice Authority for Financial Year 2016/17

Name and Post Title	Salary, Fees & Allowances 2016/17	Taxable Expenses 2016/17 (Note:1)	Total Remuneration 2016/17	Total Remuneration 2015/16
	£	£	£	£
Ian Miller Council Leader & Convener Strategic Policy and Resources Committee	33,789	99	33,888	<i>33,570</i>
Elizabeth Grant Provost (Civic Head)	25,341	4	25,345	<i>25,166</i>
Henry Anderson Convener Licensing Board	22,743	104	22,847	<i>22,618</i>
Robert Band Convener Lifelong Learning Committee	22,743	124	22,867	<i>22,665</i>
Ian Campbell Leader Largest Opposition Party (from 12/10/16)	10,722	39	10,761	<i>n/a</i>
Dave Cuthbert Convener of Audit Committee (from 01/07/16)	17,057	0	17,057	<i>n/a</i>
Dave Doogan Convener Housing & Health Committee	22,743	52	22,795	<i>22,571</i>
Bob Ellis Convener Licencing Committee	22,743	32	22,775	<i>21,925</i>
Alan Grant Convener Environment Committee	22,743	0	22,743	<i>22,518</i>
Tom Gray Convener Development Management Committee	22,743	70	22,813	<i>22,609</i>
John Kellas Convener Enterprise & Infrastructure Committee	22,743	93	22,836	<i>22,612</i>
Murray Lyle Convener Local Review Body	22,743	28	22,771	<i>22,569</i>
Elsbeth MacLachlan Convener Tayside Valuation Board	21,118	92	21,210	<i>21,020</i>
Archibald MacLellan Vice Convener Tayside Community Justice Authority	22,296	44	22,340	<i>19,913</i>
Douglas Pover Convener Community Safety Committee	22,743	92	22,835	<i>22,605</i>
Mac Roberts Leader Largest Opposition Party (to 11/10/16)	12,057	85	12,142	<i>22,656</i>
Alexander Stewart Convener Scrutiny Committee (to 30/06/16)	5,686	17	5,703	<i>22,643</i>
Barbara Vaughan Convener of the Audit Committee (to 30/06/16) Convener of Scrutiny Committee (from 01/07/16)	22,743	90	22,833	<i>22,609</i>
TOTAL (Note: 2)	375,496	1,065	376,561	<i>370,269</i>

Notes:

- (1) Taxable Expenses relate to meals taken on Council premises.
- (2) After adjusting for the salaries of the Leader of the Council, Civic Head (Provost) and Convenors and Vice Convenors of Joint Boards and the Community Justice Authority, the total salary paid to Senior Councillors in 2016/17 was £272,952 which compares with the maximum under Regulations of £295,643.

3.7 The arrangements for political decision making structures within Perth & Kinross Council as at 31 March 2017, which encompassed the salaries of all Elected Members including the Council Leader, Civic Head and Senior Councillors were agreed at the meeting of the full Council on 23 May 2012 (Report No. 12/193 refers) and are available on the Council's website at [Political Decision Making Structures](#)

3.8 The Council paid the following salaries and expenses to all Councillors (including those listed in Table 1 above) in financial year 2016/17:

Table 2: Remuneration Paid to Councillors 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Type of Remuneration	2016/17 £	2015/16 £
Salaries	784,882	782,615
Taxable Expenses	2,142	2,595
Total	<u>787,024</u>	<u>785,210</u>

3.9 The annual return of Councillors' salaries and expenses for 2016/17 is available for any member of the public to view at Perth & Kinross Council, 2 High Street, Perth; Culture Perth & Kinross Ltd. libraries and Council local area offices during normal working hours and is also available on the Council's website at [Councillors Allowances](#)

3.10 The information in the annual return of Councillors' salaries and expenses for 2016/17 differs from the information presented within the Remuneration Report as the Remuneration Report excludes the payment of expenses which are not subject to taxation such as car mileage expenses; expenditure on public transport and subsistence expenses.

4. Remuneration of Senior Employees

4.1 The Council is required to publish the remuneration of Senior Employees as defined by the disclosure regulations. Senior Employees are defined with reference to their management authority; to the political restriction placed upon their post under [section 2\(1\) \(a\), \(b\) or \(c\) of the Local Government Housing Act 1989](#) and with reference to their reporting relationship to the Council's 'Head of Paid Service' or Chief Executive. The disclosure requirements also include any employee whose annual remuneration is £150,000 or more. No employee of Perth & Kinross Council was remunerated at this level in 2016/17.

4.2 The application of the disclosure regulations in relation to the management structure of Perth & Kinross Council defines the following post-holders as Senior Employees in 2016/17:

- The Chief Executive as the Statutory Head of Paid Service.
- The Senior Depute Chief Executive and Depute Chief Executives as officers responsible for the management of the authority to the extent that they may direct or control the major activities of the authority either solely or collectively.
- The Head of Legal Services as the Council's statutory monitoring officer; the Head of Finance as the Council's proper officer for financial administration and the Director of Social Work as the Council's statutory Chief Social Work officer.

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

4.4 The remuneration of Senior Employees of Perth & Kinross Council and its Subsidiaries for 2016/17 is detailed in table 3 below:

**Table 3: Remuneration of Senior Employees of the Council and its Subsidiaries for Financial Year 2016/17
(Job titles as at 31 March 2017)**

Name and Post Title	Salary, Fees & Allowances 2016/17 £	Total Remuneration 2016/17 £	Total Remuneration 2015/16 £
Bernadette Malone Chief Executive (Note 1)	135,121	135,121	<i>129,941</i>
John Fyffe Senior Depute Chief Executive	116,627	116,627	<i>115,472</i>
John Walker Depute Chief Executive & Chief Operating Officer (left 08/02/17 on grounds of ill health)	128,500	128,500	<i>110,147</i>
James Valentine Depute Chief Executive	111,248	111,248	<i>110,147</i>
William Atkinson Director of Social Work	92,828	92,828	<i>88,798</i>
Ian Innes (Left 30/06/15) Head of Legal Services	0	0	<i>21,755</i>
Lisa Simpson (Started 08/06/15) Head of Legal & Governance Services	87,890	87,890	<i>70,869</i>
John Symon Head of Finance	87,890	87,890	<i>87,020</i>
Gillian Taylor Head of Democratic Services (Note 2)	n/a	n/a	<i>79,898</i>
Gwilym Gibbons Horsecross Arts Limited – Chief Executive	70,160	70,160	<i>66,950</i>
James Moyes Live Active Leisure – Chief Executive	77,525	77,525	<i>74,964</i>
Helen Smout - Culture Perth & Kinross Limited – Chief Executive (Note 3)	57,006	57,006	<i>0</i>
TOTAL	964,795	964,795	<i>955,961</i>

Note 1:

The substantive salary for the Chief Executive is laid down in COSLA Circular CO/146. The Chief Executive's remuneration in 2016/17 included a fee of £4,833 for acting as Returning Officer for the Perthshire North, South & Kinross-shire Constituency Election 2016 and £3,038 for acting as Returning Officer for the EU Referendum. .

Note 2:

The Head of Democratic Services reported to the Chief Executive until 30 September 2015, therefore no figures are shown for 2016/17.

Note 3:

Culture Perth & Kinross Limited was operational from 1 April 2016. There are, therefore, no comparator figures.

4.5 No other taxable benefits or bonuses were received by the above named Senior Employees of Perth & Kinross Council in 2016/17.

5. General Disclosure of Remuneration by Pay Band

5.1 In accordance with the disclosure regulations, Table 4 below details the number of Perth & Kinross Council employees (including teachers) whose annual remuneration in 2016/17 was £50,000 or more including Senior Employees subject to individual disclosure in section 4 of this report. The information is presented, as required, in bandings of £5,000.

Table 4: Remuneration of Employees by Pay Band for 2016/17

Remuneration Bands	Number of Employees	
	2016/17	<i>Restated</i> 2015/16
£50,000-£54,999	79	69
£55,000-£59,999	42	47
£60,000-£64,999	10	2
£65,000-£69,999	4	4
£70,000-£74,999	5	4
£75,000-£79,999	2	7
£80,000-£84,999	11	7
£85,000-£89,999	3	3
£90,000-£94,999	2	1
£95,000-£99,999	0	0
£100,000-£104,999	0	0
£105,000-£109,999	0	0
£110,000-£114,999	2	2
£115,000-£119,999	0	1
£120,000-£124,999	0	0
£125,000-£129,999	1	0
£130,000-£134,999	0	1
£135,000-£139,999	1	0
Total	162	148

The increase in the number of employees included in Table 4 primarily reflects a 1% pay award in 2016/17 which resulted in a number of deputy head teachers being included in the first remuneration band.

Table 5: The number of Exit Packages with Total Cost per band and Total Cost of Compulsory and Other Redundancies

(a) Exit package cost band (including special payments)	(b) Number of compulsory redundancies		(c) Number of other departures agreed		(d) Total number of exit packages by cost band (b) + (c)		(e) Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17 £'000	2015/16 £'000
£0 - £20,000	0	0	110	94	110	94	204	617
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	9	26	9	26	261	714
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	7	12	7	12	337	603
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	3	9	3	9	189	604
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	2	6	2	6	173	516
Over £100,000	0	0	3	3	3	3	499	395
Total	0	0	134	150	134	150	1,663	3,449

- 5.2 The costs included within table 5 above are all non-recurring and include payments to individual officers and to the relevant Superannuation Fund.
- 5.3 All of the individual exit packages included within table 5 above have been subject to a full business case outlining the implications for the Council. In terms of the financial assessment for each business case, the maximum payback period is up to five years. The departure of the individuals included in the above table has delivered significant recurring savings to the Council and also allowed the Council to deliver on a challenging transformation / modernisation programme.
- 6. Remuneration by Subsidiary Bodies of Perth & Kinross Council**
- 6.1 Councillors and Senior Employees of Perth & Kinross Council serve as Board members; officials and technical advisors to subsidiary bodies of the Council. In 2016/17, the Head of Legal & Governance Services and Head of Democratic Services served as proper officers to the Tayside and Central Scotland Transport Partnership (TACTRAN). No remuneration was paid to Councillors and Senior Employees of Perth & Kinross Council by subsidiary bodies of the Council in 2016/17.
- 7. Disclosure of Pension Benefits**
- 7.1 The disclosure regulations require the separate disclosure of accrued pension benefits for Senior Councillors and Senior Employees of Perth & Kinross Council. Pension Benefits for councillors and local government employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). Councillors have only been eligible to join this scheme since May 2007.
- 7.2 Councillor's 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 increase in the cost of living as measured by the appropriate index 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.
- 7.3 From 1 April 2015 a career average scheme was implemented for local government employees. This means that pension is built up based on the pensionable pay for each year. The benefit is added to the employee's pension account plus inflation

increases. The scheme's normal retirement age for both councillors and employees will vary dependant on age and length of pensionable service.

- 7.4 From 1 April 2009 a tiered contribution scheme was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls into each tier. Prior to 2009 contribution rates were set at 6% for all non-manual employees.

Tiered Pension Contribution Rates for Local Government Pension Scheme Members in 2016/17

Actual Pensionable pay	Contribution Rate 2016/17
On earnings up to and including £20,500	5.5%
On earnings above £20,500 and up to £25,000	7.25%
On earnings above £25,000 and up to £34,400	8.5%
On earnings above £34,400 and up to £45,800	9.5%
On earnings above £45,800	12%

- 7.5 Pensionable Pay includes salary, plus any contractual elements of pay such as shift payment, night working payment, standby and the monetary value of any accommodation or other allowances in kind pertaining to employment.
- 7.6 Under the scheme 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 2004. The pension is built up based on pensionable pay in the year with an accrual rate of 1/49th added to the pension account. (Prior to 2015 the accrual rate was 1/60th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service. Prior to 2009 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/80th and a lump sum based on 3/80th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service).
- 7.7 The value of accrued benefits have been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a pension on their 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 pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their local government service, and not just their current appointment.

7.8 Pension Entitlements of Senior Councillors

The pension entitlements of Senior Councillors of Perth & Kinross Council for the year to 31 March 2017 are shown in table 6 below, together with the contribution made by the Council to each Senior Councillor's pension during the year.

Table 6: Pension Entitlements of Senior Councillors, Convener of Tayside Valuation Board and Vice-Convener of the Tayside Community Justice Authority for Financial Year 2016/17

Name and Post Title	In-year pension contributions			Accrued Pension Benefits		
	For Year to 31/03/2017 £	For Year to 31/03/2016 £		For Year to 31/03/2017 £'000	For Year to 31/03/2016 (Restated) £'000	Difference From 31/03/2016 £'000
Ian Miller Council Leader & Convener Strategic Policy and Resources Committee	5,744	5,688	Pension Lump Sum	7 3	6 3	1 0
Elizabeth Grant Provost (Civic Head) (Note 1)	0	0	Pension Lump Sum	0 0	0 0	0 0
Henry Anderson Convener Licensing Board	3,866	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	2 0	2 0	0 0
Robert Band Convener Lifelong Learning Committee	3,866	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	5 2	4 2	1 0
Ian Campbell Leader of Largest Opposition Party (from 12/10/16)	1,823	n/a	Pension Lump Sum	3 1	n/a	n/a
Dave Cuthbert Convener of Audit Committee (from 01/07/16)	2,900	n/a	Pension Lump Sum	2 0	n/a	n/a
Dave Doogan Convener Housing & Health Committee	3,866	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	2 0	1 0	1 0
Bob Ellis Convener Licencing Committee	3,866	3,720	Pension Lump Sum	3 0	3 0	0 0
Alan Grant (Note 1) Convener Environment Committee	0	0	Pension Lump Sum	0 0	0 0	0 0
Tom Gray Convener Development Management Committee	3,866	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	3 0	3 0	0 0
John Kellas Convener Enterprise & Infrastructure Committee	3,866	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	5 2	4 2	1 0
Murray Lyle Convener Local Review Body	3,866	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	4 2	3 1	1 1

Name and Post Title	In-year pension contributions			Accrued Pension Benefits		
	For Year to 31/03/2017 £	For Year to 31/03/2016 £		For Year to 31/03/2017 £'000	For Year to 31/03/2016 (Restated) £'000	Difference from 31/03/2016 £'000
Elsbeth Maclachlan Convener Tayside Valuation Board	3,590	3,555	Pension Lump Sum	3 1	3 1	0 0
Archibald MacLellan Vice Convener Tayside Community Justice Authority (from 01/06/16)	773	3,377	Pension Lump Sum	6 2	6 2	0 0
Douglas Pover Convener Community Safety Committee	3,866	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	2 0	2 0	0 0
Mac Roberts Leader Largest Opposition Party (to 30/06/16)	3,404	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	8 11	7 11	1 0
Alexander Stewart Convener Scrutiny Committee (to 30/6/16)	967	3,828	Pension Lump Sum	7 14	7 14	0 0
Barbara Vaughan (Note 1) Convener Audit Committee (to 30/6/16) Convener of Scrutiny Committee (from 1/7/16)	0	0	Pension Lump Sum	0 0	0 0	0 0
TOTAL	50,129	50,792				

Notes:

- (1) The pension benefits shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service, including any service with a Council subsidiary body, and not just their current appointment. Councillors have only been eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme since May 2007. Provost Elizabeth Grant and Councillors Alan Grant and Barbara Vaughan have elected not to become members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. Councillor MacLellan left the scheme on 20 June 2016.

7.9 Pension Entitlements of Senior Employees

The pension entitlements of Senior Employees of Perth & Kinross Council and its Subsidiaries for the year to 31 March 2017 are shown in table 7 below, together with the contribution made by the Council to each Senior Employee's pension during the year.

Table 7: Pension Entitlements of Senior Employees of the Council and its Subsidiaries for Financial Year 2016/17 (Post titles as at 31 March 2017)

Name and Post Title	In-year pension contributions			Accrued Pension Benefits		
	For Year to 31/03/2017 £	For Year to 31/03/2016 £		For Year to 31/03/2017 £'000	For Year to 31/03/2016 £'000	Difference from 31/03/2016 £'000
Bernadette Malone Chief Executive	21,633	22,103	Pension Lump Sum	51 101	49 100	2 1
John Fyffe Senior Depute Chief Executive	19,827	19,631	Pension Lump Sum	64 145	62 143	2 2
John Walker Depute Chief Executive & Chief Operating Officer (left 08/02/17 on grounds of ill health)	16,155	18,725	Pension Lump Sum	48 99	46 98	2 1
James Valentine Depute Chief Executive	18,912	18,725	Pension Lump Sum	48 99	46 98	2 1
William Atkinson Director of Social Work	0	15,096	Pension Lump Sum	49 115	49 115	0 0
Lisa Simpson (Started 08/06/15) Head of Legal & Governance Services (Note 2)	14,941	12,048	Pension Lump Sum	3 0	1 0	2
Ian Innes (Left 30/6/15) Head of Legal Services	0	3,698	Pension Lump Sum	0 0	45 109	n/a n/a
John Symon Head of Finance	14,941	14,794	Pension Lump Sum	31 60	29 59	2 1
Gillian Taylor Head of Democratic Services (Note 3)	n/a	13,622	Pension Lump Sum	n/a n/a	38 85	n/a n/a

Name and Post Title	In-year pension contributions			Accrued Pension Benefits		
	For Year to 31/03/2017	For Year to 31/03/2016		For Year to 31/03/2017	For Year to 31/03/2016	Difference from 31/03/2016
	£	£		£'000	£'000	£'000
Gwilym Gibbons (Note 2) Horsecross Arts Limited – Chief Executive	11,927	11,382	Pension Lump Sum	3 0	2 0	1 0
James Moyes Live Active Leisure - Chief Executive	13,179	12,744	Pension Lump Sum	42 92	39 89	3 3
Helen Smout Culture Perth & Kinross Limited - Chief Executive (Note 4)	9,691	0	Pension Lump Sum	15 20,	0 0	n/a n/a
TOTAL	141,206	162,568				

Notes:

- (1) The pension benefits shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their local government service, including any service with a Council subsidiary body, and not just their current employment.
- (2) These figures do not include transfer values.
- (3) The Head of Democratic Services only reported to the Chief Executive until 30 September 2015, therefore no figures are shown for 2016/17.
- (4) Culture Perth & Kinross Limited was operational from 1 April 2016. There are, therefore, no comparator figures.

Signed:

Bernadette Malone
Chief Executive

Perth & Kinross Council

Date: 27 September 2017

Councillor Ian Campbell
Leader of the Council

Perth & Kinross Council

Date: 27 September 2017

GLOSSARY

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

ACCRUALS

Sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year, but for which actual payment had not been received or made as at 31 March.

BEACON METHOD (ADJUSTED VACANT POSSESSION METHOD)

Based on the (vacant possession) market value of the asset which is the adjusted to reflect the assets' use for social housing with a sitting tenant.

CAA

Capital Adjustment Account

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL FINANCING

Funds raised to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

CAPITAL RECEIPT

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other fixed assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the Government but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

A contingent liability is either:

- A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control; or
- A present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

CORPORATE & DEMOCRATIC CORE

The corporate and democratic core comprises all the activities that local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

CREDITOR

Amount 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 Council by the end of that accounting period.

CRR

Capital Receipts Reserve

CURRENT VALUE

The measurement of operational assets used for the delivery of Council services. Property, plant and equipment is measured on the basis of service potential using existing use value for assets where an active market exists, existing use value-social housing for operational Council dwellings or depreciated replacement cost for assets where there is no market and/or the asset is specialised.

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW METHOD

Quantifies the cash-generating potential, stated at present value, of the housing operation taking into account the estimated future income and expenditure streams.

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 Council by the end of that period.

EXISTING USE VALUE FOR SOCIAL HOUSING (EUV-SH)

Is the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation, between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction.

FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

FIAA

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset to below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet.

MATERIALITY

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted, or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical costs or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS

These are overheads which cannot be directly allocated to a specific area of activity and as such are not apportioned to services.

PPE

Property, Plant & Equipment

PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

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

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.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

A Central Government Agency, which provides loans from one year and above to authorities at interest rates that are 1% higher than those at which the Government can borrow itself.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The day-to-day expenses of providing services.