



DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

AUDITED

September 2017

DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2016/2017

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MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Introduction

We are pleased to present the Audited Annual Accounts for Dundee City Council ("the Council") and its Group for the year ended 31 March 2017. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/2017 ("the Code"). This management commentary provides context for the annual accounts, an analysis of financial performance and an insight into the priorities and plans of the Council. The principal financial risks and uncertainties facing the Council are identified, together with the potential impact and actions being taken.

Review of the 2016/2017 Financial Year - Revenue Budget

The 2016/2017 General Services Revenue Budget was agreed at the meeting of the Policy & Resources Committee on 25 February 2016. A Council Tax freeze was delivered for the eleventh consecutive year, after budget savings totalling £10.124m were approved. No amounts were taken from accumulated General Fund balances in setting the 2016/2017 budget. The 2016/2017 Housing Revenue Account Budget was agreed at the meeting of the Policy & Resources Committee on 25 January 2016 and the Housing Committee on that date agreed that rent levels would increase on average by 1.0%. The Policy & Resources Committee received bi-monthly revenue monitoring reports during 2016/2017 in order to keep elected members fully apprised as to the projected outturn position. The final outturn position for the year is reflected in the Movement in Reserves Statement and in the Consolidated Income & Expenditure Statement.

The Movement in Reserves Statement on page 35 shows an actual decrease in the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account balances over the year of £5.983m. This was against a budgeted reduction in General Fund balances of £2.682m (due mainly to the carry forward of underspends from 2015/2016), i.e. this represents an overall net overspend of £3.301m against the 2016/2017 Revenue Budget. The main components of the net overspend are as follows:

	(Under)/ Over Spend £m
Net Overspend on Council Services	6.916
Reduced Joint Board Contributions	(0.011)
Additional Discretionary Non Domestic Rates Costs	0.133
Overspend on Cost of Services (per Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement)	7.038
Additional Tayside Contracts Surplus	(0.135)
Reduced Income from Investment Properties	0.409
Additional Local Taxation Income	(1.567)
Reduced Revenue Support Grant / NNDR Contribution	0.099
Savings on Loan Charges (including PPP Scheme) / Additional Investment Income	(2.212)
Reduced CFCR Expenditure	(0.166)
Additional Pension Costs	0.716
Net Overspend Before Appropriations	4.182
Additional Contributions to / (from) Reserves:	
Surplus on Housing Revenue Account (transferred to Renewal & Repair Fund)	0.608
Repair & Renewal Fund	(1.710)
Insurance Fund	0.221
Net Overspend After Appropriations	3.301

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The net overspend of £6.916m on cost of Council services was due to a number of over and underspends within service budgets, with the main areas of variance against budget being:

Overspends:

	£m
In Children & Families Services increase in the number and length of residential placements in addition to an increase in expenditure in relation to fostering and adoption.	5.402
In Children & Families Services, overspends in rates, cleaning, repairs and maintenance budgets. (offset by savings below *)	0.772
Pupil transport costs higher than anticipated. (offset by savings below *)	0.583
Higher than anticipated spend incurred on building repairs and health and safety contracts.	0.153
Overspends incurred in relation to non-domestic rates, repairs and maintenance and security costs for vacant commercial properties.	0.823
Redundancy costs.	0.642
Additional tonnage charge for bottom ash & co-mingled materials.	0.179
Increased bad debts provision.	0.766

Underspends:

	£m
Net savings in staff costs across all services.	1.523
In Neighbourhood Services, reduction in improvement grants.	0.708
Additional income from translation services due to increase in demand for this service.	0.123
Additional surplus from contracting activities.	0.212
Increased school meals income, increased grant income and SEN recharge. *	1.497
Increased income from car parking.	0.374

The General Fund balance has decreased over the year by £5.983m, to £9.841m at 31 March 2017 (including Car Parking balances of £0.459m). Within this overall total it is estimated that £5.0m is uncommitted. This equates to 1.5% of annual budgeted net expenditure.

The Council manages its General Fund balances (and other cash-backed reserves) in accordance with proper accounting practice and the associated protocol that was agreed by the Policy & Resources Committee on 9 February 2004. The reserves protocol was reviewed in February 2013 as part of the budget setting process, and was considered to remain relevant and fit for purpose. In the 2016/2017 Revenue Budget report to the Policy & Resources Committee on 25 February 2016, the key aspects of the Council's medium term financial strategy were set out. This included a statement that the uncommitted element of the General Fund balance will be maintained at a minimum level of the lower of £5m or 1.5% of budgeted revenue expenditure.

Net Expenditure on services in 2016/2017 was as follows:

Children & Families 152.985	Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership 77.647	City Development 64.664
Miscellaneous Items 5.878	Net Expenditure on Services 2016-2017 £m	Neighbourhood Services 30.306
Tayside Valuation Joint Board 0.938		Chief Executive 12.237
Discretionary NDR Relief 0.280		Corporate Services 30.299
Housing Revenue Account 14.578		DCS Construction (2.685)

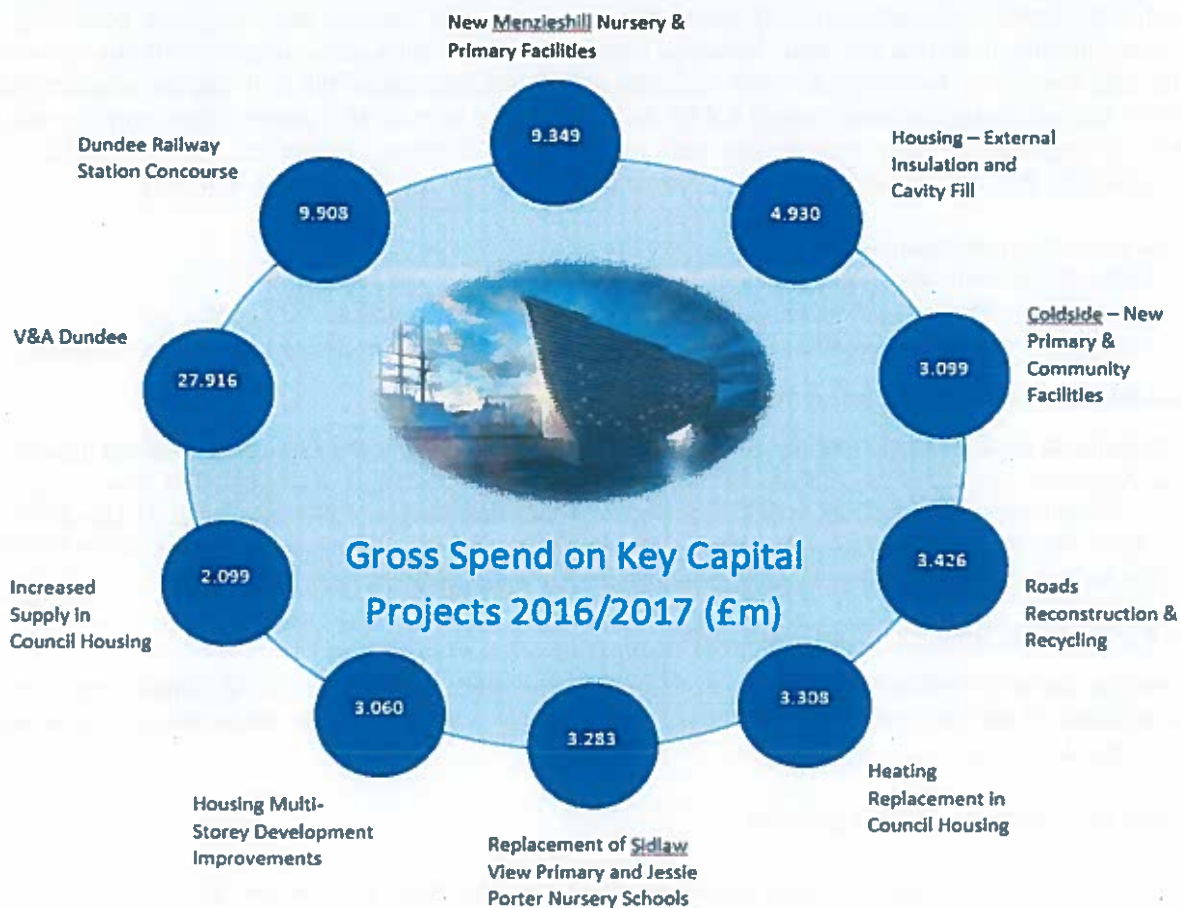
MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Review of the 2016/2017 Financial Year - Capital Budget

On 24 August 2015, the Policy & Resources Committee approved a combined five year Capital Plan for General Services and Housing totalling £390.7m over the period 2016 to 2021. The gross capital budget for 2016/2017 totalled £122.531m, including an allowance for slippage. The Policy & Resources Committee received bi-monthly capital monitoring reports during 2016/2017 to keep elected members apprised of project cost to date, the projected outturn position and projected completion dates. Actual gross capital expenditure for the year was £100.068m. The following table compares the actual outturn position with budget for capital expenditure and the associated funding. The underspend against the original capital budget was due to slippage across a range of projects. There were no major asset disposals during the financial year.

	Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance £m
Gross Capital Expenditure	122.531	100.068	(22.463)
<i>Funded by:</i>			
Borrowing	64.428	45.106	(19.322)
Capital Grants & Receipts	55.003	54.211	(.792)
CFCR	-	0.751	0.751
Slippage Allowance	3.100	-	(3.100)
	122.531	100.068	(22.463)

In-year gross spend on key projects in the capital programme was as follows:



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Capital Funding / Treasury Management

In terms of the funding of capital expenditure, borrowing has the effect of increasing the Council's overall indebtedness and the level of principal repayments and loan interest charges each year. Capital expenditure met directly from revenue resources (CFCR) increases total net revenue expenditure in that particular year but does not result in an increase in overall indebtedness. The Council uses these methods of funding capital expenditure as part of its long and short term capital financing strategy. The Council has several sources available to it in terms of borrowing to fund capital expenditure. The most significant of these is the Public Works Loans Board, although the Council can also issue bonds and borrow from the money markets and the European Investment Bank. During 2016/2017 the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) increased by £20.2m, from £557.9m to £578.1m. The CFR is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed in future years by charges against revenue. The figure includes outstanding financing liabilities under the Schools PPP contract. The Council manages its CFR level in line with the requirements of the Prudential Code. The Council's external debt was £569.8m at 31 March 2017 (£535.7m at 31 March 2016). The fact that this is below the CFR confirms the Council is not borrowing for revenue purposes and is partly funding its capital expenditure from existing resources.

In terms of treasury management, the Treasury Policy Statement sets out the policies and objectives of the Council's Treasury Management activities and the practices to be used to achieve these. The document also clearly identifies the risks associated with Treasury Management Activity as well as the management practices undertaken to minimise or mitigate these risks where possible. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy for 2016-2017, required by the Council's Treasury Policy Statement and the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management, stated that the 2016/2017 Revenue Budget had been set to include a provision of £25.682m for Capital Financing Costs, based on an average Loans Fund Interest rate of 4.1%. It identified a new net borrowing requirement in 2016/2017 of £43m which would be funded through phased borrowing during the year. During the financial year, long-term borrowing of £30.0m was undertaken during the year, including repayments of existing loans totalling £10.5m. This net borrowing was low due to more use of short term borrowing and slippage within both capital programmes. These loans had an average interest rate of 2.47% and an average term of 46.5 years. Short term borrowing undertaken throughout the year was in line with the Treasury Strategy Statement, and the IORB rate averaged at 0.45% throughout the year, with the loans fund actual interest rate payable at 4.06%.

Key treasury management documents:

Treasury Policy Statement : <http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/89-2016.pdf>

Treasury Management Strategy : <http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/90-2016.pdf>

Treasury Management Activity 2016/2017: <http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/agendas/pr120617ag.pdf>

Pension Liability (International Accounting Standard 19)

Under International Accounting Standard 19 (Employee Benefits) the Council is required to include figures in its Annual Accounts relating to the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the pension scheme for its employees. It has been estimated that the Council had a net pension liability of £381.9m as at 31 March 2017 (£249.7m at 31 March 2016). The overall increase was due to an increase in the present value of the funded obligation of the scheme, partly offset by an increase in the fair value of fund assets.

Material Assets, Liabilities, Charges and Credits

There were no material transactions in relation to assets, liabilities, charges or credits outwith the normal scale of activities of the Council during the 2016/2017 financial year, other than those already separately disclosed in the Accounts.

Provisions, Write-offs and Contingencies

Provisions for the non-collection of various types of debt totalled £35.690m at 31 March 2017, an increase of £2.430m from the previous year. The level of provisions is partly a reflection of the difficult economic climate and the resulting increased potential for debtors to default on payment. Full details of provisions are shown in note 39. There were no write-offs of uncollectable debt that were outwith the normal scale of activities of the Council during the 2016/2017 financial year. The Council includes a prudent level of contingencies within its annual revenue budget and also carries a prudent level of uncommitted reserves. These provide a cushion against any items of unforeseen or emergency expenditure or shortfalls in income or savings targets.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Contingent Assets & Liabilities

There were no contingent assets as at 31 March 2017. A contingent liability has been disclosed in respect of Holiday Pay. Full details are shown in note 40.

Subsequent Events

There have been no events occurring after 31 March 2017 that would have a material impact on the figures shown in the 2016/2017 Annual Accounts.

Accounting Policies (see note 1 to the Core Annual Accounts)

The Accounting Policies set out the basis upon which the Annual Accounts have been prepared, and explains the accounting treatment of both general and specific items. There were no significant changes in the accounting policies shown in note 1 during 2016/2017, however CIPFA's Telling the Story Review of the Presentation of Local Authority Financial Statements introduces significant presentational changes in the 2016/2017 accounts (see below).

CIPFA's Telling the Story Review of the Presentation of Local Authority Financial Statements

Following publication in 2015 of CIPFA's Telling the Story Review of the Presentation of Local Authority Financial Statements, the 2016/2017 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 together local authority performance reported on the basis of expenditure measured under proper accounting practices 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 2016/2017 Code also introduces a new streamlined Movement in Reserves Statement.

The 2016/2017 Code requires full retrospective restatement for 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 accounting policy and therefore a third Balance Sheet is not required.

The 2016/2017 Code requires that Authorities present the segmental analysis on the basis of the organisational structure under which they operate. Further, the 2016/2017 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. In 2016/2017, the financial performance reports to the Council's Policy & Resources Committee reflected the new service structure within the Council, whereas in 2015/2016 these reports reflected the previous service structure. In view of the time commitment and associated cost involved, it was considered impracticable to restate the relevant sections of the 2015/2016 accounts in the same format as 2016/2017. Accordingly, the segmental analysis shown in the 2016/2017 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is different from that shown for 2015/2016 (as restated).

Group Accounts

The Group Accounts on pages 104 to 114 bring together Dundee City Council and its interests in entities which would be regarded as its subsidiaries or associates or joint ventures if the local authority was subject to the Companies Act. The impact of consolidating group entities is shown on page 111.

Pension Fund Accounts

Dundee City Council is the administering authority for both the Tayside Pension Fund (Main Fund) and the Tayside Transport Pension Fund (Transport Fund). Further information can be found in the Tayside Pension Funds' Annual Report and Accounts which is available from Dundee City Council's website (www.taysidepensionfund.org).

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Financial Indicators

The following financial indicators are intended to support interpretation of the Annual Accounts and the Council's financial position and performance. They present a picture of the financial sustainability and affordability of the Council's financial plans. They also indicate how effective financial management is within the Council.

Category / Financial Indicator	2016/17	2015/16
<i>Reserves</i>		
Uncommitted General Fund Reserve as a proportion of Annual Budgeted Net Expenditure	1.52%	2.06%
Movement in the Uncommitted General Fund Balance	-£1.977m	+£1.933m
<i>Council Tax</i>		
In-year collection rate	93.4%	93.6%
Ratio of Council Tax Income to Overall Level of Funding	12.8%	12.3%
<i>Financial Management</i>		
Actual Outturn Net Service Expenditure compared to Budgeted Net Service Expenditure	101.9%	98.9%
Actual contribution to / from Unallocated General Fund Balance compared to Budget	+£1.977m	-£1.933m
<i>Debt / Long Term Borrowing</i>		
Capital Financing Requirement for the current year	£578.1m	£557.9m
External Debt Levels for the current year	£569.8m	£535.8m
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream – General Services	7.4%	7.3%
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream – HRA	39.5%	42.6%
Impact of Capital Investment on Council Tax	£nil	£nil
Impact of Capital Investment on Weekly Rents	(£0.30)	(£0.47)

Plans, Priorities & Performance

The Council's plans, priorities and performance are set out in a number of key documents which are available on the Council's website:

Council Plan 2012-2017

www.dundee.gov.uk/dundeecity/uploaded_publications/publication_3480.pdf

Council Plan 2012-2017 Review (review of performance against the 2012-2017 Council Plan)

www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/333-2016.pdf

Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2017

www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/SOA%20news.pdf

Performance Bulletin 2016

www.dundee.gov.uk/dundeepers/graphics

Corporate Performance Self-Assessment 2016/17 (6 months to 30 September 2016)

www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/407-2016.pdf

Local Government Benchmarking Framework Performance Indicators 2015/16

www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/84-2017.pdf

Annual Report on Complaints 2016/17

<http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/agendas/sc280617.pdf>

Annual Consumer Survey 2016

www.dundee.gov.uk/dundeepers

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Key Priorities

The 2012-2017 Council Plan identifies the following 3 key priorities:

- 1 Jobs through the waterfront, renewables, life sciences, creative industries and other sectors
- 2 Social Inclusion through our Fairness Strategy, getting it right for every child, early intervention to help keep young people focussed on a positive destination and everyone seeking to improve their health.
- 3 Quality of life for all through building stronger communities, achieving the Scottish Housing Quality Standard and maintaining and improving our built and natural environment.

The Plan sets out projects and performance targets designed to achieve these strategic outcomes. The Plan also describes actions and targets to ensure that our customers get the services they need in an efficient and customer focussed manner and to make maximum use of assets and reduce costs.

Dundee Fairness Commission

The Council first adopted a Fairness Strategy in June 2012 and in September 2014, the Policy & Resources Committee considered a report which outlined the revised Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland and highlighted progress on the actions which respond to this in the Dundee Fairness Action Plan to further drive forward the efforts to promote fairness. A Fairness Commission for Dundee was formed in April 2015 and considered the nature and extent of poverty in the area, examined evidence of what has worked elsewhere to challenge poverty and assessed the effectiveness of the Council and partners' existing action plan. It presented its report to the Dundee Partnership in May 2016 including a range of practical recommendations for policy and action to reduce poverty in Dundee. This was reported to Dundee City Council's Policy and Resources Committee on 13 June 2016 and an action plan was agreed in November 2016. A new Fairness Commission has been established and met for the first time on 1 June 2017 and is expected to produce its recommendations in late 2018.

Climate Change and Sustainability

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 places duties on the Council requiring it contribute to carbon emissions reduction targets; contribute to climate change adaptation; and to act sustainably. The Council has a good track record to date of voluntarily publishing its climate change performance under the duties of the Act via the 'Scotland's Climate Change Declaration' annual reports.

In November 2014, the Scottish Government announced its intentions to make climate change reporting mandatory across the public sector, reflecting the expectation that the public sector will lead by example in tackling climate change. The introduction of a new standard reporting regime aims to improve the quality of climate change information being reported and ensure that a consistent approach is adopted across the public sector in Scotland. Required reporting focusses on corporate emissions arising from organisational operations and service delivery, as well as key information on: Organisational Profile; Governance, Management and Strategy; Adaptation; Procurement; and Validation.

The Council submitted its first mandatory Public Bodies Climate Change Duties (PBCCD) Report to the Scottish Government in November 2016 (to report on 2015/16 activity) and is available to view on the Keep Scotland Beautiful website (<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/sustainability-climate-change/sustainable-scotland-network/major-players-and-climate-change-reports/?alpha=D>).

The Council's Climate Change Board is responsible for overseeing progress on climate change activity and in turn reports to the Council's Policy & Resources Committee. The Board is chaired by the Executive Director of City Development and comprises Directors from relevant services, who are responsible for leading on aspects of climate change work as well as Elected Member representation. The Board meets every two months to discuss Energy, Transport and Waste issues and performance is reported via the Council's Covalent database. Wider sustainability issues (e.g. policy, procurement, biodiversity) are considered when required and annual reports are provided on Adaptation and Air Quality. Support to the Board is provided in the form of advisors, officers involved in the day to day implementation of climate change related activities.

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Service and Management Structures

Revised service delivery and senior management arrangements within the Council were approved by the Policy & Resources Committee on 8 June 2015 (www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/216-2015.pdf). It was proposed to align Council services more closely with policy priorities, and to respond positively to the changing public services landscape both locally and nationally. The number of Directors has reduced from 7 to 6 and the number of Heads of Services has reduced from 24 to 14. Alongside the Chief Executive's services, the 6 directorates are: Children & Families Services, City Development, Corporate Services, Neighbourhood Services, Leisure & Culture Dundee and the Integrated Health & Social Care Partnership. The introduction of the revised arrangements helps maintain the City Council's reputation as a well-run and ambitious local authority, delivering best value for communities across Dundee.

As part of these changes, the Council has adopted a single pay and grading structure for all employees, other than those on SNCT conditions of service. The new pay and grading structure incorporates the Living Wage. There has also been a significant increase in support for young people in Dundee; the Council committed to provide at least 150 career development opportunities for under-25s by March 2017.

The revised arrangements were implemented over a 12-15 month period, following consultation with relevant Trade Unions and staff. It was anticipated that net savings in the region of £400,000 per annum would be achieved from the reduction in management posts.

In February 2016, the City Council agreed to revise its Committee structures in light of Health & Social Care Integration and the revised service delivery and management arrangements which were agreed in June 2015. (www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/73-2016.pdf).

Integration of Health and Social Care

Dundee Integration Joint Board (DIJB) became responsible for the strategic planning, operational management and oversight of delegated health and social care services with effect from 1st April 2016 under the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014. The Board consists of six voting members appointed in equal number by NHS Tayside and Dundee City Council with a number of representative members who are drawn from the third sector, staff, carers and service users. The relationship between the IJB, NHS Tayside and Dundee City Council is set out within the Integration Scheme for Dundee. The Chief Officer of the IJB is an integral part of Dundee City Council's Management Team and the Board also receives professional financial advice through its Chief Finance Officer.

The key activities undertaken throughout the year include the continued development and adoption of the necessary governance frameworks, the implementation of a fully integrated operational management structure including the appointment of four Locality Managers, taking ownership of and planning the allocation of the delegated budget in line with its key priorities as set out in its Strategic and Commissioning Plan and supporting the development of new models of care. In addition the Board has established a Performance and Audit Committee as a sub committee of the IJB to provide additional scrutiny and assurance to the IJB.

The Dundee Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board is a key part of the Dundee Partnership, and the Chief Officer is an integral member of the City Council's Management Team. Close working with Children and Families Services will be important to deliver better outcomes.

Details of transactions and outstanding balances between the Council and the Dundee Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board are included in note 26 – Related Parties.

Impact of the Current Economic Climate – Key Financial Risks and Uncertainties

The medium-term financial outlook was set out in a report to the Policy & Resources Committee on 9 January 2017. The key conclusions drawn were as follows:

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

- future funding levels for Local Government in Scotland are largely dependent on the outcome of the Scottish Government's 2018-2020 Spending Review, although there are a number of key areas of associated uncertainty, including:
 - revisions to the UK Budget, with knock-on effects to the Scottish Budget via the Barnett formula, particularly in relation to the impact of Brexit
 - economic growth in Scotland, which is currently slower than the rest of the UK and which will now impact directly on the Scottish Budget as the Scottish Government has control of income tax
 - continued protection of other priority policy areas eg NHS, Police Scotland etc
 - future policy in relation to Non Domestic Rates, Council Tax and the devolved taxation streams that the Scottish Government controls
- the Council will continue to experience pressure on demand-led services in key areas, due to demographic and social factors
- pay and prices inflation will require to be provided for and the updating of grant distribution factors may work against the Council
- the Westminster Government's decision to withdraw the contracting-out rebate on employers national insurance contributions has added around £4.4 million to the Council's annual pay bill
- the new Apprenticeship Levy will result in additional costs of around £1 million per annum

The key aspects of the Council's medium term financial strategy to help address the challenging financial landscape were set out in the Revenue Budget report to the Policy & Resources Committee on 23 February 2017. These are as follows:-

- the Council's corporate approach to identifying savings and efficiencies will be co-ordinated through a new Changing for the Future (Phase 4) transformational change programme.
- a new Organisational Change Fund will help support and resource, on a spend-to-save basis, the organisational transformation that will be needed to deliver the required savings and efficiencies
- the Council will set annual balanced budgets, taking on board the prevailing constraints e.g. limits on Council Tax increases, reducing grant settlements, unavailability of balances etc.
- the Council will seek to achieve an overall outturn position each year in line with or below budget.
- the uncommitted element of the General Fund balance will be maintained at a minimum level of the lower of £5 million or 1.5% of budgeted revenue expenditure.
- services will be expected to operate within the limits of their overall revenue budget allocation. Cost pressures which emerge in-year should, where possible, be accommodated within the relevant service revenue budgets. The General Contingency should normally be used to fund items of a non-recurring or emergency nature. Expenditure of a recurring nature should normally be funded from within service revenue budgets.
- allocation of resources will be informed by a thematic approach designed to reflect the strategic priorities of the Council.
- budget provision will be made for estimated pay awards and, in limited circumstances, for areas of specific price inflation. The costs of incremental progression for staff will be funded from service revenue budgets.
- the initial costs associated with VERs / VRs will be met from General Fund Balances or the Organisational Change Fund. On-going staff costs savings from VERs / VRs will be reflected in service revenue budgets.
- the Council's Capital Plan will be prudent, sustainable and affordable. In particular, affordability will be assessed with reference to the level of loan charges and additional running costs that can be reasonably included within future revenue budgets.
- the Council's immediate planning horizon for revenue expenditure will reflect the availability of information on future years grant allocations from the Scottish Government. The Executive Director of Corporate Services will maintain longer-term budget projections using appropriate assumptions and based on the best available information.
- proposals for service re-design and service development will be underpinned by a comprehensive and robust business case, including options appraisal.

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For planning purposes it is assumed that the Council's grant funding levels will reduce in cash terms and that further significant savings will require to be identified in order to deliver a balanced budget. The Council's budget projections and medium term financial strategy will be updated to reflect latest assumptions and it is anticipated that an update report will be submitted to the Policy & Resources Committee later in 2017.

The economic downturn has had other consequences for Council services: some have experienced significant increases in demand whilst income in some areas has reduced. The Westminster Government's Welfare Reforms are also impacting in various ways on Council services.

Welfare Reform

The Council continues to respond proactively and positively to the many challenges presented by welfare reform. Universal Credit (UC) Live Service was introduced in Dundee in November 2015 and is due to migrate to Full Service in November 2017. Council staff are working with voluntary sector and Jobcentre partners to mitigate its impact through the Welfare Reform Group and the Universal Credit Group, both of which continue to monitor the UK Government's plans for the implementation of Universal Credit within the city. Given UC's emphasis on digital being the primary channel for customers, help to make UC claims and delivery of digital employability inclusion skills targeted to individuals who are not IT literate and have restricted internet access continues across the city through a network of libraries and community venues. The demand for such support continues to increase and will significantly increase under UC Full Service. The IT 4 Work project is being delivered in local community venues to people who are in receipt of benefits and will result in them gaining the necessary IT competency to seek work and engage with the changing welfare system.

Council Advice Services (incorporating Welfare Rights, Connect, DEEAP and Making Money Work) continue to offer advice and assistance to claimants through co-location within Dundee Jobcentre and the Corporate Debt Team have also been working in partnership with Dundee Jobcentre in an effort to minimise rent arrears for UC customers. The Connect team are undertaking the contract for Personal Budgeting Support for Universal Credit Cases which includes offering bitesize budgeting classes and links to employability through Discover Opportunities Centre. Although engagement is low it is anticipated that demand for this service will increase by a factor of 20 with the introduction of full service in November 2017. Connect also offer a "money go round" budgeting course which is being delivered around Dundee to various projects, organisations and initiatives, including a tailored version for all S4 pupils in Dundee as part of the HEY project. Fuel poverty and energy awareness is also being added to this programme in 2017/18.

The Council's Benefit Delivery Team and Advice Service Team have been working with Job Centre Plus to offer advice and support to households who have been impacted by the lower Benefit Cap levels introduced in November 2016. Help is by way of income maximisation, checking if exemptions apply, assisting with Discretionary Housing Payment applications and working with Neighbourhood Services, Corporate Debt, Jobcentre Plus and Housing Associations to ensure residents exercise their housing and employment choices in a way that minimises exposure to the benefit cap.

All affected tenants impacted by the under occupancy reform have been contacted as part of an ongoing communications campaign and Discretionary Housing Payments awarded through additional funding provided by the Scottish Government. To assist those affected by the welfare reforms, community based projects such as Connect continue to work within local communities to address the key issues people face. The team work with and support existing welfare and benefit advice staff within the Council and the voluntary sector. Additionally, GP practice based Welfare Rights Officers are now working in 5 venues across the city. Using consensual access to clients' medical records they assist people with problems arising from welfare reform changes introduced for sick and disabled citizens in Dundee. A Social Return on Investment report in January 2017 estimated that every £1 invested in this project has generated a social return of up to £50.

Following the major training campaign to alert working age Disability Living Allowance recipients and social care professionals of the rules relating to the changeover from Disability Living Allowance (DLA) to Personal Independence Payment (PIP), Council Advice Services are working to support claimants making new PIP applications across the city. Help to complete claim forms has significantly increased and representation at appeal tribunals by Welfare Rights Officers has tripled in the last year.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

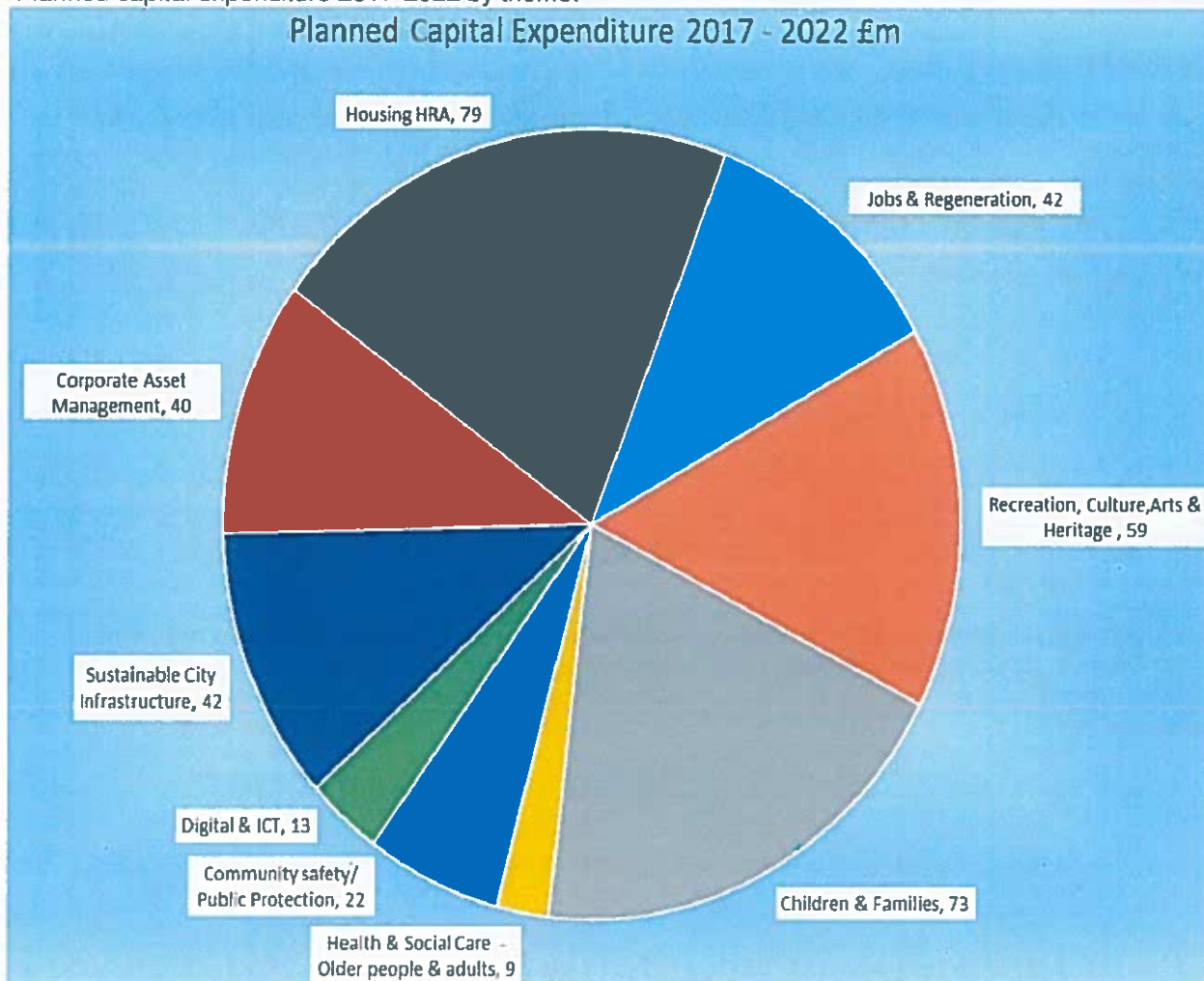
Since November 2015 the administration of Free School Meals, School Clothing Grants and Educational Maintenance Allowance has been transferred to the Benefit Delivery Team, resulting in a highly efficient single point of contact for parents seeking a financial assessment and reducing the need for most parents to reapply for Free School Meals and Clothing Grants every year where they receive Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction. The team also have access to real time information ensuring that those entitled are given assistance at the time of need.

The Council continues to administer Community Care Grants and Crisis Grants through the Scottish Welfare Fund with goods and services being provided to individuals when an award is made. A holistic approach is being taken with all applications, with referrals being made to Welfare Rights, Connect and Dundee Energy Efficiency Advice Project (DEEAP) to further support and assist individuals. Targets for Crisis Grants and Community Care Grants continue to be delivered within their respective 1 and 15 working day targets. Work continues with Neighbourhood Services to ensure better outcomes in terms of tenancy sustainment for individuals moving into tenancies and requiring a Community Care Grant to re-establish themselves in the community.

Future Developments – Capital Plan

Despite the problematic macro-economic situation, the Council is confident that it is well placed to tackle the challenges that lie ahead. In October 2016, the Policy & Resources Committee approved a combined five year Capital Plan for General Services and Housing totalling £378.1m over the period 2017 to 2022. In developing the five year Capital Plan, there has again been a focus on a thematic approach which highlights the Council's strategic priorities.

Planned capital expenditure 2017-2022 by theme:



MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

During 2016/17 the construction of the V&A Museum of Design has progressed well and is expected to be completed for handover in early 2018, with a proposed opening in late summer 2018. Also, the replacement Railway Station construction has been a significant change to the Waterfront skyline, with a planned completion date within the next financial year. Slessor Gardens was delivered on time for the official opening in July 2016 by Her Majesty The Queen. Slessor Gardens are proving to be very popular and well used, holding several events to date and proposed major concert events in 2017. Flood Protection Works have been constructed within the Central Waterfront as part of the V&A building works and a contract to construct Flood Protection measures on either side of Dundee Central Waterfront along Riverside Drive and City Quay commenced in February 2017 with a planned completion end of May 2018.

2016/17 saw the opening of the new Harris Academy and Sidlaw View Primary School and work commencing on site at Baldrigon Academy, Menzieshill and Coldside Primaries and the North East Campus.

Sickness

The Council's sickness absence figures, expressed as an average number of days per employee, are as follows:

2015/2016	9.84 days
2016/2017	10.84 days

The Council have recognised that our absence statistics have deteriorated when compared to 2015/2016. The Council are actively engaging with the trade unions within a newly established Health and Wellbeing Working Group where there is a focus on attendance management, benchmarking and a strong focus on health and wellbeing with a developing framework as part of the Our People Strategy implementation.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Bailie Willie Sawers, the Senior Councillor with responsibility for Finance, all other elected members and officers of the Council for their active support and co-operation in the effective management of the Council's finances during another challenging year. Finally, we would conclude this report by thanking all the Corporate Finance Division staff who contributed to the management and control of the Council's finances and to the finalisation of the Council's 2016/2017 Annual Accounts. We would also like to take the opportunity to thank Marjory Stewart for her service to Dundee City Council as she retires after over 30 years service.



Gregory Colgan BAcc (Hons), ACMA, CGMA
Executive Director of Corporate Services
Dundee City Council
27 September 2017



David Martin
Chief Executive
Dundee City Council
27 September 2017



Councillor John Alexander
Leader
Dundee City Council
27 September 2017

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Scope of Responsibility

Dundee City Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and appropriate standards. This is to ensure that public funds and assets at its disposal are safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also has a duty to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way its functions are carried out.

In discharging these responsibilities elected members and senior officers are responsible for implementing effective arrangements for governing the Council's affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, including arrangements for the management of risk.

To this end the Council has approved and adopted a local Code of Corporate Governance that is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. This statement explains how Dundee City Council delivers good governance and reviews the effectiveness of these arrangements.

In addition the Council is responsible for confirming effective corporate governance arrangements exist within its other group entities. In line with Accounts Commission guidance, including Following the Public Pound and Arm's Length External Organisations (ALEOs): are you getting it right?, part of that responsibility is about ensuring that public money is being used appropriately and achieving value for money.

The Council's Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, cultures and values by which the Council is directed and controlled. It also describes the way it engages with, accounts to and leads the local community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its objectives and consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The Local Code of Corporate Governance is supported by detailed evidence of compliance which is regularly reviewed by a working group of senior officers.

Within the overall control arrangements the system of internal financial control is intended to ensure that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded, and material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected within a timely period. It is based on a framework of regular management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures and management supervision.

The overall control arrangements include:

- Identifying the Council's objectives in the Council Plan, Community Plan and Single Outcome Agreement.
- Monitoring of objectives by the Council and senior officers.
- A systematic approach to monitoring service performance at elected member, senior officer and project level.
- Reporting performance regularly to Council committees.
- Clearly defined Standing Orders and Schemes of Administration covering Financial Regulations, Tender Procedures and Delegation of Powers.
- A Monitoring Officer to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.
- A Scrutiny Committee.
- Approved anti-fraud and corruption strategies including "whistle-blowing" arrangements under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998.
- A newly created Integrity Group.
- Participating in National Fraud Initiative strategy for sharing and cross-matching data.
- Formal project appraisal techniques and project management disciplines.
- Setting targets to measure financial and service performance.
- Formal revenue and capital budgetary control systems and procedures.
- Clearly defined capital expenditure guidelines.
- The assurances provided by internal audit through their independent review work of the Council's internal control systems.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Review of Effectiveness

Members and officers of the Council are committed to the concept of sound governance and the effective delivery of Council services and take into account comments made by external and internal auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates and prepare actions plans as appropriate.

The effectiveness of the governance framework is reviewed annually by a working group of senior officers. Their regular review of the Local Code of Corporate Governance has identified the Council as being 85% compliant with guidelines.

In addition Heads of Service from each service have made a self-assessment of their own arrangements. This involved the completion of a 54-point checklist covering seven key governance areas of Service Planning and Performance Management, Internal Control Environment, Fraud Prevention and Detection; Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Control; Risk Management and Business Continuity; Asset Management and Partnerships. This again indicated a high level of compliance, with an overall score above 87%.

The Internal Audit Service operates in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and reports to the Scrutiny Committee. Internal Audit undertakes an annual programme of work, which is reported to the Scrutiny Committee. The Senior Manager – Internal Audit provides an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal control.

The Executive Director of Corporate Services complied fully with the five principles of the role of the Chief Financial Officer, as set out in CIPFA guidance.

Continuous Improvement Agenda

The Council's Corporate Governance working group has identified the following areas for improvement, full details are included in the Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance (www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/223-2017.pdf), to be taken forward during 2017/18

- Develop Ethical Values Framework
- Communication Strategy 2017 – 2020 to be launched
- Roll out Integrated Impact Assessment Tool
- Align quarterly performance reports with Services
- Develop medium-term financial forecasting
- Update Corporate Asset Management Strategy
- Re-launch Whistle-blowing Policy
- Develop Risk Management Framework
- Continue to develop Business Continuity Strategy
- Provide Performance Training for Elected Members
- Implement new Intranet System

In addition, the following areas were identified by Heads of Service in the self-assessment checklists completed as part of the Council's assurance gathering process where further improvement could be made:

- Continue to review approach to grant funding bids and claims;
- Continue to further improve financial systems controls;
- Further develop and enhance the use of the corporate Performance Management system;
- Enhance awareness of Health & Safety Risk Controls;
- Develop programme for consideration of the suitability of key Operational IT systems;
- Revisit and refresh Employee Performance and Development Review process;
- Re-launch Anti-Money Laundering Policy and Guidance; and
- Ensure key staff are aware of their responsibilities regarding the Risk Management Framework.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Group Entities

In respect of the Joint Boards, Joint Committee, Charities and Companies that fall within the Council's group boundary, the review of their internal financial control systems is informed by:

- Annual Governance Statements included in the respective financial statements of the Joint Boards and Tayside Contracts Joint Committee.
- Assurances from company directors and/or the other senior company officials.
- The work of the relevant bodies respective external auditors (and where relevant internal audit function) and other interim reports.
- Completion of self-assessment checklists.

The Council has made progress, alongside partner agencies, in the integration of health and social care in Dundee. The Dundee Integrated Joint Board (IJB) / Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership was formed in April 2016, by which time an approved Strategic and Commissioning Plan was in place and proper due diligence had been carried out in respect of the financial contributions transferred to the IJB at the outset. The Scottish Government, Integrated Resources Advisory Group, Finance Guidance includes a section on Following the Public Pound which details the requirement to put in place arrangements to maintain control and clear public accountability over public funds. More specifically, these arrangements should cover the resources delegated to the IJB by the Council and NHS Tayside as well as the resources allocated to the Council and NHS Tayside by the IJB to be used as directed and set out in the Strategic and Commissioning Plan. In terms of Council resources, projected outturns against budgets have been and will continue to be monitored and reviewed on a continuous basis with corresponding reports being presented to the IJB at regular intervals. In addition, the Council's Policy and Resources Committee is responsible for scrutiny of integrated health and social care. The S95 Officers from the Council and the IJB have worked, and will continue to work, together closely. Over time, the format and focus of monitoring will change as budgets and services become more integrated and aligned with the priorities set out in the Strategic and Commissioning Plan.

Conclusion

The annual review demonstrates sufficient evidence that the code's principles of delivering good governance in local government operated effectively and the Council complies with the Local Code of Corporate Governance in all significant respects. It is proposed over 2017/18 steps are taken to address the items identified in the Continuous Improvement Agenda to further enhance the Council's governance arrangements.



David R Martin
Chief Executive, Dundee City Council
27 September 2017



John Alexander
Leader of the Council
27 September 2017

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Council is required to prepare and publish within its Annual Accounts an annual Remuneration Report under the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014. The report sets out the remuneration and accrued pension benefits of the Senior Councillors and Senior Employees of the Council and the most senior manager of the Council's one subsidiary body. The report also provides information on the number of Council Employees (including Senior Employees) whose total actual remuneration was £50,000 or more, this information being disclosed in salary bandings of £5,000 above £50,000. The following report has been prepared in accordance with the aforementioned Regulations. The Remuneration Report also provides details of Termination Benefits and Exit Packages for staff. The Council's External Auditor is required to audit certain parts of the Remuneration Report and give a separate opinion in his report on the Annual Accounts as to whether the Remuneration Report has been properly prepared in accordance with the Regulations and other relevant guidance. All the tables in this report are subject to audit except the table on page 18 relating to Councillors Allowances and Expenses.

REMUNERATION ARRANGEMENTS

Senior Councillors

The remuneration of Councillors is regulated by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007 (Scottish Statutory Instrument No. 2007/183) and subsequent amendment regulations, with further guidance being provided in Scottish Government circulars 8-2011 and 7-2014. The Regulations provide for the grading of Councillors for the purposes of remuneration arrangements, as either the Leader of the Council, the Civic Head (Lord Provost for Dundee City Council), 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.

The salary that is to be paid to the Leader of the Council is set out in the Regulations. For 2016/2017 the salary for the Leader of Dundee City Council was £33,789. The Regulations permit the Council to remunerate one Civic Head. The Regulations set out the maximum salary that may be paid to that Civic Head. The agreed policy of Dundee City Council is to pay the Civic Head (Lord Provost) the maximum salary set out in the Regulations (£25,341). The Regulations allow the Civic Head to incur expenditure of £3,000 on expenses associated with the position. During 2016/2017, the Council's Lord Provost did not claim any expenditure under this heading.

The Regulations also set out the remuneration that may be paid to Senior Councillors and the total number of Senior Councillors that the Council may have. The maximum yearly amount that may be paid to a Senior Councillor is 75% of the total yearly amount payable to the Leader of the Council. The total yearly amount payable by the Council for remuneration of all of its Senior Councillors (including the Leader and Civic Head) shall not exceed £333,659 and the number of Senior Councillors shall not exceed 15. 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. Following the Local Government elections on 3 May 2012 the Council's arrangements in this area were agreed, for 2012/2013 onwards, at the meeting of the Policy & Resources Committee on 25 June 2012 and were to be effective from 21 May 2012. A revised Committee structure and roles were approved by the Council at its meeting on 22 February 2016 (see Management Commentary for more details). For remuneration purposes, these took effect on 1 April 2016. The salaries associated with the revised Committee structure and roles were agreed by the Policy & Resources Committee at its meeting on 14 March 2016.

With effect from 21 May 2012, Dundee City Council has had 15 Senior Councillors (including the Leader and Civic Head) and the remuneration payable to these Councillors in a full financial year totals £333,659 (incorporating the effect of the annual 1% pay increases from 2013 to 2016). The actual remuneration paid to Councillors in 2016/2017 was £333,659. 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.

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

In addition to the Senior Councillors of the Council, the Regulations also set out the remuneration payable to Councillors with the responsibility of a Convener or Vice Convener of a Joint Board. The Regulations require the remuneration to be paid by the Council of which the Convener or Vice Convener is a member. The Council is also required to pay pension contributions arising from the Convener or Vice Convener being a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The remuneration details for the Leader of the Council, the Civic Head (Lord Provost for Dundee City Council) and Senior Councillors are set out in Table 1a. The remuneration details for Councillors with the responsibility of a Convener+ or Vice Convener of a Joint Board are set out in Table 1b. The salaries, allowances and expenses for all Councillors (including Senior Councillors) are set out below.

	2016/2017	2015/2016
	£	£
Salaries	577,144	567,170
Mileage, Travel & Subsistence etc	3,147	3,483
Training & Conferences	419	485
Telephone Expenses	3,310	4,706
	584,020	575,844
Provision of Council Cars	40,019	36,252
	624,039	612,096

The full Annual Return of Councillors Salaries & Expenses for 2016/2017 is available on the Council's website. (www.dundee.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/membersexpenses1617.pdf).

Senior Employees of the Council

The salary of Senior Employees is set by reference to national agreements. The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Executives of Scottish local authorities. Circular CO/144 sets the amount of salary for the Chief Executive of Dundee City Council for the period 2008 to 2011 and continued to apply in the 2016/2017 financial year. The salaries of the Executive Directors and Heads of Service are determined with reference to the Chief Executive's salary taking into account the duties and responsibilities of their posts. The Council's Policy & Resources Committee is responsible for agreeing the salaries of Executive Directors and Heads of Service. As part of the revised service and management structures agreed in June 2015, the Council adopted a single pay and grading structure for all employees, other than those on SNCT conditions of service.

Senior Employees are entitled to participate in the Council's Contract Car Hire Scheme, subject to meeting certain criteria. The Council's Policy & Resources Committee is also responsible for agreeing the terms of the Contract Car Hire Scheme.

For the purposes of the Remuneration Report, the Regulations set out the following criteria for designation as a Senior Employee of the Council:

- (i) has responsibility for management of the local authority to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the authority (including activities involving the expenditure of money), during the year to which the Report relates, whether solely or collectively with other persons;
- (ii) holds a post that is politically restricted by reason of section 2(1)(a), (b) or (c) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989; or
- (iii) annual remuneration, including any remuneration from a local authority subsidiary body, is £150,000 or more.

The Council has determined that 7 employees (6 posts) meet the criteria for designation as a Senior Employee in 2016/2017, with all 7 employees falling into either category (i) and / or (ii) above. The remuneration details for the Senior Employees of the Council are set out in Table 2a.

The Regulations also require information to be published on the total number of Council employees (including Senior Employees) whose total actual remuneration was £50,000 or more. This information is to be disclosed in salary bandings of £5,000 above £50,000 and is shown in the following table:

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

Remuneration Bands	No of Employees 2016/2017	No of Employees 2015/2016
£50,000 - £54,999	85	81
£55,000 - £59,999	33	37
£60,000 - £64,999	25	16
£65,000 - £69,999	8	6
£70,000 - £74,999	4	12
£75,000 - £79,999	5	9
£80,000 - £84,999	10	3
£85,000 - £89,999	5	1
£90,000 - £94,999	-	2
£95,000 - £99,999	2	-
£100,000 - £104,999	-	1
£105,000 - £109,999	1	3
£110,000 - £114,999	3	-
£115,000 - £119,999	-	-
£120,000 - £124,999	-	-
£125,000 - £129,999	-	-
£130,000 - £134,999	-	-
£135,000 - £139,999	1	1
Total	182	172

The Council's Subsidiary Bodies

Dundee City Council increased its shareholding in Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) from 40% to 100% on 21 October 2013. The company therefore became a Subsidiary of the Council on that date. The remuneration policy for employees and directors of DERL is determined by the company's board of directors. The Council has no role in determining the remuneration policy of the company. The remuneration details for the most senior manager of DERL are set out in Table 2b.

ACCRUED PENSION BENEFITS

Pension benefits for Councillors and Local Government Employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). A new Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) came into effect on 1 April 2015, based on career average related earnings (CARE Scheme).

Councillors' pension benefits are based on career average pay. The Councillor's pay for each year or part year ending 31 March (other than the pay in the final year commencing 1 April) is increased by the increase in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index (or indices) between the end of that year and the last day of the month in which their membership of the scheme ends. The total of the revalued pay is then divided by the period of membership to calculate the career average pay. This is the value used to calculate the pension benefits.

For Local Government Employees the scheme currently provides benefits based on career average revalued salary and length of service on retirement. The scheme's normal retirement age for both Councillors and Local Government Employees is 65.

From 1 April 2009 a five tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls into each tier. This is designed to give more equality between the cost and benefits of scheme membership. Prior to 2009, contribution rates were set at 6% for all non-manual employees. The members contribution rates for 2016/2017 remain at the 2009/2010 rates and the pay bandings are unchanged from 2015/2016. The tiers and contribution rates are as follows:

Whole Time Pay	Contribution Rate 2016/2017
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%

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

If a person works part-time their contribution rate is worked out on the whole-time pay rate for the job, with actual contributions paid on actual pay earned.

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 accrual rate under the new CARE Scheme guarantees a pension based on 1/49th of pensionable salary, calculated separately for each year of pensionable service. Prior to 2015 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/60th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service.

Senior Councillors

The accrued pension benefits for Senior Councillors are set out in Table 3, together with the pension contributions made by the Council.

Senior Employees of the Council

The accrued pension benefits for Senior Employees are set out in Table 4a, together with the pension contributions made by the Council.

Assumptions and Contextual Information

The value of the accrued pension benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age; without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum; and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total Local Government service and not just their current appointment.

In considering the accrued pension benefits figures the following contextual information should be taken into account:

- (i) the figures for pension and lump sum are illustrative only in light of the assumptions set out above and do not necessarily reflect the actual benefits that any individual may receive upon retirement.
- (ii) the accrued benefits figures are reflective of the pension contributions that both the employer and the scheme member have made over a period of time. In 2016/2017, the scheme member contribution rate for Senior Councillors was in the range of 5.5% to 6.5% (2015/2016 5.5% to 6.5%) of pensionable pay and for Senior Employees was in the range of 9.8% to 10.4% (2015/2016 9.7% to 10.4%) of pensionable pay. In 2016/2017, the employer contribution rate was 17.0% (2015/2016 17.0%) of pensionable pay for both Senior Councillors and Senior Employees.

The Council's Subsidiary Bodies

The employees of DERL participate in a pension scheme that is a money purchase scheme. For the purposes of the Remuneration Report, the Regulations specify that the information to be disclosed is limited to the amount of pension contributions made to that scheme by the company. The relevant details for the most senior manager of DERL are set out in Table 4b.

TERMINATION BENEFITS & EXIT PACKAGES

As part of ongoing cost saving measures aimed to implement a reduction in staffing levels the Council have approved a series of Voluntary Early Retirement and Voluntary Redundancy Schemes. Table 5 details the total number and cost of staff departures agreed under these schemes, split over various cost bandings. The total cost of these exit packages includes the strain on fund payable by the Council to the relevant pension scheme, employers contribution to any enhancement of service awarded (i.e. added years benefits) or redundancy payments made. These costs are included on an actuarial basis and have been calculated by the Council's appointed actuary, Barnett Waddingham (where no actuarial valuation was provided by the actuary an estimate of the capitalised cost has been made based on the required future payments to the relevant pension schemes).



David Martin
Chief Executive, Dundee City Council
27 September 2017



Councillor John Alexander
Leader of the Council
27 September 2017

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 1a – REMUNERATION OF SENIOR COUNCILLORS

Councillor Name	Responsibility	Salary, Fees & Allowances £	Taxable Expenses £	Non-cash Expenses & Benefits -in-Kind £	Total Remuneration 2016/2017 £	Total Remuneration 2015/2016 £
Ken Guild	Leader	33,789	-	-	33,789	33,454
Bob Duncan	Lord Provost	25,341	-	-	25,341	25,090
Willie Sawers	Depute Convener, Policy & Resources	22,438	-	-	22,438	22,216
Stewart Hunter	Convener, Children & Families Services (previously Convener, Education)	22,438	-	-	22,438	22,216
Ken Lynn	Lead Member for Health & Social Care (previously Convener, Social Work & Health)	22,438	-	-	22,438	22,216
Will Dawson	Convener, City Development	22,438	-	-	22,438	22,216
David Bowes	Convener, Development Management	22,438	-	-	22,438	22,216
Craig Melville	Previously Convener, Environment (resigned as Councillor wef 5/2/16) (FTE 2015/2016 £22,216)	-	-	-	-	18,832
John Alexander	Convener, Neighbourhood Services (previously Convener, Housing)	22,438	-	-	22,438	22,216
Kevin Keenan	Convener, Scrutiny and Leader of the Major Opposition Group	22,438	-	-	22,438	22,216
Alan Ross	Convener, Community Safety & Public Protection	22,438	-	-	22,438	n/a
Christina Roberts	Depute Lord Provost	19,005	-	-	19,005	18,817
Gregor Murray	Depute Convener, Children & Families Services (previously Depute Convener, Education)	19,005	-	-	19,005	18,817
Bill Campbell	Depute Convener, City Development	19,005	-	-	19,005	18,817
Vari McDonald	Depute Convener, Neighbourhood Services (previously Depute Convener, Environment)	19,005	-	-	19,005	18,817
Kevin Cordell	Depute Convener, Community Safety & Public Protection (previously Depute Convener, Housing)	19,005	-	-	19,005	18,817
Total		333,659	-	-	333,659	326,973

TABLE 1a NOTES

- 1 A revised Committee structure and roles were approved by the Council at its meeting on 22 February 2016 (see Management Commentary for more details). For remuneration purposes, these took effect on 1 April 2016.
- 2 In addition to the figures shown above, Councillor John Alexander received remuneration in 2016/2017 totalling £833 in respect of his role with the Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE). Dundee City Council received re-imbursement from APSE for this payment.

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 1b – REMUNERATION OF COUNCILLORS WHO ARE CONVENERS AND VICE-CONVENERS OF JOINT BOARDS

Councillor Name	Responsibility	Salary, Fees & Allowances £	Taxable Expenses £	Non-cash Expenses & Benefits-in- £	Total Remuneration 2016/2017 £	Total Remuneration 2015/2016 £
Helen Wright	Convener, Tayside Community Justice Authority	21,118	-	-	21,118	20,909
Jimmy Black	Depute Chairperson, Tay Road Bridge Joint Board	20,063	-	-	20,063	19,864
Total		41,181	-	-	41,181	40,773

Note

The following recharges were made by the Council to the following bodies in respect of the above responsibilities:

	2016/2017 £	2015/2016 £
Tayside Community Justice Authority	4,225	4,183
Tay Road Bridge Joint Board	3,170	3,138
Total	7,395	7,321

TABLE 1b NOTES

- 1 The figures for Salary, Fees and Allowances represents total remuneration for the year including payment for being a Basic Councillor, together with the additional payment for being a Convener or Vice Convener of a Joint Board.

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 2a – REMUNERATION OF SENIOR EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNCIL

Employee Name	Post Title	Salary, Fees & Allowances £	Bonuses £	Taxable Expenses £	Compensation for Loss of Employment £	Benefits Other Than In Cash £	Total Remuneration 2016/2017 £	Total Remuneration 2015/2016 £
David Martin	Chief Executive (see note 1)	151,874	-	-	-	-	151,874	142,115
Marjory Stewart	Executive Director of Corporate Services (wef 1/7/15, previously Director of Corporate Services) (see note 2)	113,624	-	-	-	-	113,624	107,650
Michael Wood	Executive Director of Children & Families (wef 1/7/15, previously Director of Education) (retired 8/5/17)	111,474	-	-	-	-	111,474	106,550
Paul Clancy	Executive Director of Children & Families (wef 10/2/17, full year equivalent 2016/2017 £105,050)	14,444	-	-	-	-	14,444	n/a
Jenni Tocher	Director of Social Work (retired 18/5/15, full year equivalent 2015/2016 £104,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,804
Michael P Galloway	Executive Director of City Development (wef 1/7/15, previously Director of City Development)	111,474	-	-	-	-	111,474	106,550
Ken Laing	Director of Environment (retired 29/2/16, full year equivalent 2015/2016 £95,905)	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,913
Elaine Zwirlein	Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services (wef 1/7/15, previously Director of Housing)	108,214	-	-	-	-	108,214	101,982
Stewart Murdoch	Director of Leisure & Culture Dundee (wef 1/7/15, previously Director of Leisure & Communities)	98,972	-	-	-	-	98,972	94,407
Total		710,076	-	-	-	-	710,076	760,971

TABLE 2a NOTES

- 1 The Total Remuneration 2016/2017 figure for David Martin, Chief Executive, includes £13,061 for election duties (2015/2016: £4,676).
- 2 The Total Remuneration 2016/2017 figure for Marjory Stewart, Executive Director of Corporate Services, includes £2,150 for election duties (2015/2016: £1,100).

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 2b – REMUNERATION: THE COUNCIL'S SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Employee Name	Post Title	Salary, Fees & Allowances	Bonuses	Taxable Expenses	Compensation for Loss of Employment	Benefits Other Than in Cash	Total Remuneration 2016/2017	Total Remuneration 2015/2016
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rodger McMullan	Managing Director, Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) (until 22/3/17, full year equivalent 2016/2017 £106,581)	104,235		-	-	-	104,235	117,451
Kenneth Kerr	Managing Director, Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) (seconded from Dundee City Council from 1/10/16, full year equivalent 2016/2017 £70,000)	35,000		-	-	-	35,000	n/a
Total		139,235	-	-	-	-	139,235	117,451

TABLE 2b NOTES

- Dundee City Council increased its shareholding in Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) from 40% to 100% on 21 October 2013. The company therefore became a Subsidiary of the Council on that date.

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 3 – SENIOR COUNCILLORS ACCRUED PENSION BENEFITS

Councillor Name	Responsibility	Pension as at 31 March 2017 £000	Pension Difference from 31 March 2016 £000	Lump Sum as at 31 March 2017 £000	Lump Sum Difference from 31 March 2016 £000	Pension Contribution 2016/2017 £	Pension Contribution 2015/2016 £
Ken Guild	Leader	7.8	0.9	2.8	(0.1)	5,744	5,687
Bob Duncan	Lord Provost	5.5	0.6	1.9	(0.2)	4,308	4,265
Willie Sawers	Depute Convener, Policy & Resources	3.7	0.5	1.6	0.0	3,814	3,777
Stewart Hunter	Convener, Children & Families Services (previously Convener, Education)	3.6	0.5	1.6	0.1	3,814	3,777
Will Dawson	Convener, City Development	3.7	0.5	1.6	0.0	3,814	3,777
John Alexander	Convener, Neighbourhood Services (previously Convener, Housing)	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3,814	3,777
Kevin Keenan	Convener, Scrutiny and Leader of the Major Opposition Group	4.2	0.5	2.0	0.0	3,814	3,777
Alan Ross	Convener, Community Safety & Public Protection	3.1	n/a	1.0	n/a	3,814	n/a
Christina Roberts	Depute Lord Provost	3.2	0.4	1.4	0.0	3,231	3,199
Gregor Murray	Depute Convener, Children & Families Services (previously Depute Convener, Education)	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,231	3,199
Bill Campbell	Depute Convener, City Development	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,231	3,199
Vari McDonald	Depute Convener, Neighbourhood Services (previously Depute Convener, Environment)	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,231	3,199
Kevin Cordell	Depute Convener, Community Safety & Public Protection (previously Depute Convener, Housing)	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,231	3,199
Total		43.6	6.0	13.9	(0.2)	49,091	44,832

TABLE 3 NOTES

1 The Pension Contribution figures relate to the remuneration shown in Tables 1a and 1b.

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 4a – SENIOR EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNCIL ACCRUED PENSION BENEFITS

Employee Name	Post Title	Pension as at 31 March 2017 £000	Pension Difference from 31 March 2016 £000	Lump Sum as at 31 March 2017 £000	Lump Sum Difference from 31 March 2016 £000	Pension Contribution 2016/2017 £	Pension Contribution 2015/2016 £
David Martin	Chief Executive (see note 1)	62	2	129	2	25,200	24,159
Marjory Stewart	Executive Director of Corporate Services (wef 1/7/15, was previously Director of Corporate Services)	51	5	105	4	18,951	18,114
Michael Wood	Executive Director of Children & Families (wef 1/7/15, previously Director of Education) (retired 8/5/17)	63	4	145	7	18,951	18,114
Paul Clancy	Executive Director of Children & Families (wef 10/2/17)	43	n/a	92	n/a	2,456	n/a
Michael P Galloway	Executive Director of City Development (wef 1/7/15, was previously Director of City Development)	46	4	92	4	18,951	18,114
Elaine Zwirlein	Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services (wef 1/7/15, was previously Director of Housing)	46	5	92	6	18,396	17,337
Stewart Murdoch	Director of Leisure & Culture Dundee (wef 1/7/15, was previously Director of Leisure & Communities)	53	4	117	5	16,825	16,049
Total		364	24	772	28	119,730	111,887

TABLE 4a NOTES

1 The Pension Contribution 2016/2017 figure for David Martin, Chief Executive, includes £1,602 contributions payable on fees for election duties (2015/2016: £795).

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 4b – THE COUNCIL'S SUBSIDIARY BODIES: ACCRUED PENSION BENEFITS

Employee Name	Post Title	Pension as at 31 March 2017 £000	Pension Difference from 31 March 2016 £000	Lump Sum as at 31 March 2017 £000	Lump Sum Difference from 31 March 2016 £000	Pension Contribution 2016/2017 £	Pension Contribution 2015/2016 £
Rodger McMullan	Managing Director, Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) (until 22/3/17)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,405	6,131
Kenneth Kerr	Managing Director, Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) (seconded from Dundee City Council, from 1/10/16)	29	n/a	60	n/a	5,695	n/a
Total		29	0	60	0	12,100	6,131

TABLE 4b NOTES

- 1 Dundee City Council increased its shareholding in Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) from 40% to 100% on 21 October 2013. The company therefore became a Subsidiary of the Council on that date.
- 2 The employees of DERL participate in a pension scheme that is a money purchase scheme. In line with the Remuneration Report regulations, the information disclosed is limited to the amount of pension contributions made to that scheme by the company.

ANNUAL REMUNERATION REPORT

TABLE 5 – TERMINATION BENEFITS & EXIT PACKAGES

Exit Package Cost Band	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band (£000)	
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2015/2016	2016/2017	2015/2016	2016/2017	2015/2016	2016/2017
£0 - £20,000	-	-	24	66	24	66	275	719
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	14	19	14	19	397	596
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	6	18	6	18	325	884
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	6	12	6	12	427	845
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	5	11	5	11	453	989
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	7	12	7	12	820	1,384
£150,001 - £250,000	-	-	4	5	4	5	653	983
£250,001 - £350,000	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	835
Total	-	-	66	146	66	146	3,350	7,235

TABLE 5 NOTES

- 1 The above table includes costs of termination benefits associated with voluntary redundancy payments to employees that left during 2016/17. Under the terms of the Council's severance schemes for non-teaching staff, employees can elect to receive a statutory voluntary redundancy payment. During 2016/2017, a total of 75 employees received voluntary redundancy payments (2015/2016 31 employees) for which the Council incurred one-off redundancy costs of £718,000 (2015/2016 £323,000).
- 2 The costs shown in the above table have been calculated on an actuarial basis by the Council's appointed actuary (Barnett Waddingham), in accordance with IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The actual costs incurred by the Council in 2016/17, in terms of payments to pension schemes and to individuals, were £3.220m. The average pay-back period for exit packages in 2016/17 was 0.65 years. The pay-back period represents the time taken for the costs of the exit package to be recovered by the subsequent saving in salary costs, including oncosts.

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 secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs (section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973). In this authority, that officer is the Executive Director of Corporate Services.
- 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 the Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 27 September 2017.

Signed on behalf of Dundee City Council



Councillor John Alexander
Leader of the Council
27 September 2017

The Responsibilities of the Executive Director of Corporate Services

The Executive Director of Corporate Services is responsible for the preparation of the Council's annual accounts in accordance with proper practices as required by legislation and set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code of Practice').

In preparing the annual accounts, the Executive Director of Corporate Services has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with legislation;
- complied with the Code of Practice (in so far as it is compatible with legislation).

The Executive Director of Corporate Services 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the local authority (and its group) at the reporting date and the transactions of the local authority (and its group) for the year ended 31 March 2017.



Gregory Colgan BAcc (Hons), ACMA, CGMA
Executive Director of Corporate Services
Dundee City Council
27 September 2017

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS 2015/2016

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

2015/2016

	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000
Education	112,756	2,090	114,846
Social Work	98,204	4,781	102,985
City Development	22,422	46,787	69,209
Environment	16,070	5,357	21,427
Chief Executive	17,498	764	18,262
Corporate Services	20,803	4,190	24,993
Other Housing	1,389	41	1,430
Supporting People	11,224	0	11,224
Scottish Welfare Fund	1,571	48	1,619
Housing Revenue Account	(252)	11,871	11,619
Discretionary NDR Relief	252	0	252
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	890	0	890
Miscellaneous Items	824	724	1,548
Cost Of Services	303,651	76,653	380,304
Other Income and Expenditure	(309,034)	(45,057)	(354,091)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services (note 5)	(5,383)	31,596	26,213
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	13,027		
Less / Add Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	5,383		
Transfers to / from Other Reserves	(2,586)		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March *	15,824		

*For a split of this balance between the General Fund and the HRA - see the Movement in Reserves Statement

EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS 2016/2017

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

2016/2017

	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000
Children & Families Services	149,828	3,157	152,985
Budgets Delegated to Dundee			
Health & Social Care Partnership	75,193	2,454	77,647
City Development	18,806	45,858	64,664
Neighbourhood Services	27,306	3,000	30,306
Chief Executive	12,026	211	12,237
Corporate Services	26,337	3,962	30,299
DCS Construction	(3,651)	966	(2,685)
Housing Revenue Account	(608)	15,186	14,578
Discretionary NDR Relief	280	0	280
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	938	0	938
Miscellaneous Items	62	5,816	5,878
Cost Of Services	306,517	80,610	387,127
 Other Income and Expenditure	 (298,014)	 (46,697)	 (344,711)
 (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services (note 5)	 8,503	 33,913	 42,416
 Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	 15,824		
 Less / Add Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	 (8,503)		
 Transfers to / from Other Reserves	 2,520		
 Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March *	 9,841		

*For a split of this balance between the General Fund and the HRA - see the Movement in Reserves Statement

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2015/2016

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation or rents. Councils raise taxation and rents to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

			Audited 2015/2016
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure / (Income) £000
			Budgeted Net Expenditure/ (Income) £000
Education	119,985	(5,139)	114,846
Social Work	130,101	(27,116)	102,985
City Development	84,401	(15,192)	69,209
Environment	26,760	(5,333)	21,427
Chief Executive	21,643	(3,381)	18,262
Corporate Services	102,241	(77,248)	24,993
Other Housing	3,018	(1,588)	1,430
Supporting People	11,485	(261)	11,224
Scottish Welfare Fund	1,627	(8)	1,619
Housing Revenue Account	63,571	(51,952)	11,619
Discretionary NDR Relief	252	-	252
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	890	-	890
Miscellaneous Items	1,961	(413)	1,548
Cost Of Services	567,935	(187,631)	380,304
Other Operating Expenditure (note 6)			2,257
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (note 7)			31,580
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (note 8)			(387,928)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			26,213
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets			(2,631)
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets			220
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)			(48,735)
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(51,146)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(24,933)
			(16,558)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2016/2017

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation or rents. Councils raise taxation and rents to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

			Audited 2016/2017	
	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure / (Income) £000	Budgeted Net Expenditure/ (Income) £000
Children & Families Services	166,118	(13,133)	152,985	147,180
Budgets Delegated to Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership	186,387	(108,740)	77,647	77,647
City Development	80,813	(16,149)	64,664	63,348
Neighbourhood Services	37,615	(7,309)	30,306	30,637
Chief Executive	14,617	(2,380)	12,237	12,371
Corporate Services	107,587	(77,288)	30,299	30,225
DCS Construction	10,859	(13,544)	(2,685)	(2,473)
Housing Revenue Account	65,759	(51,181)	14,578	14,709
Discretionary NDR Relief	280	-	280	147
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	938	-	938	949
Miscellaneous Items	6,622	(744)	5,878	5,349
Cost Of Services	677,595	(290,468)	387,127	380,089
Other Operating Expenditure (note 6)			1,421	1,421
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (note 7)			33,247	33,651
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (note 8)			(379,379)	(377,911)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			42,416	37,250
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets			(6,934)	(6,934)
Impairment losses on non-current assets charge to the Revaluation Reserve			2,469	2,469
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets			(343)	(343)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)			110,054	110,054
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			105,246	105,246
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			147,662	142,496

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2015/2016

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Movement in Reserves Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

	<u>Revenue Reserves</u>			<u>Capital Reserves</u>			
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Renewal & Repair Fund £000	Insurance Fund £000	Unapplied Account £000	Capital Fund £000	Total Usable Reserves £000
							Total Council Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2015	(13,027)	-	(8,070)	(926)	(1,493)	(676)	(24,192) (539,056) (563,248)
<u>Movement in Reserves During 2015/2016</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	4,202	22,011	-	-	-	-	26,213 (51,146) (24,933)
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations (note 10)	(9,333)	(22,263)	-	-	1,493	(129)	(30,232) 30,232 -
Net (Increase)/ Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(5,131)	(252)	-	-	1,493	(129)	(4,019) (20,914) (24,933)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	2,334	252	(1,412)	29	-	(1,203)	- - -
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2015/2016	(2,797)	-	(1,412)	29	1,493	(1,332)	(4,019) (20,914) (24,933)
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(15,824)	-	(9,482)	(897)	-	(2,008)	(28,211) (559,970) (588,181)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2016/2017

	<u>Revenue Reserves</u>			<u>Capital Reserves</u>			
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Renewal & Repair Fund	Insurance Fund	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Capital Fund Reserves	Total Usable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2016 brought forward	(15,824)	-	(9,482)	(897)	-	(2,008)	(588,181)
<u>Movement in Reserves During 2016/2017</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	20,255	22,161	-	-	-	-	147,662
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations (note 10)	(11,144)	(22,769)	-	-	-	(83)	33,996
Net (Increase)/ Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	9,111	(608)	-	-	-	(83)	147,662
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(3,128)	608	2,750	(221)	-	(9)	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2016/2017	5,983	-	2,750	(221)	-	(92)	147,662
Balance at 31 March 2017 carried forward	(9,841)	-	(6,732)	(1,118)	-	(2,100)	(440,519)

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category is usable reserves, i.e. those that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'

31 March 2016 £000		Note	31 March 2017 £000
1,344,764	Property, Plant & Equipment	31	1,358,177
8,374	Heritage Assets	47	8,382
22,350	Investment Property	28	22,200
1,080	Intangible Assets	29	1,161
29	Long Term Investments	43	29
13,070	Long Term Debtors	43	13,414
1,389,667	Long Term Assets		1,403,363
5,650	Short Term Investments	43	5,993
623	Inventories	35	1,145
46,669	Short Term Debtors	37	60,098
4,159	Assets held for sale	34	4,019
57,101	Current Assets		71,255
(69,643)	Short Term Borrowing	43	(87,040)
(57,579)	Short Term Creditors	38/43	(66,829)
(2,471)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	(2,576)
(129,693)	Current Liabilities		(156,445)
(4,012)	Provisions	39	(3,745)
(400,444)	Long Term Borrowing	43	(418,921)
(324,438)	Other Long Term Liabilities	49	(454,620)
-	Grants Receipts in Advance	42	(368)
(728,894)	Long Term Liabilities		(877,654)
588,181	Net Assets		440,519
28,211	Usable reserves	12	19,791
559,970	Unusable Reserves	13	420,728
588,181	Total Reserves		440,519



Gregory Colgan BAcc (Hons), ACMA, CGMA
Executive Director of Corporate Services
Dundee City Council

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

CASHFLOW STATEMENT

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

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
26,213	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	42,416
(101,127)	Adjust net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	(106,167)
5,685	Adjust for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	9,802
(69,229)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(53,949)
84,102	Investing Activities (note 15)	87,945
(14,496)	Financing Activities (note 16)	(33,891)
377	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	105
(2,094)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(2,471)
(2,471)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (note 17)	(2,576)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting Policies

A General Principles

The Annual Accounts summarise the Council's transactions for the 2016/17 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2017. The Council is required to prepare Annual Accounts by The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014. Section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 requires that they be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2016/17, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under Section 12 of the 2003 Act. 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.

B Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the 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 employees) 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, Scottish Water Charges etc), 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.

C 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 comprise short term lending that is repayable on demand or within 3 months of the Balance Sheet date and that is 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.

D Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

E 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 assets attributable to the service

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, equal to loans fund principal charges. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by loans fund principal charges 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.

F Construction Contracts

Work in progress under construction contracts is accounted for using the percentage of completion method. Contract revenue is matched with contract costs incurred in reaching the state of completion at the balance sheet date.

G 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 (eg 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. The accrual is made at the remuneration rates applicable in the following financial year. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out of the General Fund Balance by a credit to the Accumulating Compensated 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 employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring. 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 Local Government Pension Scheme (Tayside Pension Fund), a defined benefits scheme which is administered by the Council.
- the Teachers' Scheme, an unfunded scheme administered nationally by the Scottish Public Pensions Agency.

Both schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified specifically to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contributions scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Children & Families Service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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 – ie 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 earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond, iBoxx AA rated over 15 year corporate bond index.

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

- o quoted securities - current bid price
- o unquoted securities - professional estimate
- o unitised securities - current bid price
- o property - market value
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
Service Cost comprising:
 - o current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - o past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising 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 Miscellaneous Items.
 - o net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset, ie net interest expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability/asset that arises from the passage of time, charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability/asset at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability/asset during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Remeasurements comprising:

- o 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.
- o actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- o 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.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

H 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

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

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

J Financial Assets

Financial assets are mainly classified into two types:

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Loans and Receivables

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

The Council has made a small number of loans to local external parties at less than market rates (soft loans). When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the appropriate service line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 the prevailing rate of interest rather than the rate receivable from these external parties, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Available-for-Sale Assets

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) or fair value falls below cost, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation). Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited or debited accordingly to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any accumulated gains/losses previously recognised in the Available for Sale Reserve.

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

K 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 Account 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 to fund capital expenditure.

L Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets, which are primarily held in the McManus Art Gallery & Museum and the Central Library, are held in support of the primary objective of increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the history of Dundee and the surrounding area. 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 accounting policies in relation to heritage assets are also presented below.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Council's collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

Museum and Art Gallery Collections

The collections of the McManus Art Gallery & Museum form the major part of the heritage assets held by the Council. These collections have been built up over a period of 150 years and are used for reference, research and education. Items recognised in the Balance Sheet, mainly relating to the Fine Art Collection, are reported at insurance valuation which is based on market values. The assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Other Heritage Assets

The McKenzie Photographic Collection and the Desperate Dan statue, previously recognised in the Council's balance sheet as Community assets, have been reclassified as Heritage assets. These assets are held in the Balance Sheet at cost as the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate in relation to the benefits to the users of the Council's financial statements. These assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives, hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Heritage Assets Not Recognised in the Balance Sheet

In addition to the above, the Council holds heritage assets which, in light of the relaxation of measurement rules, are not recognised in the Balance Sheet. These include some collections in the Council's museums, galleries and libraries as well as civic regalia, statues, monuments, memorials, fountains and outdoor artworks at various locations throughout Dundee. The Council considers that, due to the diverse nature of the assets held and the lack of comparable values, the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate in relation to the benefits to the users of the Council's financial statements. As a result, fair value information is unavailable and cost information is also unknown. These assets are therefore not recognised in the Balance Sheet, however, detailed information regarding them is held on relevant databases.

Heritage Assets - Impairment

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment, for example where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment.

M Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and require it to prepare group accounts. In the 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.

N Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is generally assigned using the weighted average costing formula. Where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, they are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Where inventories are held for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge, or for consumption in the production process of such goods, then their value is measured at the lower of cost or current replacement cost.

O 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. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal. Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

P 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 currently has no assets acquired under finance leases or leased to third parties on finance lease. Accounting policies for operating leases are set out below.

The Council as Lessee

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

The Council as Lessor

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 as a non-current asset and continues to be subject to depreciation, revaluation and impairment review, in accordance with the relevant accounting policies. Rental income is credited to the appropriate service 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 (eg, there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Any 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.

Q Overheads and Support Services

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

R Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

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 measurement of costs for dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located to its original condition

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 does not have commercial substance (ie it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the 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:

- community assets and assets under construction – historical cost
- infrastructure and vehicles, plant & equipment – depreciated historical cost
- council dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV - SH)
- surplus assets - the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective
- other land & buildings – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV). Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of current value.

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

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or 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 by:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or 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.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Assets Held for Sale / Disposals

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

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

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

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- council dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer.
- vehicles, plant and equipment – straight line allocation over between 3 and 10 years.
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over between 10 and 30 years.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment 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.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

S 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 and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, 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 – posted to the Balance Sheet as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment but determined as non-value adding.

T Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions - General

Provisions are made 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. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council has an obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. 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.

Provisions - Carbon Reduction Commitment

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contingent Assets

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

U 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 count 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, retirement and employee benefits and these reserves do not represent usable resources for the Council. Further information on the Council's reserves is contained in notes 12 and 13.

V 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.

W 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 (eg software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible assets held by the Council meet this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. As 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, for sale proceeds, to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

X Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets and some of its financial instruments 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 Council measures the fair value on 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 Council 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 to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Council 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 Council'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 Council 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.

2 Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The following accounting changes are introduced in the 2017/18 Code of Practice:

Amendment to the reporting of pension fund scheme transaction costs

Amendment to the reporting of investment concentration

The Council will be required to reflect these changes, as necessary, in its 2017/2018 Annual Accounts. It is not anticipated that either of these amendments will have an impact on 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:

- There is a continuing high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government, particularly ahead of the Scottish Government's 2018 - 2020 Spending Review. 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
- The Council is deemed to control the services provided under the PPP contract with Discovery Education PLC to construct, maintain and facilities-manage six new primary schools and two new secondary schools in the city. The Council is also deemed to control the residual value of the schools at the end of the agreement. The accounting policies for PFI schemes and similar contracts have been applied to the arrangement and the schools (valued at £93.4m) are recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet.

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 as follows:

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £2.0m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Provisions	The Council has made provisions for certain liabilities where there is a degree of uncertainty as to the amount and / or timing of settlement. Detailed information on provisions is provided in note 39.	The total value of provisions in the Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2017 is £3.745m. If eventual settlement of the related liabilities is higher than the amounts currently provided for, then an additional charge would require to be made.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £28.1m. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2016/2017, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £132.2m due to an increase in the present value of the funded obligation of the scheme, partly offset by an increase in the fair value of fund assets.
Debtors / Non-collection Provisions	At 31 March 2017, the Council has a gross balance for short-term sundry debtors of £92.938m, including local taxation and housing rent debtors. A review of the different categories of debt has concluded that an overall allowance for doubtful debts of £32.840m is appropriate. In addition, a provision of £2.850m has been made against the gross long-term debtors balance of £16.264m. However, while representing our best estimate, in the current economic climate it is not certain that these allowances would be sufficient. Detailed information on bad debt provisions is provided in note 39.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, an increase in the amount provided for doubtful debts would require to be charged.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Reserve 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.

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis

2015/2016

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Explanatory Note 1) £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Explanatory Note 2) £000	Other Differences (Explanatory Note 3) £000	Total Adjustments £000
Education	21	2,069	0	2,090
Social Work	5	4,776	0	4,781
City Development	45,609	1,178	0	46,787
Environment	2,721	2,636	0	5,357
Chief Executive	14	750	0	764
Corporate Services	1,730	2,460	0	4,190
Other Housing	41	0	0	41
Supporting People	0	0	0	0
Scottish Welfare Fund	0	48	0	48
Housing Revenue Account	19,105	872	(8,106)	11,871
Discretionary NDR Relief	0	0	0	0
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Items	0	724	0	724
Cost Of Services	69,246	15,513	(8,106)	76,653
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(58,631)	5,607	7,967	(45,057)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,615	21,120	(139)	31,596

See below for explanatory notes

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2016/2017

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Explanatory Note 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Explanatory Note 2)	Other Differences (Explanatory Note 3)	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children & Families Services	19	2,853	285	3,157
Budgets Delegated to Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership	14	2,402	38	2,454
City Development	44,860	983	15	45,858
Neighbourhood Services	1,509	1,468	23	3,000
Chief Executive	31	177	3	211
Corporate Services	1,817	2,113	32	3,962
DCS Construction	5	953	8	966
Housing Revenue Account	22,256	814	(7,884)	15,186
Discretionary NDR Relief	0	0	0	0
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Items	0	5,816	0	5,816
Cost Of Services	70,511	17,579	(7,480)	80,610
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(58,977)	4,529	7,751	(46,697)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	11,534	22,108	271	33,913

Explanatory Notes

1) Adjustments for capital purposes - this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line and for:

Other operating expenditure - adjustments 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 ie loan repayments 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 which conditions were satisfied in the year.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2) 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 Council 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.

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

For **services** this represents the inclusion of a charge for short-term accumulating compensating absences, mainly relating to accrued annual leave entitlement.

For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** - the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the re-measurement of the revenue costs / income associated with financial instruments.

For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** - the other differences column recognises interest payable / receivable on the Housing Revenue Account being reclassified as a corporate cost.

Subjective Analysis of Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services

2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
236,537 Employee benefit expenses	238,777
254,230 Other service expenses	280,819
2,747 Support service recharges	2,691
81,276 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	81,355
25,439 Interest payments	25,778
890 Precepts and levies	938
2,238 Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets	1,233
603,357 Total Expenditure	631,591
(116,195) Fees, charges and other service income	(105,566)
(949) Interest and investment income	(1,324)
(47,596) Income from Council Tax	(48,715)
(412,404) Government grants and contributions	(433,570)
(577,144) Total Income	(589,175)
26,213 (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	42,416

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Other Operating Expenditure

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
2,238	(Gains) / losses on the disposal of non current assets	1,233
19	Impairment of Assets Held for Sale	188
2,257	Total	1,421

7 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
25,439	Interest payable and similar charges	25,778
8,843	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	9,080
(600)	Interest receivable and similar income	(1,069)
(1,117)	Changes in the fair value of investment properties	151
(349)	Net income from investment properties	(255)
(636)	Share of Tayside Contracts surplus	(438)
31,580	Total	33,247

8 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
(47,596)	Council Tax Income	(48,715)
(60,431)	Contribution from national non domestic rates pool	(71,011)
(235,310)	Non-ring-fenced government grants	(213,862)
(44,591)	Capital grants and contributions	(45,791)
(387,928)	Total	(379,379)

9 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Material Items of Income and Expense

There were no material items of income or expense in 2016/2017 that are not already disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or elsewhere in the notes to the accounts.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Movement in Reserves Statement – Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

	Usable Reserves					Capital Grants		Movement in	
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Unapplied Account	Capital Fund	Unusable Reserves	Total	2015/2016	£000
2015/2016	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account:									
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>									
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(50,041)	(31,135)	-	-	-	-	81,176	-	-
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties & Assets Held for Sale	1,137	(39)	-	-	-	-	(1,098)	-	-
Capital grants and contributions that have been applied to capital financing	44,227	364	-	-	-	-	(44,591)	-	-
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(1,205)	(6,718)	-	-	-	-	7,923	-	-
Provision against long-term debtor where advance from Consolidated Loans Fund has already been repaid to the value of the provision.	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>									
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	14,589	12,030	-	-	-	-	(26,619)	-	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	591	-	-	-	-	-	(591)	-	-
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve and Capital Fund:									
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,103	4,582	(5,685)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	5,685	-	(129)	(5,556)	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:									
Capital grants applied for capital funding purposes	-	-	-	1,493	-	(1,493)	-	-	-
Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:									
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	87	52	-	-	-	(139)	-	-	-
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:									
Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 24)	(40,929)	(2,658)	-	-	-	43,587	-	-	-
Employer's pensions contributions & direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	21,208	1,259	-	-	-	(22,467)	-	-	-
Total Adjustments 2015/2016	(9,333)	(22,263)	-	1,493	(129)	30,232	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Usable Reserves				Capital		Movement in	Total
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Unapplied Account	Capital Fund	Unusable Reserves		
2016/2017	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	2016/2017	£000
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account:								
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>								
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(48,150)	(33,100)	-	-	-	-	81,250	-
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties & Assets Held for Sale	(332)	(7)	-	-	-	-	339	-
Capital grants and contributions that have been applied to capital financing	43,785	2,006	-	-	-	-	(45,791)	-
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(2,283)	(8,752)	-	-	-	-	11,035	-
Provision against long-term debtor where advance from Consolidated Loans Fund has already been repaid to the value of the provision.	(105)	-	-	-	-	-	105	-
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>								
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	14,007	10,844	-	-	-	-	(24,851)	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	751	-	-	-	-	-	(751)	-
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve and Capital Fund:								
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,288	7,514	(9,802)	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	9,802	-	(83)	(9,719)	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:								
Capital grants applied for capital funding purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:								
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	92	52	-	-	-	(144)	-	-
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:								
Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 24)	(43,719)	(2,780)	-	-	-	-	46,499	-
Employer's pensions contributions & direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	22,925	1,466	-	-	-	(24,391)	-	-
Adjustments involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account								
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(403)	(12)	-	-	-	-	415	-
Total Adjustments 2016/2017	(11,144)	(22,769)	-	-	(83)	33,996	-	-

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 Movement in Reserves Statement – Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

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

	Balance at 1 April 2016 £000	Transfers Out 2016/2017 £000	Transfers In 2016/2017 £000	Balance at 31 March 2017 £000	Purpose of the Earmarked Reserve
2016/2017					
General Fund					
Schools' DSM Balances	(1,257)	1,257	-	-	Balance of funds devolved to schools
Car Parking Balances	(177)	-	(282)	(459)	To fund future car parking projects
Empty Properties etc Discount Reduction	(744)	-	(438)	(1,182)	To fund new social housing
Organisational Change Fund	(5,450)	2,520	-	(2,930)	To fund service transformation initiatives
2015/16 Carry Forwards	(1,207)	1,207	(258)	(258)	To fund underspends carried forward from previous year
Total - Earmarked Balances	(8,835)	4,984	(978)	(4,829)	
Uncommitted General Fund Balances	(6,989)	1,977	-	(5,012)	To fund unforeseen / emergency expenditure
Total - General Fund Balances	(15,824)	6,961	(978)	(9,841)	

	Balance at 1 April 2015 £000	Transfers Out 2015/2016 £000	Transfers In 2015/2016 £000	Balance at 31 March 2016 £000	Purpose of the Earmarked Reserve
2015/2016					
General Fund					
Schools' DSM Balances	(967)	-	(290)	(1,257)	Balance of funds devolved to schools
Car Parking Balances	(18)	-	(159)	(177)	To fund future car parking projects
Empty Properties etc Discount Reduction	(435)	-	(309)	(744)	To fund new social housing
Organisational Change Fund	(4,483)	-	(967)	(5,450)	To fund service transformation initiatives
2014/15 Carry Forwards	(2,068)	2,068	(1,207)	(1,207)	To fund underspends carried forward from previous year
Total - Earmarked Balances	(7,971)	2,068	(2,932)	(8,835)	
Uncommitted General Fund Balances	(5,056)	-	(1,933)	(6,989)	To fund unforeseen / emergency expenditure
Total - General Fund Balances	(13,027)	2,068	(4,865)	(15,824)	

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12 Balance Sheet – Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and notes 10 and 11 above

13 Balance Sheet – Unusable Reserves

31 March 2016		31 March 2017
£000		£000
(528,014)	Revaluation Reserve	(506,028)
55	Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	(288)
(297,366)	Capital Adjustment Account	(312,200)
5,343	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	5,199
249,697	Pensions Reserve	381,859
10,315	Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account	10,730
(559,970)	Total Unusable Reserves	(420,728)

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
(551,447)	Balance at 1 April	(528,014)
(12,628)	Upward revaluation of assets	(10,449)
9,997	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,984
(2,631)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,465)
19,228	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	18,944
5,317	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	7,507
1,519	Depreciation adjustment on previously impaired assets	-
26,064	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	26,451
(528,014)	Balance at 31 March	(506,028)

Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

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

- re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- disposed of and the gains are realised

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
(165)	Balance at 1 April	55
-	Upward revaluation of investments	(343)
220	Downward revaluation of investments not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-
220		(343)
55	Balance at 31 March	(288)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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, and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 10 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(280,553)	Balance at 1 April	(297,366)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
81,176	• Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	81,250
7,923	• Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	11,035
89,099		92,285
(26,064)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(26,451)
63,035	Net written out amount of the cost of non current assets consumed in the year	65,834
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
(5,556)	• Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(9,719)
(44,591)	• Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(45,791)
(1,493)	• Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	-
(26,619)	• Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(24,851)
(591)	• Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(751)
(78,850)		(81,112)
(1,098)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties and Assets Held for Sale debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	339
100	Provision against long-term debtor where advance from Consolidated Loans Fund has already been repaid to the value of the provision	105
(297,366)	Balance at 31 March	(312,200)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on Council Tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed.

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
5,482	Balance at 1 April	5,343
(128)	Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	(128)
(11)	Difference in interest on stepped rate loans (existing 31 March 2007)	(11)
(5)	Difference in interest on soft loans (existing at 31 March 2007)	(5)
	5 Adjustment to opening amortised cost of soft loans	-
(139)	Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(144)
5,343	Balance at 31 March	5,199

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 in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
277,312	Balance at 1 April	249,697
(48,412)	Actuarial (gains) or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	109,898
(323)	Difference between actuarial pensions contribution figure and actual pensions contribution figure	156
43,587	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	46,499
(22,467)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(24,391)
249,697	Balance at 31 March	381,859

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account

The Accumulating Compensated Absences 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. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
10,315	Balance at 1 April	10,315
(10,315)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(10,315)
10,315	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	10,730
-	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	415
10,315	Balance at 31 March	10,730

14 Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(552)	Interest received	(1,058)
25,448	Interest paid	25,820
(126)	Dividends received	(167)

15 Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
88,681	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	95,822
2,784	Other payments for investing activities	2,044
(5,685)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(8,420)
(1,678)	Other receipts from investing activities	(1,501)
84,102	Net cash flows from investing activities	87,945

16 Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
(27,577)	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	(46,392)
2,115	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	2,006
10,966	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	10,495
(14,496)	Net cash flows from financing activities	(33,891)

17 Cash Flow Statement – Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

31 March 2016 £000		31 March 2017 £000
106	Cash held by the Council	110
(3,839)	Bank current accounts	(5,403)
1,262	Short-term deposits with banks and building societies	2,717
(2,471)	Total cash and cash equivalents	(2,576)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18 Acquired and Discontinued Operations

The Council had no acquired or discontinued operations in 2016/2017 (2015/2016 Nil).

19 Trading Operations

In June 2013 guidance was issued by CIPFA in respect of the identification of Significant Trading Operations. This states that statutory control over trading operations should only be applied to external trading operations, i.e. transactions outwith the Council single entity as used for the group accounts

Using this guidance the Council has no significant trading operations in the last three financial years which require to be disclosed in a Statutory Trading Account.

20 Agency Services

Within certain of the Council's services work is undertaken on behalf of other local authorities and other government bodies. The main items of income and related expenditure, which are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, are:

	2015/2016 (Income)	2015/2016 Expenditure	2016/2017 (Income)	2016/2017 Expenditure
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Special Education services to Various Local Authorities	(855)	855	(932)	932
Provision of Social Work Services to NHS Tayside	(12,621)	12,621	(15,957)	15,957
Various Social Work Services to Perth & Kinross Council	(144)	144	(16)	16
Various Social Work Services to Angus Council	(380)	380	(680)	680
	(14,000)	14,000	(17,585)	17,585

21 Cessation of Pooled Budgets and Transferred Function

Dundee City Council operates a community equipment centre. The facility provides a comprehensive equipment loan service for people with disabilities and health issues in the Dundee area covering equipment issued by both health staff (nursing, rehabilitation and mobility equipment) and social work staff (daily living equipment) to enable people to remain in their own homes.

Dundee City Council had operated pooled budget arrangement with NHS Tayside from August 2007 to 31 March 2016 for the community equipment centre.

The formation of the Dundee Integration Joint Board, which is funded directly from its constituent bodies NHS Tayside and Dundee City Council, meant that the pooled budget arrangement is no longer required.

Transferred Function.

On 17 October 2016 Angus Council transferred its equivalent community equipment centre to Dundee City Council. The joint store was established through a formal partnership between Dundee City Council, Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership, Angus Council, Angus Health and Social Care Partnership and NHS Tayside.

The accounting treatment for the joint store has been as follows:-

- Prior to transfer of community equipment centre from Angus Council

The pooled budget was hosted and managed operationally by Dundee City Council. Strategic management was carried out through the Dundee Community Adult Services Management Team (CASMT). Equipment was purchased and owned by Dundee City Council.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b) Post transfer of community equipment centre from Angus Council

The budget continues to be hosted and managed operationally by Dundee City Council. The community equipment centre now provides a service to the people of Dundee City and Angus. Dundee City Council recharges Angus Council for the services provided. The relationship between Dundee and Angus is defined by a formal partnership agreement. All equipment is purchased and owned by Dundee City Council.

The financial impact of this transfer of function is that the operation in Dundee City Council has increased in size. All existing stock held by Angus Council was transferred to Dundee City Council during 2016/17 at nil cost. This stock was valued by Angus Council at £281,525 at the date of transfer and has accordingly been accounted for in the Dundee City Council 2016/17 accounts at this value.

The financial impact of the transfer of Angus Council's joint store provision to Dundee City Council in respect of 2016/17 was that the Council recharged Angus Council £315,799 for services provided by the joint store.

Staff members who had previously worked with Angus Council were transferred to Dundee City Council during 2017/18.

22 External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Annual Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections and to other non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditors:

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
Fees payable to Audit Scotland with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	386	341
Total	386	341

23 Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

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 Councils. 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 Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In 2016/17, the Council paid £14.2m to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 25.6% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2015/16 were £13.3m and 24.3%. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year-end. The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and included in note 24.

24 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in pension schemes

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (Tayside Pension Fund) - this is a funded defined benefit statutory scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets. The scheme currently provides benefits based on career average revalued salary and length of service on retirement.

The Council also has liabilities for any discretionary pension payments outside the main scheme. These benefits are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement and liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There is no investment assets built up to meet the pensions liabilities for discretionary awards, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

The principal risks to the authority of the scheme are the life expectancy assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes (i.e. large-scale withdrawals of members from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies section (please refer to Note 1 item G for further details).

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 required to be made 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:

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits Arrangements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2015/2016	2016/2017
£000	£000

Cost of Services:

Service cost comprising:

• current service cost	33,926	31,152
• past service costs	1,413	2,168
• (Gains)/Losses on settlements and curtailments	(595)	4,099

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

• net interest on the defined liability	8,733	8,683
• administration expenses	110	397

Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services

43,587	46,499
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Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES

Remeasurement gains or (losses) against net defined benefit liability comprising:

• Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(42,150)	187,972
• Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
• Changes in financial assumptions	90,338	(297,884)
• Other experienced gains or (losses) on defined benefit obligation	224	14
• Difference between actuarial pensions contribution figure and actual pensions contribution figure	323	(156)

Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

(5,148)	156,553
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Movement in Reserves Statement

• reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	43,487	46,499
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
• employers' contributions payable to scheme	22,467	24,391

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (scheme liabilities):

	Year to 31 March 2016 £000	Year to 31 March 2017 £000
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,277,308	1,229,087
Current service cost	33,926	31,152
Interest cost	41,378	43,740
Contributions by scheme participants	7,135	7,350
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:		
• Changes in financial assumptions	(90,338)	297,884
• Experience loss / (gain) on defined benefit obligation	(224)	(14)
Curtailments	1,043	4,099
Liabilities assumed / (extinguished) on settlements	(6,457)	-
Benefits paid	(33,537)	(40,116)
Past service costs	1,413	2,168
Unfunded pension payments	(2,560)	(2,762)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,229,087	1,572,588

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of the scheme (plan) assets

	Year to 31 March 2016 £000	Year to 31 March 2017 £000
Opening fair value of fund assets	999,996	979,390
Interest	32,645	35,057
Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
• Return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(42,150)	187,972
Employer contributions	22,790	24,235
Administration Expenses	(110)	(397)
Contributions by scheme participants	7,135	7,350
Benefits paid	(36,097)	(42,878)
Settlement prices received / (paid)	(4,819)	-
Closing fair value of fund assets	979,390	1,190,729

Local Government Pension Scheme Assets

The scheme assets disclosed above consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held:

	31 March 2016 £000	%	31 March 2017 £000	%
Equities				
Consumer	100,270	10	119,915	10
Financials	112,066	12	122,290	10
Industrials	63,898	7	98,544	8
Energy and Utilities	30,474	3	40,367	3
Materials	19,661	2	41,555	4
Healthcare	42,271	4	52,240	4
Information Technology	52,101	5	68,862	6
Telecommunications	19,661	2	16,622	2
Pooled Investments	231,014	24	296,819	25
	671,416	69	857,214	72
Gilts				
Government Bonds	51,264	5	78,934	6
	51,264	5	78,934	6
Other Bonds				
Corporate Bonds	122,546	12	115,601	10
Venture Capital / Partnerships	3,922	1	1,850	-
	126,468	13	117,451	10
Property				
Retail	18,310	2	31,720	3
Commercial	82,874	8	61,090	5
Alternatives and Cash	18,310	2	24,671	2
	119,494	12	117,481	10
Cash				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,748	1	19,649	2
	10,748	1	19,649	2
Totals	979,390	100	1,190,729	100

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table provides analysis of each category of the above assets that have a quoted market price in an active market and those that do not.

	31 March 2016			31 March 2017		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Equities	46	23	69	47	24	71
Gilts	5	-	5	7	-	7
Other Bonds	7	6	13	7	3	10
Property	12	-	12	10	-	10
Cash	1	-	1	2	-	2
Total	71	29	100	73	27	100

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 life expectancy rates, salary levels etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Tayside Pension Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2014, rolled forward for various financial assumptions that comply with IAS 19. The significant assumptions used by the actuary for the purposes of IAS 19 calculations are as follows:

	31 March 2016	31 March 2017
Life expectancy (years) from age 65 for current pensioners i.e. those retiring today:		
Men	21.3	21.4
Women	23.3	23.5
Life expectancy (years) from age 65 for future pensioners i.e. those retiring in 20 years time:		
Men	23.5	23.7
Women	25.6	25.8
Rate of inflation (RPI)	3.2%	3.6%
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.3%	2.7%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.1%	3.7%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.3%	2.7%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.6%	2.7%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	50%	50%

Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out above. The following sensitivity analyses 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 other assumptions remain constant. The following changes to these assumptions would result in movements in the defined benefit obligation as follows:

	Increase in Assumption £000	Decrease in Assumption £000
Life expectancy (increase or decrease by 1 year)	59,766	(57,510)
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	4,056	(4,031)
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	24,506	(24,050)
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	(28,054)	28,591

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impact on Future Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. Contributions are set every 3 years as a result of the actuarial valuation of the Fund required by the regulations. The next actuarial valuation of the Fund will be carried out as at 31 March 2017 and will set contributions for the period from 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2021. There are no minimum funding requirements in the Local Government Pension Scheme but the contributions are generally set to target a funding level of 100% using the actuarial valuation assumptions.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2018 is £20.434m.

Expected contributions for the Discretionary Benefit Scheme in the year to 31 March 2018 are £2.534m.

25 Events After the Reporting Period

There were no events that occurred between 1 April 2017 and 27 September 2017 that would require adjustment to the 2016/2017 financial statements. The latter date is the date on which the audited accounts were authorised for issue by the Executive Director of Corporate Services.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

26 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.

Central Government

Central 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, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in note 5 on amounts reported to decision makers. Details of central government grants transactions are shown in note 42.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid and further details of senior members' remuneration are included in the Remuneration Report (page 17). Under the Councillors' Code of Conduct, members are required to declare an interest in matters that directly or indirectly may influence, or be thought to influence, their actions as a Councillor. Membership of statutory Joint Boards or Committees, which are composed exclusively of elected members, does not raise any issue of declaration of interest in regard to Council business. In terms of any other relevant parties, those members with declarations of interest did not take part in any discussion or decisions relating to transactions with these parties. A copy of the Register of Members Interest can be obtained from the Council's website www.dundeecity.gov.uk.

Officers

Senior Officers have control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total remuneration paid to senior officers is shown in the Remuneration Report (page 17). Officers have the responsibility to adhere to a Code of Conduct, which requires them to declare an interest in matters that directly or indirectly may influence, or be thought to influence their judgement or decisions taken during the course of their work. In terms of any relevant parties, officers with declarations of interest did not take part in any discussion or decisions relating to transactions with these parties.

Pension Fund

The Council is the administering authority for the Tayside Pension Fund. As administrator for the fund the Council is considered to have direct control over the fund, and the fund is therefore deemed to be a related party. The relevant transactions and balances with the fund to be disclosed are as follows:

	During 2015/2016		As at 31 March 2016		During 2016/2017		As at 31 March 2017	
	Charges To	Charges From	Amounts Due From	Amounts Due To	Charges To	Charges From	Amounts Due From	Amounts Due To
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	1,018	-	-	2,301	991	-	-	3,410
				Tayside Pension Fund				

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Other Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

The following entities are deemed to be related parties of the Council, mainly through the Council's ability to exert influence over these entities through its representation on their respective boards, the relevant transactions and balances with these bodies are as follows:

	During 2015/2016		As at 31 March 2016		During 2016/2017		As at 31 March 2017	
	Charges To £000	Charges From £000	Amounts Due From £000	Amounts Due To £000	Charges To £000	Charges From £000	Amounts Due From £000	Amounts Due To £000
Broughty Ferry NHT 2011 LLP	-	-	1,457	-	58	-	1,457	-
Design Dundee Ltd	286	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee Energy Recycling Ltd	2,757	4,946	1,494	303	3,914	5,079	2,736	313
Dundee City Developments Ltd	31	144	16	-	44	145	25	-
Dundee Contemporary Arts Ltd	10	278	106	1	76	284	106	1
Dovetail Enterprises (1993) Ltd	1	767	1	57	25	702	4	11
Dundee Health & Social Care Integration Joint Board	102	73	28	-	83,035	84,067	-	4,955
Dundee Museums Foundation	243	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
Hub East Central (Baldragon) Ltd	-	-	300	-	30	-	300	-
Tayside Contracts	3,003	24,895	8,446	1,735	8,836	23,880	8,310	1,562
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	45	900	85	3	63	949	90	3
Tay Road Bridge Joint Board	123	14	17	14	221	15	4	17
Leisure and Culture Dundee	804	7,788	593	69	1,017	8,157	719	587
Discovery Education PLC	-	10,747	-	1,093	-	10,868	-	923
Tayplan (SDPA)	16	1	-	210	8	1	-	208
Tayside Community Justice Authority	4,665	-	127	443	4,852	-	121	395

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27 Leases

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council has no assets that have been acquired under finance leases.

Operating Leases

The Council has entered into agreements to lease various property, plant and equipment that are accounted for as operating leases. In addition, the Council operates a contract car hire scheme for its employees. The Council makes payments to the lessor for the contract car hire scheme, under an operating lease agreement, that are partly offset by contributions from employees participating in the scheme. The future minimum lease payments due under these leases in future years are:

	31 March 2016	31 March 2017
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	725	548
Later than one year and not later than five years	932	980
Later than five years	178	47
	1,835	1,575

The total expenditure charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to operating leases for various property, plant and equipment (including the council's contract car hire scheme) was as follows:

	2015/2016	2016/2017
	£000	£000
Minimum lease payments	872	791
Less Employers Contributions	(219)	(190)
	653	601

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

There were no assets leased to third parties on finance lease during 2016/2017 (2015/2016 None).

Operating Leases

The Council has entered into a number of agreements that are managed corporately by the City Development service. These agreements relate to leases of property, plant & equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- commercial and industrial properties that are leased out for the policy objectives e.g. economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses
- ground leases for various sites including shopping centres, other commercial developments, telecommunications and advertising sites
- waste-to-energy plant that was purchased from and leased back to Dundee Energy Recycling Ltd following financial restructuring of company in March 2004

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

	2015/2016	2016/2017
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	6,425	6,463
Later than one year and not later than five years	20,510	18,620
Later than five years	68,809	65,613
	95,744	90,696

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28 Investment Properties

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

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
Rental income from investment property	378	287
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	(29)	(32)
Net gain/(loss)	349	255

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

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

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
Balance at start of the year	15,226	22,350
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	1,117	(150)
Transfers:		
- (to)/from Property, Plant and Equipment	6,007	-
Balance at end of the year	22,350	22,200

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investment property are recognised in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2017 are as follows:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1 £000	Other significant observable inputs Level 2 £000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31 March 2017 £000
Recurring Fair Value measurements using:				
Assets held for Capital Appreciation	-	13,697	-	13,697
Office Units	-	135	-	135
Commercial Units	-	8,368	-	8,368
Total	-	22,200	-	22,200

2016 Comparative Figures:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1 £000	Other significant observable inputs Level 2 £000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31 March 2016 £000
Recurring Fair Value measurements using:				
Assets held for Capital Appreciation	-	13,355	-	13,355
Office Units	-	137	-	137
Commercial Units	-	8,858	-	8,858
Total	-	22,350	-	22,350

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fair Value Hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets

There are no active markets with quoted prices applicable to the Council's Investment Property portfolio.

Level 2 - Significant Observable Inputs

The fair value for the assets held for capital appreciation has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the Council area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Capitalisation of rental values, using comparable market evidence and yields is the method applied to determine if fair value of Commercial / Office properties. Where possible, income streams are capitalised. Where evidence of comparable sales transactions is available the evidence is analysed and applied.

Level 3 - Significant Unobservable Inputs

Fair value can be measured using the income approach, by means of the discounted cash flow method, where the expected cash flows from the properties are discounted (using a market-derived discount rate) to establish the present value of the net income stream. This approach uses assumptions such as the duration and timing rent growth, occupancy levels, bad debts, maintenance costs etc.

None of the Council's Investment Properties are categorised as Level 3.

Transfers between levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between hierarchy levels in the year.

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

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

Valuation Techniques and Process

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

29 Intangible Assets

The Council Accounts for purchased software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The useful life assigned to software is 5 years and the carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

	2015/2016	2016/2017
	£000	£000
Opening Gross Book Value	-	1,080
Additions	1,080	297
Disposals	-	-
Other Movements	-	-
Closing Gross Book Value	1,080	1,377
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	-	-
Amortisation Charge for the Year	-	216
Closing Accumulated Amortisation	-	216
Closing Net Book Value	1,080	1,161

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 Impairment Losses

Impairment losses charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during 2016/2017 totalled £22.933m (2015/2016 £19.892m).

Of this total, £22.219m (2015/2016 £19.305m) relates to expenditure in the year which did not add value to assets. £16.007m (2015/2016 £13.243m) relates to expenditure on Council Houses, £2.675m (2015/2016 £2.111m) relates to expenditure on schools and the remaining £3.537m (2015/2016 £3.951m) relates to expenditure on other Council land & buildings.

The remaining £0.714m (2015/2016 £0.587m) relates to impairment charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as a result of revaluation losses relating to land and buildings.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Property, Plant and Equipment Movements in 2016/2017:

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2016	546,835	641,635	105,446	225,236	6,281	728	76,894	1,603,055	104,553
Additions	16,007	9,143	3,327	12,187	-	36	59,063	99,763	17
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	2,405	-	-	-	(269)	-	2,136	(17)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(16,007)	(11,948)	-	(452)	-	(155)	-	(28,562)	-
Disposals	(5,673)	(4,094)	(1,392)	-	-	(79)	-	(11,238)	-
Reclassification of assets	-	39,203	-	709	212	(35)	(40,089)	-	-
Moved (to)/from Assets Held for Sale	-	(407)	-	-	-	-	-	(407)	-
At 31 March 2017	541,162	675,937	107,381	237,680	6,493	226	95,868	1,664,747	104,553

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment

At 1 April 2016	(33,940)	(61,666)	(81,706)	(80,979)	-	-	-	(258,291)	(8,346)
Depreciation charge	(16,922)	(27,029)	(5,952)	(8,197)	-	-	-	(58,100)	(2,782)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	2,330	-	-	-	-	-	2,330	-
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	5,629	-	-	-	-	-	5,629	-
Disposals	530	80	1,252	-	-	-	-	1,862	-
At 31 March 2017	(50,332)	(80,656)	(86,406)	(89,176)	-	-	-	(306,570)	(11,128)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2017	490,830	595,281	20,975	148,504	6,493	226	95,868	1,358,177	93,425
At 31 March 2016	512,895	579,969	23,740	144,257	6,281	728	76,894	1,344,764	96,207

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Comparative Movements in 2015/2016:

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2015	551,147	648,850	103,456	210,656	4,483	2,982	39,400	1,560,974	104,553
Additions	13,142	9,088	3,616	14,942	1,798	84	43,423	86,093	-
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(4,037)	-	-	-	(1,074)	-	(5,111)	-
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(13,142)	(5,185)	-	(362)	-	(1,464)	-	(20,153)	-
Disposals	(4,312)	(3,930)	(1,626)	-	-	-	-	(9,868)	-
Reclassification of assets	-	(37)	-	-	-	340	(303)	-	-
Moved (to)/from Assets Held for Sale	-	(2,734)	-	-	-	(140)	-	(2,874)	-
Moved (to)/from Investment Properties	-	(380)	-	-	-	-	(5,626)	(6,006)	-
At 31 March 2016	546,835	641,635	105,446	225,236	6,281	728	76,894	1,603,055	104,553
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2015	(17,158)	(38,868)	(76,838)	(73,216)	-	-	-	(206,080)	(5,564)
Depreciation charge	(17,063)	(30,048)	(6,317)	(7,763)	-	(31)	-	(61,222)	(2,782)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	6,222	-	-	-	-	-	6,222	-
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	230	-	-	-	31	-	261	-
Disposals	281	798	1,449	-	-	-	-	2,528	-
At 31 March 2016	(33,940)	(61,666)	(81,706)	(80,979)	-	-	-	(258,291)	(8,346)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2016	512,895	579,969	23,740	144,257	6,281	728	76,894	1,344,764	96,207

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Depreciation

The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Council Houses - 20 - 50 years
- Other Land and Buildings - 10 - 60 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment - 3 - 10 years
- Infrastructure - 10 - 30 years

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 2017/2018 and future years budgeted to cost £110m. Similar commitments at 31 March 2016 were £134m. The major commitments are:

- V & A - £29.0m
- Dundee Railway Station - £20.0m
- North Eastern School Campus - £15.6m
- Coldside Schools and Community Project - £11.9m
- Capitalisation of PPP Charges - £10.5m

This gross expenditure of £110m will be funded from a combination of Council Borrowing (including Growth Accelerator Model) and Grants and Contribution (such as Heritage Lottery Fund, Scottish Enterprise and Creative Scotland).

Effects of Changes in Estimates

In 2016/2017, the Council did not make any material changes to its accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment.

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme to ensure that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Financial year 2016/2017 is the final year of the current revaluation programme. The effective date for the 2016/2017 revaluations is 31 March 2017.

All valuations were carried out internally by valuers in City Development service. 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. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The table below shows the changes in asset values for each category revalued over the last five financial years:

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total £000
Carried at historical cost	-	-	3,326	-	3,326
Valued at fair value as at:					
31 March 2017	-	1,963	-	(388)	1,575
31 March 2016	-	4,534	-	(2,289)	2,245
31 March 2015	-	8,484	-	33	8,517
31 March 2014	23,145	30,920	-	85	54,150
31 March 2013	-	25,133	-	782	25,915
Total Cost or Valuation	23,145	71,034	3,326	(1,777)	95,728

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32 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 finance leases and 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 in the second part of this note.

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
<i>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</i>	551,777	557,888
<i>Capital investment</i>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	86,094	99,763
Intangible Assets	1,080	297
Other Capital Expenditure	260	8
<i>Sources of finance:</i>		
Capital receipts	(5,556)	(8,420)
Government grants and other contributions	(46,084)	(45,791)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
• Direct revenue contributions	(591)	(751)
• Loans fund principal	(26,619)	(24,851)
Other Adjustments	(2,473)	-
<i>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</i>	<u>557,888</u>	<u>578,143</u>
<i>Explanation of movements in year</i>		
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	8,226	22,261
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts	(2,115)	(2,006)
<i>Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement</i>	<u>6,111</u>	<u>20,255</u>

33 Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

Education Services PFI Scheme

2016/17 was the ninth year of a 30 year PFI contract with Discovery Education PLC to construct, maintain and facilities-manage six new primary schools and two new secondary schools in the city. The Authority has rights under the contract to specify the services provided with the priority being the provision of an Education Service during the school day, followed by Community use. The contract specifies minimum standards for the services to be provided by the contractor, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below minimum standards. The contractor took on the obligation to construct the schools and maintain them in a minimum acceptable condition and provide a facilities management service. At the end of the contract the schools will be transferred back to the Local Authority for nil consideration.

Property Plant and Equipment

The schools have been recognised on the Councils' Balance Sheet as tangible fixed assets. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the property, plant and equipment balance in note 31.

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and will be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2017 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability/performance deductions are as follows :-

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Payment for Services £000	Repayment of Liability £000	Interest £000	Lifecycle Maintenance £000	Total £000
Payable in 2017-18	3,057	1,980	4,852	1,411	11,300
Payable within 2-5 years	13,011	8,533	20,088	6,466	48,098
Payable within 6 - 10 years	18,179	14,732	27,629	6,665	67,205
Payable within 11 - 15 years	20,568	17,331	28,341	9,796	76,036
Payable within 16 - 20 years	23,271	23,477	31,583	7,696	86,027
Payable within 21 - 25 Years	5,197	6,040	7,184	796	19,217
TOTAL	83,283	72,093	119,677	32,830	307,883

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

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
Balance at the start of the year	76,213	74,098
Payments during the year	(2,115)	(2,006)
Balance at year-end	74,098	72,092

34 Assets Held for Sale

	Current Assets	
	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
Balance at start of year	1,888	4,159
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
• Property, Plant and Equipment	2,873	407
Revaluation losses	(19)	(188)
Assets sold	(583)	(359)
Balance at year-end	4,159	4,019

35 Inventories

	Consumable Stores		Maintenance Materials		Client Services Work in Progress		Total	
	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	995	621	3	2	31	-	1,029	623
Purchases	2,564	2,516	8	-	-	-	2,572	2,516
Recognised as an expense in the year	(2,554)	(2,199)	(7)	-	-	-	(2,561)	(2,199)
Written Off Balances	-	(176)	-	-	-	-	-	(176)
Other Adjustments	(384)	383	(2)	(2)	(31)	-	(417)	381
Balance outstanding at year-end	621	1,145	2	-	-	-	623	1,145

36 Construction Contracts

At 31 March 2017 the Council had no construction contracts in progress (2015/2016: £nil). The value of work completed at 31 March 2017 has been established using a stage of completion methodology based on the internal billing system's valuation of work carried out but not yet charged to the client at the year-end.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37 Short Term Debtors

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Central government bodies	10,712	17,343
Other local authorities	4,764	4,092
NHS bodies	2,095	3,807
Other entities and individuals	29,098	34,856
Total	46,669	60,098

38 Short Term Creditors

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Central government bodies	11,258	10,819
Other local authorities	2,561	7,991
NHS bodies	515	701
Public corporations and trading funds	957	860
Other entities and individuals	42,288	46,458
Total	57,579	66,829

39 Provisions

	<u>Self-Insured / Uninsured Losses</u>				
	Council Tax Income £000	Dundee City Council £000	ex- TRC/DCC Funds £000	Construction Services £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2016	400	2,625	987	-	4,012
Additional provisions made in 2016/2017	-	1,691	133	40	1,864
Amounts used in 2016/2017	(400)	(1,388)	(133)	-	(1,921)
Transfer to Sundry Creditors	-	-	(210)	-	(210)
Balance at 31 March 2017	-	2,928	777	40	3,745

Council Tax

A provision was previously made in respect of potential reductions to the amount of net Council Tax levied by the Council. Such reductions arise for a variety of reasons, the most common being delays by Council Tax payers in submitting requests for exemptions from, or discounts on, the charge levied. Provision is made with reference to the value of such transactions arising during the current financial year and is anticipated to cover the value of transactions which will arise in the subsequent financial year. The value of the provision is reviewed each year.

Self-Insured/Uninsured Losses

As part of the Council's Risk Management policy, certain categories of risk are not covered through a conventional insurance policy with an insurance company. In these circumstances the Council has a self-insurance arrangement which makes provision against potentially material risks. The provision disclosed above has been made taking into account all known liabilities likely to be incurred by the Council in respect of self-insured and uninsured losses. There is no set pattern for settlement of outstanding claims or provisions made for future claims. Settlement profiles are established by the happening of the event, the inclination of the potential claimant and the availability of Court time. The Council has no control over these factors. As well as operating its own Insurance Fund, the Council is also responsible for running off the ex-Tayside Regional Council Fund and the balance of the ex-Dundee District Council Fund.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Construction Services

A provision has been made for future losses on existing long-term contracts.

Bad Debt Provisions

The above items are shown as Provisions in the Council's Long Term Liabilities section of the Council's Balance Sheet. In addition, there are a number of Bad Debt Provisions that are netted-off against Short Term Debtors in the Current Assets section of the Council's Balance Sheet. These are as follows:

- Council Tax - the provision of £19.693m has been calculated using the non-collection rate anticipated when each financial year's Council Tax was set, or a lower figure where the anticipated collection rate has been exceeded.
- Statutory Additions - the provision of £4.140m has been calculated by applying the overall percentage relating to the charge elements (i.e. Non Domestic Rates and Council Tax) to which the Statutory Addition was applied.
- Miscellaneous Invoiced and Other Debt - the provision of £4.250m has been calculated by applying non-collection rates to an aged debt analysis. The percentage increases according to the age of the debt. Higher percentages are also applied to types of debt which have proven difficult to collect.
- Housing Rents - the provision of £2.377m has been calculated by applying various percentages to a value-banded debt analysis. The percentage increases according to the value of the debt.
- Housing Benefit Overpayments - the provision of £2.380m has been calculated by applying an anticipated non-collection rate to the total debt.

Also, a provision of £2.850m has been made against the gross Long-Term Debtors balance of £16.264m.

40 Contingent Liabilities

Holiday Pay

The Council has now made arrangements to pay holiday pay on the relevant allowances, as agreed with the trade unions. This payment has been made for the 2014/15 holiday year onwards and the process is now in place for the appropriate uplift to be applied routinely. The Council has not made any payments in respect of voluntary overtime and is awaiting further case law on this matter before considering its position. Two trade unions have lodged claims with the Employment Tribunal for further backdating but these claims are currently cisted.

41 Contingent Assets

There were no Contingent Assets at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: nil).

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42 Grant Income

The Council credited grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2016/2017. These included the following grants and contributions:

	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
RSG & Non-Specific Grants	(235,310)	(213,862)
Contribution from NNDR Pool	(60,431)	(71,011)
Capital Grants	(44,591)	(45,791)
Council Tax	(47,596)	(48,715)
Total	(387,928)	(379,379)
	2015/2016 £000	2016/2017 £000
Credited to Services:		
General Capital Grant: Central Waterfront Development	(219)	(93)
General Capital Grant: Whitetop Centre	(316)	(445)
ERDF Grants	(410)	(108)
Scottish Government: Air Quality Grant	(149)	(117)
Scottish Government: Smarter Choices Smarter Places	(107)	(161)
Scottish Government: Employability	(76)	(88)
Scottish Government: Youth Employment Grant	-	(256)
Scottish Government: PSO Air Service	-	(248)
NHS Tayside: The Crescent	(264)	(220)
Scottish Government : OLEV City bid	(50)	(26)
Scottish Government: Smart Ticketing	(27)	-
Private Sector Housing Grant	(1,235)	(948)
NHS Tayside Resource Transfer	(8,506)	(8,572)
Supporting People Grant	(3,145)	(250)
Scottish Government: Technical Enabled Care Grant	-	(72)
Criminal Justice Grant	(4,746)	(5,182)
Scottish Government: Self Directed Support Grant	(46)	(61)
NHS Tayside: Community Equipment	(360)	(371)
NHS Tayside: Alcohol & Drugs Project Team	(525)	(434)
Angus Council: Contribution to Joint Equipment Service	-	(316)
Macmillan Cancer Care: Welfare Rights Grant	(48)	(83)
NHS Tayside: Change Fund	(580)	-
NHS Tayside: Delayed Discharge Fund	(783)	(640)
NHS Tayside: Integrated Care Fund	(1,070)	(938)
NHS Tayside: Social Care Integration Fund	-	(4,381)
NHS Tayside: Health & Social Care Integration	(70)	-
NHS Tayside: Shared Care Homes	(273)	(304)
NHS Tayside: Low Pay in Care Homes	(321)	-
NHS Tayside: Drug & Alcohol Grant	(126)	(118)
Macmillan Cancer Care: Local Authority Partnership	-	(53)
UK Government, Home Office - Syrian Refugees	-	(238)
Scottish Government: Opportunities for All Grant	(177)	(198)
Scottish Government: Tayside GIRFEC	(38)	(7)
Scottish Government: Autism Grant	(69)	(29)
Sports Council Contribution to Sports Co-ordinators	(363)	(354)
Arts Council: Aspire Fund	(81)	-
Arts Council: Youth Music	(385)	(126)
Scottish Government: Attainment Challenge - Primary	(680)	(2,784)
Scottish Government: Attainment Challenge - Secondary	-	(360)
Scottish Government: WRAP Major Service Change Support Grant	(88)	(25)
Department for Transport: Go Ultra Low	(53)	(187)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Improvement Service: National Entitlement Card	(1,631)	(2,208)
Scottish Government: Skills Development Grant	(56)	(9)
DWP: Digital Literacies Project	(48)	-
DWP: Rent Allowances/Rebate Subsidies (previously Housing Benefit Subsidy)	(70,723)	(70,314)
DWP: HB/CTB Administration	(1,362)	(1,124)
UK Government, Cabinet Office: Individual Electoral Registration Funding	(124)	(78)
Scottish Government: Resilience Fund	(22)	-
Big Lottery Funding / Wish Project	(81)	(53)
Anti-Social Behaviour Contribution	(230)	(327)
Total	(99,663)	(102,906)

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver.

The main balances at the year-end are as follows:

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance:		
Section 75 Contributions	(154)	(396)
Scottish Government: VDLF	(447)	(342)
Scottish Enterprise: Central Waterfront Development	(87)	-
Department for Transport: Go Ultra Low City Scheme	(1,860)	(1,698)
Grantscape: Robertson Street	-	(50)
Scottish Government: Regeneration Fund	-	(210)
Smart Cities Alliance: Cities Investment Fund	-	(96)
Scottish Government: Alexander Street	-	(126)
Total	(2,548)	(2,918)

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:		
Improvement Service: National Entitlement Card	(1,266)	(915)
Scottish Government: Fairness Commission	-	(56)
Various: Film Liaison Project	(144)	(85)
Scottish Government: Youth Employment Scotland	(54)	-
Various: Public Art	(44)	(18)
Scottish Government: English Speakers of Other Languages Funding	-	(50)
Scottish Government: Self Directed Support	(530)	(269)
Scottish Government: Tayside GIRFEC	(7)	-
Scottish Government: Autism Grant	(28)	-
NHS Tayside: Integrated Care Fund	(178)	-
NHS Tayside: Improving the Quality of Care	(81)	-
UK Government, Home Office: Refugees	-	(252)
DWP: Welfare Reform	-	(73)
UK Government, Cabinet Office: Individual Electoral Registration Funding	-	(66)
Total	(2,332)	(1,784)

43 Financial Instruments

The Council is required to disclose details in respect of financial instruments, which in the main include borrowing, lending, investments, creditors and debtors. The purpose of this disclosure is to provide information regarding:

- the significance of financial instruments for the Council's financial position and performance; and
- the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the Council is exposed and how the Council manage those risks.

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Long-term		Current	
	31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Investments				
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	5,650	5,993
Unquoted equity investment at cost	29	29	-	-
Total investments	29	29	5,650	5,993

Debtors

Loans and receivables:

Cash and Bank	-	-	106	110
Other Short Term Deposits	-	-	1,262	2,717
Soft Loans	-	-	84	89
Other Loans at Market Rates	12,986	13,325	-	-
Financial assets carried at contract amounts:				
Sundry Debtors including trade receivables	-	-	46,669	60,098
Total Debtors	12,986	13,325	48,121	63,014

Borrowings

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Borrowing Repayable:

Public Works Loan Board	(358,945)	(377,456)	(15,140)	(16,103)
Lender Option/Borrower Option	(41,555)	(41,543)	(416)	(415)
Other	-	-	(52,312)	(68,830)
Temporary Advances from Other Accounts	-	-	(1,718)	(1,614)
Bank Overdraft	-	-	(3,839)	(5,403)
Total borrowings	(400,500)	(418,999)	(73,425)	(92,365)

Creditors

Financial liabilities carried at contract amount:

Sundry creditors including trade payables	-	-	(57,579)	(66,829)
Total Creditors	-	-	(57,579)	(66,829)

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and movements in reserves in relation to financial instruments are disclosed below:

		2016/2017		
	Financial	Financial	Financial	
	Liabilities	Assets	Assets	
	Liabilities			
	measured at	Loans and	Investments	Total
	amortised	receivables		
2015/2016	£000	£000	£000	£000
25,439 Interest Expense	25,778	-	-	25,778
25,439 Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	25,778	-	-	25,778
(600) Interest Income	-	(902)	(167)	(1,069)
(600) Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(902)	(167)	(1,069)
- Gains on revaluation	-	-	(343)	(343)
220 Losses on revaluation	-	-	-	-
220 Surplus/deficit in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	(343)	(343)
25,059 Net gain/(loss) for the year	25,778	(902)	(510)	24,366

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2017 of 2.32% to 14.00% for loans from the PWLB and 0.29% to 4.95% for other loans receivable and payable, based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values are as follows:

		31 March 2016			31 March 2017				
	Note	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Principal Amount Outstanding £000	LOBO Accounting Adjustment £000	Add Accrued Interest £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	
Financial liabilities:									
Borrowing Repayable:									
Public Works Loan Board	i	(374,143)	(503,727)	(388,945)	-	(4,613)	(393,558)	(561,066)	
Lender Option/ Borrower Option	i	(41,970)	(53,133)	(40,000)	(1,543)	(415)	(41,958)	(62,245)	
Other	i	(52,311)	(52,319)	(68,751)	-	(79)	(68,830)	(68,795)	
Temporary Advances from	ii	(1,718)	(1,718)	(1,614)	-	-	(1,614)	(1,614)	
Bank Overdraft	iii	(3,839)	(3,839)	(5,403)	-	-	(5,403)	(5,403)	

i Borrowing Repayable

The fair value for borrowing repayable is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date.

Valuation Method - The fair value of these financial instruments have been 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 equal to the current rate in relation to the same instruments from a comparable lender. This will be the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation, for an instrument with the same duration i.e. equal to the outstanding period from valuation date to maturity. The structure and terms of comparable instruments should be the same, although for complex structures it is sometimes difficult to obtain the rate for an instrument with identical features in an active market.

Evaluation of Public Works Loan Board debt - The Council has applied the new borrowing rate, as opposed to the premature repayment rate as the discount factor for all PWLB borrowing. This is because the premature repayment rate includes a margin that represents the lender's profit as a result of rescheduling the loan that is not included in the fair value calculation since any motivation other than securing fair price should be ignored.

Inclusion of accrued interest - The purpose of the fair value disclosure is primarily to provide a comparison with the carrying value in the Balance Sheet. Since this will include accrued interest as at the Balance Sheet date, this has also been accrued in the fair value calculation. This figure is calculated up to and including the valuation date.

Discount rates used in NPV calculation - The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained for the market on 31 March 2017, using bid prices where applicable.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LOBOS - Valuations use the Net Present Value approach, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms. This is a widely accepted valuation technique commonly used by the private sector. The discount rate used in the NPV calculation should be equal to the current rate in relation to the same instrument from a comparable lender. This will be the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation, for an instrument with the same duration i.e. equal to the outstanding period from valuation date to maturity. The structure and terms of the comparable instrument should be the same, although for complex structures it is sometimes difficult to obtain the rate for an instrument with identical features in an active market. In such cases, we have used the prevailing rate of a similar instrument with a published market rate, as the discount factor.

ii Temporary Advances from Other Accounts

These amounts relate to the balances from Charities and Common Good Funds. These include cash balances that are effectively loaned to the Council on a short-term basis and other short-term loans to the Council's Consolidated Loans Fund. Interest is payable by the Council on all balances outstanding. The current value and fair value of these balances are deemed to be the same amount.

iii Bank Overdraft

The fair value is the same as the carrying amounts as these balances relate to short term borrowing with the Council's bank.

	Note	31 March 2016		31 March 2017	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Loans and receivables:					
Cash and Bank	i	106	106	110	110
Other Short term Deposits	i	1,262	1,262	2,717	2,717
Long-term debtors:					
Other Loans at Market rates	iv	12,986	12,986	13,325	13,325
Soft Loans	i	84	84	89	89

i Cash and Bank / Other Short term Deposits

The fair value is the same as the carrying amounts as these balances relate to short term lending or deposits held with the Council's bank.

Soft Loans

The fair value of these loans is the same as the carrying amount. These loans comprise of a small number of loans that the Council has made to external parties at less than market rates. Soft loans have been restated from historical cost to fair value basis by discounting future cash receipts using the prevailing market rate of interest.

iii Investments

This long-term investment relates to cash held on deposit with a building society. As this investment is held at market value the carrying value and fair value will not be materially different. The investment was transferred to cash and bank / other short term deposit accounts during financial year 2013/2014.

iv Other Loans at Market Rates

These balances are made up of loans to various bodies at market rates and are included on the Council's Balance Sheet as long-term debtors. As these loans are held at market rates the carrying value and fair value will not be materially different.

Available for sale assets are carried in the Balance Sheet at their fair value. These fair values are based on their current market price which is also the value they are included at in the Council's Balance Sheet.

Short term debtors and creditors including trade receivables and payables are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44 Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

- credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council
- liquidity risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- interest rate risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by the Financial Services and Investment Manager, under policies approved by Dundee City Council in the annual treasury management strategy. Dundee City Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the council's customers.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors. The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category.

The credit limits in respect of financial assets held by the council are as detailed below:

- F1+ £12m
- F1 £10m.
- AAAMf - Money Markey Funds £10m
- UK Local Authorities £10m
- Debt Management Agency £10m
- Part Nationalised UK Banks £5m (with a minimum holding of 20% as per Capita Asset Services approach)
- OEICs - Government Liquidity, Gilt, Bond and Equity Funds* - 70% of asset class with any one institution

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by Dundee City Council.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £12m cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities in UK to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2017 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Amount at 31 March 2017 £000	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2016 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability at 31 March 2017 £000	Estimated maximum exposure at 31 March 2016 £000
	A	B	C	(A x C)	
Financial Institutions (F1)	2,717	-	0%	-	-
				-	-

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

Liquidity risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Less than one year	62,749	80,241
Between one and two years	11,490	9,490
Between two and five years	33,596	33,690
Between five and ten years	45,558	40,060
More than ten years	308,302	334,216
	461,695	497,697

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Interest rate risk

The Council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 30% of its borrowings in variable rate loans. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate loans will be repaid early to limit exposure to losses. The risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the Council's cost of borrowing and provide compensation for a proportion of any higher costs.

The treasury management section has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to monitor the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any 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	680
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	Nil
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	680
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	245
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	Nil
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	Nil
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	93,369

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

Price risk

The Council does not generally invest in equity shares but does have shareholdings to the value of £7,500 Ordinary B shares in Discovery Education Companies. These 'B' shares have no right to participate in the profits of the Company and no distributions of any kind, nor do they carry any voting rights at any general meeting of the company. As the shareholdings have arisen in the acquisition of specific interests, the Council is not in a position to limit its exposure to price movements by diversifying its portfolio. Instead it only acquires shareholdings in return for 'open book' arrangements with the company concerned so that the council can monitor factors that might cause a fall in the value of specific shareholdings.

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.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

45 Charitable Trust Funds Account (Registered Charities)

The Council acts as Trustees for 27 Registered Charitable Trusts and Endowments. The Income & Expenditure Account below details the transactions in the year and the Balance Sheet summarises the assets and liabilities at the year end. An analysis of the assets and liabilities included within the Balance Sheet over the various trusts is also shown within the notes to the Charitable Trust Funds Account. These have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (2005). Accordingly, no adjustment is made to reverse out the impact of depreciation on Fund Balances.

2015/2016 Actual £000	Income & Expenditure Account		2016/2017		
	Interest on Investments £000	Other Income £000	Total Income £000	Expenditure £000	(Surplus)/ Deficit £000
(9) Hospital Fund	(3)	(45)	(48)	44	(4)
2 Dundee Festival Trust	-	-	-	-	-
1 A T Cathro Bequest	-	-	-	-	-
(1) Other Various Smaller Trusts (24 in total)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)
(7) Total	(4)	(45)	(49)	44	(5)

2016 £000	Balance Sheet as at 31 March	2017 £000
4,891	Tangible Fixed Assets	4,891
4,891		4,891
	Current Assets	
1,072	Short Term Investments	1,002
1	Bank	10
1,073		1,012
	Less Current Liabilities	
1	Sundry Creditors	10
1		10
1,072	Net Current Assets	1,002
5,963	Total Assets Plus Net Current Assets	5,893
5,963	Net Assets	5,893

Financed By Fund Balances and Reserves		
Not Available for Use:		
4,891	Revaluation Reserve	4,891
4,891		4,891
Available for Use:		
1,072	Fund Balances	1,002
5,963		5,893

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF VARIOUS FUNDS

The nature and purpose of the Funds' detailed above is as follows:

Hospital Fund

This Fund was established under the Dundee Churches and Hospital Act 1964, on behalf of the poor of the town. An annual payment of £80 is made from the Fund to local pensioners who require financial assistance. The balance on the Fund at 31 March 2017 was £1.174m (31 March 2016 £1.170m).

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A T Cathro Bequest

This Bequest was established from the residue of the estate received in 1948. It is used to give as many children as might have need an opportunity of enjoying an outing in the country or at the seaside. The balance on the Bequest at 31 March 2017 was £16,000 (31 March 2016 £16,000).

CHARITABLE TRUSTS REGISTERED WITH OFFICE OF THE SCOTTISH CHARITY AND REGULATOR

The following Charitable Trusts and Endowments are registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity and Regulator (OSCR):

Alexander Torrance Cathro Bequest (SC018898)
Charles Ower Bequest (SC018907)
Charles Ower Mafeking Gift (SC018906)
John Hoggan Trust for the Poor of Alyth (SC018892)
Johnston Charity (SC018893)
Mortification for Scots Episcopal Clergymen (SC018919)
Halyburton Mortification (SC018903)
Admiral Duff Bequest (SC018304)
Saunders, Robert Bequest (SC018915)
Meritorious Service (Police) Fund (SC018916)
Public Libraries Art Fund (SC018917)
Belmont Estate Trust (SC018900)
McLean Bequest (SC018902)
Baxter Park Endowment Fund (SC018910)
Lochee Park Endowment Fund (SC018897)
Day Nurseries Fund (SC018911)
Law Hill Memorial Fund (SC018912)
Mills Observatory Endowment Fund (SC018913)
D W Crichton Trust (SC018914)
Gilroy Mausoleum (SC018921)
Lochee Day Nurseries (SC018918)
Camperdown Estate (SC018899)
William Dawson Trust (SC018920)
Thomas Cox Bequest (SC018909)
Alexander Wilson Bequest (SC018908)
Mrs Gibson Mortification (SC018904)
Hospital Fund (SC018896)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE TRUST FUNDS BALANCE SHEET

	Balance Sheet at 31 March 2016 £000	Gross Income £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Capital Expenditure/ Receipts & Transfers £000	Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017 £000
<u>Hospital Fund</u>					
Fixed Assets	464	-	-	-	464
Current Assets	706	48	(44)	-	710
Net Assets	1,170	48	(44)	-	1,174
Revaluation Reserve	464	-	-	-	464
Fund Balance	706	48	(44)	-	710
	1,170	48	(44)	-	1,174
<u>A T Cathro Bequest</u>					
Current Assets	17	-	-	-	17
Current Liabilities	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net Assets	16	-	-	-	16
Fund Balance	16	-	-	-	16
	16	-	-	-	16
<u>Others</u>					
Fixed Assets	4,427	-	-	-	4,427
Current Assets	349	1	-	(74)	276
Net Assets	4,776	1	-	(74)	4,703
Revaluation Reserve	4,427	-	-	-	4,427
Fund Balance	349	1	-	(74)	276
	4,776	1	-	(74)	4,703
<u>Total</u>					
Fixed Assets	4,891	-	-	-	4,891
Current Assets	1,072	49	(44)	(74)	1,003
Current Liabilities	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Net Assets	5,962	49	(44)	(74)	5,893
Revaluation Reserve	4,891	-	-	-	4,891
Fund Balance	1,071	49	(44)	(74)	1,002
	5,962	49	(44)	(74)	5,893

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

46 Charitable Trust Funds Account (Unregistered Charities)

The Council acts as Trustees for 5 Charitable Trusts and Endowments. The Income & Expenditure Account below details the transactions in the year and the Balance Sheet summarises the assets and liabilities at the year end. An analysis of the assets and liabilities included within the Balance Sheet over the various trusts is also shown within the notes to the Charitable Trust Funds Account.

2015/2016 Actual £000	Income & Expenditure Account		2016/2017			(Surplus)/ Deficit £000
	Interest on Investments £000	Other Income £000	Total Income £000	Expenditure £000		
(196)	Fleming Trust	(3)	(338)	(341)	98	(243)
(3)	Other Various Smaller Trusts (4 in total)	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)
(199)	Total	(5)	(338)	(343)	98	(245)

2016 £000	Balance Sheet as at 31 March	2017 £000
7,360	Tangible Fixed Assets	7,360
7,360		7,360
	Current Assets	
56	Sundry Debtors	60
1,046	Short Term	1,048
355	Bank	573
1,457		1,681
	Less Current Liabilities	
(84)	Sundry Creditors	(63)
(84)		(63)
1,373	Net Current Assets	1,618
8,733	Total Assets Plus Net Current Assets	8,978
8,733	Net Assets	8,978
	Financed By Fund Balances and Reserves	
	Not Available for Use:	
7,360	Revaluation	7,360
7,360		7,360
	Available for Use:	
1,373	Fund Balances	1,618
8,733		8,978

FLEMING TRUST

Included in the expenditure shown above, the Fleming Trust incurred capital expenditure of £Nil financed from revenue in 2016/2017 (2015/2016 £2,590). No capital receipts were received in 2016/2017 (2015/2016 £Nil).

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF VARIOUS FUNDS

The nature and purpose of the Funds' detailed above is as follows:

Fleming Trust

This Trust was established with sums gifted in 1929 by Robert Fleming for the purchase of land and buildings and the provision of suitable accommodation for re-housing the displaced occupants of slum property in Dundee. The balance on the Trust at 31 March 2017 was £8.489m (31 March 2016 £8.246m).

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE TRUST FUNDS BALANCE SHEET

	Balance Sheet at 31 March 2016	Gross Income	Gross Expenditure	Capital Expenditure/ Receipts & Transfers	Balance Sheet at 31 March 2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fleming Trust					
Fixed Assets	7,360	-	-	-	7,360
Current Assets	969	321	(98)	-	1,192
Current Liabilities	(83)	20	-	-	(63)
Net Assets	8,246	341	(98)	-	8,489
Revaluation Reserve	7,360	-	-	-	7,360
Fund Balance	886	341	(98)	-	1,129
	8,246	341	(98)	-	8,489
Others					
Current Assets	488	2	(1)	-	489
Net Assets	488	2	(1)	-	489
Fund Balance	488	2	(1)	-	489
	488	2	(1)	-	489
Total					
Fixed Assets	7,360	-	-	-	7,360
Current Assets	1,458	323	(99)	-	1,682
Current Liabilities	(84)	20	-	-	(64)
Net Assets	8,734	343	(99)	-	8,978
Revaluation Reserve	7,360	-	-	-	7,360
Fund Balance	1,374	343	(99)	-	1,618
	8,734	343	(99)	-	8,978

47 Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets held by the Council

	Museum & Art Gallery Collections	Other Heritage Assets	Total Assets
	£000	£000	£000
1 April 2016	7,248	1,126	8,374
Additions	-	8	8
31 March 2017	7,248	1,134	8,382

Museum and Art Gallery Collections

The valuation disclosed in the balance sheet is based on the assessment by the Council's insurers of the replacement value of the collection. Items valued in excess of £100,000 are detailed individually in the Museums Insurance schedule and these make up the total of assets included in this category.

Other Heritage Assets

This includes the Desperate Dan statue, Balgay Bridge and Linlathen Bridge.

Additions & Disposals of Heritage Assets

Additions in 2016/2017 - £8,000 (2015/2016 - £260,000)

There were no disposals in 2016/2017 (2015/2016 - none)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

48 Heritage Assets: Further Information

Museum and Art Gallery Collections

The Dundee Art Galleries and Museums Collection which is largely housed at the McManus Art Gallery & Museum in the City Centre, forms the major part of the heritage assets held by the Council.

The Art Gallery & Museum's major collection groups include Community History, Decorative Arts/Crafts, Early History, Fine Art, Natural History, Social History and World Cultures.

New Collection - 'Charting New Waters'

A new exhibition in 2015/2016 entitled 'Charting New Waters' introduces two major acquisitions to Dundee's collection. Paintings by Frances Walker, inspired by wild and remote places are the most significant gift by an artist to Dundee's nationally significant fine art collection for over 25 years. In addition eight ship models and related material, previously owned by the pioneering Dundee, Perth & London Shipping Company Ltd (DP&L) are a significant addition to the collection.

Community History

Collections of objects relating to the community and domestic life of Dundee, including civic history and recreation, along with costume.

Decorative Arts / Crafts

The collection of Scottish Provincial Silver consists of about 400 items, with excellent coverage of all known Dundee makers. Ceramics range from ornamental Japanese Satsuma ware and English 18th century porcelain to an expanding collection of contemporary Studio ceramics by mainly Scottish makers.

Early History

These collections comprise regional archaeology dating from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages drawn from the Dundee area, foreign artefacts representing ancient Egypt and more recent world culture, and an extensive collection of coins and medals.

Fine Art

This collection of over 4,000 works consists of oil paintings, watercolours, drawings, artists' prints and sculptures. Excellent coverage of 19th and 20th century Scottish Art with notable Dundee artists, John Duncan and McIntosh Patrick, and fine art photography by Joseph McKenzie are included in this collection.

Natural History

This section includes geological and botanical collections along with vertebrate and invertebrate zoology material.

Social History

This collection includes areas of interest ranging from Dundee's industrial and working history, to shipbuilding and transport.

World Cultures

This collection includes fascinating material from different cultures around the world, including artefacts brought back to Dundee by whalers, and important 'early contact' material from the 1874 Moresby expedition to Papua New Guinea.

Further information about these and other collections can be found at:

www.mcmanus.co.uk

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Library Collections of Rare Books, Manuscripts and Archives

The Rare Book Collections, Manuscripts and Archives are mainly held in the Central Library. Among the collections and features are:

- Maps & plans – a wide range of maps and plans from early times to date,
- Lamb Collection, a unique resource of 450 archive boxes of ephemera, dating mainly from the latter part of the nineteenth century,
- Taybridge Disaster – a wealth of maps, plans, books, documents, drawings and photographs on the two Tay rail bridge disasters,
- A wide-ranging collection of works by and about William McGonagall
- Rare books and manuscripts – Dundee possessed one of Europe's earliest municipal libraries

Further information about these and other collections can be found at:

<http://www.leisureandculturaldundee.com/localhistory>

Preservation and Management

The Director, Leisure & Communities, is responsible for making arrangements for the proper administration of the Galleries and Museums Collections. Assets are collated, preserved and managed in accordance with The Council's policy on management, acquisitions and disposals, as detailed in the Collections Development Policy 2013 – 2018. The full policy document can be found at:

<http://www.dundee.gov.uk/reports/reports/462-2013.pdf>

49 Other Long Term Liabilities

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Pension Liability	249,697	381,859
PPP Schools Liability	72,092	70,112
Burial Grounds Perpetuity Fund	2,258	2,258
Public Open Spaces	391	391
Total	324,438	454,620

50 Highways Network Asset

At its meeting on 8th March 2017, the CIPFA / LASAAC Local Authority Accounting Code Board decided not to proceed with the introduction of the Highways Network Asset Code of Practice into the financial reporting requirements for local authorities. The Board decided that, currently and in particular in the absence of central support for key elements of the valuation, the benefits are outweighed by the costs of implementation for local authorities. The Board determined that it will give further consideration to this issue only if provided with clear evidence that benefits outweigh costs for local authorities.

Accounting policies for infrastructure assets are therefore unchanged from the approach adopted in previous years, i.e. infrastructure assets will be measured at depreciated historical cost as defined in the Accounting Code of Practice.

51 Long Term Debtors

	31 March 2016 £000	31 March 2017 £000
Advances to Tayside Contracts for Capital Expenditure	7,157	6,985
Loans to Companies	5,746	5,746
Less Bad Debt Provision	(2,750)	(2,850)
Housing Loans / Mortgages	2,917	3,533
Total	13,070	13,414

COUNCIL TAX INCOME ACCOUNT

The Council Tax Income Account (Scotland) 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 authority.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
76,139	Gross Council Tax levied and contributions in lieu	76,577
(35)	Adjustments for prior years Council Tax	(102)
76,104		76,475
	Adjusted for:	
(15,221)	Other discounts and reductions	(15,026)
(11,652)	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	(11,483)
(1,635)	Provision for Non-collection	(1,251)
47,596	Net Council Tax Income per the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	48,715

The calculation of the Council Tax Base 2016/2017:

	No of Dwellings	No of Exemptions	Disabled Relief	Discounts 25%	Discounts 50%	Total Dwellings	Ratio to Band D	Band D Equivalents
Band A	28,242	2,868	25	16,541	714	20,942	6/9	13,959
Band B	17,035	1,503	60	7,535	437	13,436	7/9	10,450
Band C	9,106	980	67	3,368	177	7,195	8/9	6,395
Band D	8,839	522	66	2,612	156	7,690	9/9	7,690
Band E	7,156	792	80	1,607	112	5,839	11/9	7,137
Band F	2,331	88	13	445	28	2,112	13/9	3,050
Band G	1,050	18	7	169	25	970	15/9	1,617
Band H	37	5	-	7	2	29	18/9	59
TOTAL								50,357
Provision for non-collection (3.2%)								(1,611)
Council Tax Base								48,746

Dwellings fall within a valuation band between A to H which is determined by the Assessor. The Council Tax charge is calculated using the Council Tax Base i.e. Band D equivalents. This value is then increased or decreased depending on the band. Based on the Council Tax base available to Dundee City Council, the band D charge for 2016/2017 was £1,211.

Dundee City Council £ per year for 2016/2017:

Band A	£807.33
Band B	£941.89
Band C	£1,076.44
Band D	£1,211.00
Band E	£1,480.11
Band F	£1,749.22
Band G	£2,018.33
Band H	£2,422.00

NON-DOMESTIC RATE INCOME ACCOUNT

National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) income is collected by local authorities, but all income is then remitted to the Scottish Government, where it is pooled nationally, and re-distributed back to local authorities along with the Revenue Support Grant.

The table below details the actual levels of NNDR collected by Dundee City Council, and the overall increase/decrease between the rates collected and the amount that the Council is entitled to receive under the National Pooling arrangement.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
92,472	Gross rates levied and contributions in lieu	95,602
	Less:	
(23,332)	Reliefs and other deductions	(22,649)
-	Payments of interest	-
(1,687)	Write Off of uncollectable debt and allowance for impairment	(1,715)
67,453	Net Non Domestic Rate Income	71,238
(888)	Adjustment to Previous Years' Non-Domestic Rates	(1,501)
66,565	Total Non Domestic Rate Income (before local authority retentions)	69,737
66,565	Contribution to Non-Domestic Rate Pool	69,737

Net Rateable Value Calculation

The amount paid for NNDR is determined by the rateable value placed on the property by the Assessor multiplied by the rate per £, which is determined each year by the Scottish Government. The NNDR poundage rate set by the Scottish Government for 2016/2017 was £0.484, with a large business supplement of 2.6p payable when rateable value exceeds £35,000.

	2016/2017 £
Analyses of Rateable Values:	
Rateable Value at 1/4/2016	187,257,015
Running Roll (Full Year Rateable Value)	481,155
Rateable Value at 31/3/2017	187,738,170
Less: Wholly Exempt	(3,479,659)
Net Rateable Value at 31/03/2017	184,258,511
Dundee City Council's Rateable Values at 1 April 2016	£000
Commercial	95,587
Industrial and Freight Transport	36,769
Public Undertakings	6,852
Others	48,051
Total	187,259

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

2016/2017 £000		Notes	2017/2018 £000
	Income		
46,322	Dwelling Rents		46,306
854	Non-dwelling Rents		825
3,857	Any Other Income		4,050
51,033	Total Income		51,181
	Expenditure		
(18,502)	Repairs and Maintenance		(18,934)
(11,723)	Supervision and Management		(12,568)
(386)	Rent, rates, taxes and other charges		(344)
(31,135)	Depreciation and Impairment on Non-Current Assets		(33,100)
(907)	Movement in the Impairment of Debtors	5	(813)
(62,653)	Total Expenditure		(65,759)
(11,620)	Net Cost of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(14,578)
(404)	HRA Services' Share of Corporate and Democratic Core		(431)
(12,024)	Net Cost for HRA Services		(15,009)
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(2,135)	Gain or (Loss) on Sale of HRA Non-Current Assets		(1,238)
(7,721)	Interest Payable and Similar Charges		(7,474)
(17)	Impairment of Assets Held for Sale		(188)
72	Interest and Investment Income		60
(528)	Pension Interest Cost and Expected Return on Pension Assets		(499)
(22)	Change in Fair Value of Investment Property		181
364	Capital Grants and Contributions Receivable		2,006
(22,011)	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on HRA Services		(22,161)

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

2015/2016		2016/2017	
£000		Notes	£000
(22,011)	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on HRA Income and Expenditure Statement		(22,161)
<u>22,263</u>	Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	1	<u>22,769</u>
252	Net Increase or (Decrease) Before Transfers to or from Reserves		608
<u>(252)</u>	Transfers (to) or from Reserves	2	<u>(608)</u>
-	Increase or (Decrease) in Year on the HRA		-
<u>-</u>	Balance on the HRA at the end of the Current Year		<u>-</u>

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT DISCLOSURES

1 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Statute

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
2,136	Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	1,238
17	Impairment of Assets Held for Sale	188
	Transfer to/from Capital Adjustment Account:	
31,135	* Depreciation and Impairment	33,100
(364)	* Capital Grants and Contributions	(2,006)
(12,030)	* Repayment of Debt	(10,844)
22	* Change in Fair Value of Investment Property	(181)
-	Short Term Accumulating Absences	12
1,399	HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	1,314
(52)	HRA Share of Transfer to/from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(52)
22,263	Total	22,769

2 Transfers (to) or from Reserves

2015/2016		2016/2017
£000		£000
(252)	Transfer (to)/from the Renewal & Repair Fund	(608)
(252)	Total	(608)

3 Housing Stock

The Council's housing stock at 31 March 2017 was as follows:

2015/2016		2016/2017
Number		Number
3,341	Houses	3,292
9,077	Flats	8,989
265	Maisonettes	258
12,683	Total	12,539

4 Rent Arrears

Rent Arrears at 31 March 2017 were £2,288,895 (£2,331,552 at 31 March 2016).

5 Impairment of Debtors

In 2016/2017 an impairment of £2,376,975 has been provided in the Balance Sheet for irrecoverable rents, a net increase of £189,237 from the provision in 2015/2016.

6 Voids

The total value of uncollectable void rents was £820,052 (2015/2016 £847,670). This has been netted against rental income.

7 Accumulated Housing Revenue Account Balance

The General Fund Balance at 31 March 2017 was £6.7m, of which £4.5m was earmarked for the Housing Revenue Account.

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 2015/2016

The Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement combines the income and expenditure figures of the Council with the Council's share of operating results of those entities in which it has a financial interest.

2015/2016	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure/ (Income) £000
Education	119,985	(5,139)	114,846
Social Work	130,101	(27,116)	102,985
City Development	84,401	(15,192)	69,209
Environment	25,245	(5,965)	19,280
Chief Executive	21,643	(3,381)	18,262
Corporate Services	102,241	(77,248)	24,993
Other Housing	3136	(1,901)	1,235
Supporting People	11,485	(261)	11,224
Scottish Welfare Fund	1,627	(8)	1,619
Housing Revenue Account	63,571	(51,952)	11,619
Discretionary NDR Relief	252	-	252
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	890	-	890
Miscellaneous Items	1,961	(413)	1,548
Common Good Fund	125	-	125
Associates Accounted for on an Equity Basis	1,503	(112)	1,391
Cost of Services	568,166	(188,688)	379,478
Other Operating Expenditure			2,257
Share of Other Operating Expenditure (Associates)			(146)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			31,580
Share of Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Associates)			278
Share of Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Subsidiaries)			418
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			(387,928)
Share of Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Associates)			(952)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			24,985
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of fixed assets			(2,631)
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets			220
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)			(48,735)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Associates)			(1,645)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(52,791)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(27,806)

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 2016/2017

The Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement combines the income and expenditure figures of the Council with the Council's share of operating results of those entities in which it has a financial interest.

2016/2017	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure/ (Income) £000
Children & Families Services	166,118	(13,133)	152,985
Budgets Delegated to Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership	186,387	(108,740)	77,647
City Development	80,813	(16,149)	64,664
Neighbourhood Services	37,141	(7,694)	29,447
Chief Executive	14,617	(2,380)	12,237
Corporate Services	107,587	(77,288)	30,299
DCS Construction	10,859	(13,544)	(2,685)
Housing Revenue Account	65,759	(51,181)	14,578
Discretionary NDR Relief	280	-	280
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	938	-	938
Miscellaneous Items	6,622	(744)	5,878
Common Good Fund	150	(164)	(14)
Associates Accounted for on an Equity Basis	1,807	(109)	1,698
Joint Ventures Accounted for on an Equity Basis	80,519	-	80,519
Cost of Services	759,597	(291,126)	468,471
Other Operating Expenditure			1,421
Share of Other Operating Expenditure (Associates)			(147)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			33,247
Share of Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Associates)			271
Share of Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Subsidiaries)			319
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			(379,379)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Joint Ventures)			(83,001)
Share of Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Associates)			(1,008)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			40,194
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of fixed assets			(6,934)
Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve			2,469
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets			(343)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)			110,054
Share of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Associates)			3,637
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			108,883
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			149,077

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2015/2016

The Group Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the council, together with the movement in the Council's shares of those entities in which it has a financial interest.

	<u>Revenue Reserves</u>		<u>Capital Reserves</u>			
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Renewal and Repair Fund	Insurance Fund	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2015	(7,092)	-	(8,070)	(926)	(1,493)	(546,272)
Movement in reserves during 2015/2016						
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	2,974	22,011	-	-	-	(27,806)
Adjustments between Group Accounts and Council Accounts	(717)	-	-	-	-	(404)
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers	2,257	22,011	-	-	-	(28,210)
Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	(9,333)	(22,263)	-	-	1,493	30,232
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(7,076)	(252)	-	-	(129)	(28,210)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	2,334	252	(1,412)	29	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease In 2015/2016	(4,742)	-	(1,412)	29	1,493	(28,210)
Balance at 31 March 2016 Carried Forward	(11,834)	-	(9,482)	(897)	(2,008)	(574,482)

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2016/2017

	<u>Revenue Reserves</u>		<u>Capital Reserves</u>			
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Renewal and Repair Fund	Insurance Fund	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2016	(11,834)	-	(9,482)	(897)	-	(2,008) (550,261) (574,482)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2016/2017</u>						
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	18,033	22,161	-	-	-	40,194 108,883 149,077
Adjustments between Group Accounts and Council Accounts	2,273	-	-	-	-	2,273 6,306 8,579
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers	20,306	22,161	-	-	-	42,467 115,189 157,656
Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	(11,144)	(22,769)	-	-	(83)	(33,996) 33,996 -
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	9,162	(608)	-	-	(83)	8,471 149,185 157,656
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(3,128)	608	2,750	(221)	-	(9) - -
(Increase)/Decrease in 2016/2017	6,034	-	2,750	(221)	-	(92) 8,471 149,185 157,656
Balance at 31 March 2017	(5,800)	-	(6,732)	(1,118)	-	(2,100) (401,076) (416,826)

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

The Group Balance Sheet shows as at 31 March the assets and liabilities of the Group and combines the Council's assets and liabilities with the Council's share of those entities assets and liabilities in which it has a financial interest.

31 March 2016		31 March 2017
£000		£000
1,352,124	Property, Plant & Equipment	1,365,537
8,374	Heritage Assets	8,382
22,350	Investment Property	22,200
1,080	Intangible Assets	1,161
29	Long Term Investments	29
515	Investments in Associates	572
6,643	Long Term Debtors	7,195
1,391,115	Long Term Assets	1,405,076
9,519	Short Term Investments	9,547
1,540	Inventories	2,023
42,632	Short Term Debtors	54,696
4,159	Assets Held for Sale	4,019
57,850	Current Assets	70,285
(69,643)	Short Term Borrowing	(87,040)
(57,063)	Short Term Creditors	(66,305)
(924)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,619)
(127,630)	Current Liabilities	(154,964)
(4,012)	Provisions	(3,745)
(400,444)	Long Term Borrowing	(418,921)
(13,273)	Liabilities in Associates	(23,363)
(329,124)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(457,174)
-	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(368)
(746,853)	Long Term Liabilities	(903,571)
574,482	Net Assets	416,826
24,221	Usable reserves	15,750
550,261	Unusable Reserves	401,076
574,482	Total Reserves	416,826



Gregory Colgan, BAcc (Hons) ACMA, CGMA
Executive Director of Corporate Services
Dundee City Council

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

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Group Cash Flow Statement shows the change in the year of cash and cash equivalents of the Council and those entities in which it has a financial interest.

2015/2016 £000		2016/2017 £000
24,985	Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the provision of services	40,194
(102,104)	Adjust net (Surplus) or Deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	(104,759)
6,272	Adjust for items included in the net (Surplus) or Deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	10,288
(70,847)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(54,277)
84,126	Investing Activities	87,945
(12,743)	Financing Activities	(32,973)
536	Net (Increase) or Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	695
(388)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(924)
(924)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	(1,619)

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

1 Impact of Consolidation on Reserves

The impact on total reserves of consolidating group entities is shown in the following tables.

Group Entity	As at 31 March 2017		
	Usable	Unusable	Total
	Reserves £000	Reserves £000	Reserves £000
Dundee City Council (Single Entity)	19,791	420,728	440,519
Tayside Contracts Joint Committee	193	(16,369)	(16,176)
Common Good Fund	3,307	260	3,567
Charitable Trust Fund	328	7,360	7,688
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	64	(2,561)	(2,497)
Dundee City Developments Limited	628	(56)	572
Leisure & Culture Dundee	1,277	(8,286)	(7,009)
Dundee Energy Recycling Limited	(9,838)	-	(9,838)
Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership	-	-	-
Total per Group Balance Sheet	15,750	401,076	416,826

Group Entity	As at 31 March 2016		
	Usable	Unusable	Total
	Reserves £000	Reserves £000	Reserves £000
Dundee City Council (Single Entity)	28,211	559,970	588,181
Tayside Contracts Joint Committee	177	(10,658)	(10,481)
Common Good Fund	3,293	18	3,311
Charitable Trust Fund	886	7,360	8,246
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	34	(1,690)	(1,656)
Dundee City Developments Limited	560	(45)	515
Leisure & Culture Dundee	1,031	(4,694)	(3,663)
Dundee Energy Recycling Limited	(9,971)	-	(9,971)
Total per Group Balance Sheet	24,221	550,261	574,482

2 Impact of Consolidation on Cash and Cash Equivalents

The impact on total cash and cash equivalents of consolidating group entities is shown below:

Group Entity	At 31 March 2016	At 31 March 2017
	£000	£000
Dundee City Council (Single Entity)	(2,471)	(2,576)
Common Good Fund	63	19
Charitable Trust Fund	355	355
DERL	1,129	583
Total per Group Balance Sheet	(924)	(1,619)

3 Group Accounting Policies

The group accounting policies are those specified for the single entity financial statements. The accounting policies of all group entities are materially the same as those of the single entity, except as where subsequently stated. The appropriate consolidation adjustments have been made where group entities are not required to prepare their financial statements on an IFRS basis.

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

4 Group Entities – Basis of Consolidation

The Group Accounts have been prepared using the 'equity' and line by line' methods of consolidation, with appropriate summarisation of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and Balance Sheet. This involves bringing into the Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement the Council's share of profits and losses of the group entities and bringing into the Group Balance Sheet the Council's share of the assets and liabilities of the group entities. The impact of consolidating the results of the Council with these entities is as follows:

		2015/2016			2016/2017		
	Consolidation Basis	Group Share %	Expenditure / (Income) £000	Net Assets / (Liabilities) £000	Group Share %	Expenditure / (Income) £000	Net Assets / (Liabilities) £000
Subsidiaries:							
Common Good Fund	Sole Trustee	100.00	(40)	3,311	100.00	(178)	3,567
Fleming Trust	Sole Trustee	100.00	(199)	8,246	100.00	(243)	7,688
Dundee Energy Recycling Limited	Share Capital Owned	100.00	(1,560)	(9,971)	100.00	(133)	(9,838)
Associates:							
Tayside Valuation Joint Board	Requisition Share	33.13	(258)	(1,656)	33.13	872	(2,497)
Dundee City Developments Limited	Voting Rights	28.57	(75)	515	28.57	(76)	572
Leisure & Culture Dundee	Voting Rights	46.15	(741)	(3,663)	46.15	3,655	(7,009)
Tayside Contracts Joint Committee	Share of Business	35.30	-	(10,481)	33.20	-	(16,176)
Joint Ventures:							
Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership	Equal Partnership	50.00	-	-	50.00	(2,482)	-
Total Group Entities							
Dundee City Council (Single Entity)			(2,873)	(13,699)		1,415	(23,693)
			(24,933)	588,181		147,662	440,519
Dundee City Council (Group)			(27,806)	574,482		149,077	416,826

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Subsidiaries:

Common Good Fund and Fleming Trust

The Council administers the Common Good Fund for the former Burgh of Dundee. Whilst the Council does not have legal title over the assets of the Fund, they are legally vested in the Council and have therefore been included in the Group Accounts on the basis of applying the principle of faithful representation. Similarly, a charitable trust administered by the Council (the Fleming Trust) has also been included in the Group Accounts. The income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Common Good Fund and Fleming Trust have been consolidated as subsidiaries on a "line-by-line" basis in the Group Accounts. Separate details of the Common Good Fund are included on page 115. Separate details of the Fleming Trust are included on pages 95-96.

Dundee Energy Recycling Limited

Dundee Energy Recycling Limited (DERL) is a special purpose company, established in order to construct and operate a Waste-to-Energy Plant at Baldovie, Dundee. The project was originally developed under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). The plant was taken over from the construction contractor on 31 March 2000. On the same date, a 20 year contract commenced between the Council and DERL for the disposal of domestic refuse. The company was then financially restructured in March 2004, as part of which the Council purchased the plant from DERL and leased it back at a commercial rate.

The Council became DERL's sole shareholder on 21 October 2013 when it acquired all remaining ordinary share capital from the other shareholders. As at 31 March 2017, a loan of £3.900m (31 March 2016 £3.900m) is also in place to provide working capital and assist with cash flow. Dundee City Council has two officers as Directors on the Board of DERL (maximum number of Directors is six).

There is a divergence of accounting policy between DERL and the Group that requires to be disclosed. This relates to the lease of Property, Plant & Equipment from the Council to the company that has been treated by DERL as a finance lease and capitalised in their Balance Sheet. The Council has treated this lease as an operating lease. As a result, adjustments are required on consolidation to align the accounting policies and the treatment of these items in the Group Accounts. Firstly, depreciation totalling £0.646m has been eliminated from DERL's adjusted accounts as a depreciation charge will already have been provided for these assets in the Council's single entity accounts. Secondly, the Group's share of DERL's fixed assets has been removed, to leave a net liability of £9.838m which is included in the Group Accounts. A further adjustment is made to eliminate any specific transactions and balances held with Dundee City Council. The company has been consolidated on a 'line by line' basis. For this purpose, the unaudited Statutory Accounts for the year to 1 January 2017 were used.

Associates:

Tayside Valuation Joint Board

Tayside Valuation Joint Board was created in 1996 to take over from the local authorities in its area certain duties in relation to valuation for Rating and Council Tax. The Valuation Joint Boards (Scotland) Order 1995 provides the regulatory framework for the administration of the Board. Dundee City Council has accounted for it on a 'net equity' basis. For the purpose of consolidation and disclosure, unaudited statutory accounts to the year ended 31 March 2017 were used.

Dundee City Developments Limited

Dundee City Developments Limited (DCD) was established in 1999 as a company limited by guarantee to continue the process of economic regeneration and to maintain momentum across a range of economic development initiatives in the city. The company has been consolidated on a 'net equity' basis. For the purpose of consolidation and disclosure, unaudited statutory accounts to 30 April 2017 were used.

Leisure and Culture Dundee

Leisure and Culture Dundee (LACD) is a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO) that was established to manage the leisure and cultural facilities owned by the Council and has been in operation since 1 July 2011. The operational responsibility for Dundee Ice Arena was also transferred to LACD from 1 April 2014. The organisation has been consolidated on a "net equity" basis. For the purpose of consolidation and disclosure, unaudited accounts to the year ended 31 March 2017 were used.

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Tayside Contracts Joint Committee

Tayside Contracts is a commercially based local authority contracting organisation providing catering, cleaning, roads maintenance, vehicle maintenance and winter maintenance throughout the Tayside area of Scotland. Tayside Contracts operates under a Joint Committee comprising of elected members from Dundee, Angus and Perth & Kinross Council. Tayside Contracts is accounted for as a "associate" and has been consolidated on a "net equity" basis. For the purpose of consolidation and disclosure, unaudited accounts to the year ended 31 March 2017 were used.

Copies of the accounts for all the above organisations can be obtained from the Executive Director of Corporate Services, Dundee City Council, (e-mail: gregory.colgan@dundeecity.gov.uk). In accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, copies of audited accounts of those organisations treated as subsidiaries will also be published on the Council's website once these are available.

Joint Ventures:

Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership

The Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership was established 3 October 2015 by a formal legal partnership agreement between the two parent organisations, Dundee City Council and NHS Tayside. It is responsible for the operational management and oversight of delegated health and social care functions with effect from 1 April 2016. The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Integration Joint Board) (Scotland) Amendment (No 3) Order 2015 provides the regulatory framework for the administration of the Board. It has been accounted for on a "net equity" basis. For the purpose of consolidation and disclosure, unaudited statutory accounts to the year ended 31 March 2017 were used.

5. Non-Material Interests in Other Entities

The Council also has non-material interests in the following other entities:

Discovery Education Companies (3 no)

Discovery Education PLC, Discovery Education (Holdings) Limited and Discovery Education (Nominee) Limited were established during financial year 2006/2007 to operate the Dundee Schools PPP Project. The Council has a contract with Discovery Education PLC to carry out the projects works and services. Dundee City Council has a 1.5% shareholding in Discovery Education (Holdings) Limited. The Council owns £7,500 Ordinary B shares of £1 each. These 'B' shares have no rights to participate in the profits of the Company and no distributions of any kind, nor do they carry any voting rights at any general meeting of the company. The Council has an officer appointed as a Director on the Board of the company (total number of directors is 5). The Council also has an officer appointed as a Director on the Board of both the other companies although the Council has no shareholding (total number of directors on both other companies is 5). The Council's interest in these companies is accounted for as an investment in the single entity and group accounts.

There are two other companies the Council has an interest in but no investment. The nature of the Council's interest is such that the financial results of these companies do not require to be consolidated in the group accounts. These companies are as follows:

Replacement of Baldragon Academy – Project Delivery Company

An investment of £299,800 has been made by the Council in the Subordinated Debt of the project delivery company (Hub East Central (Baldragon) Limited), this being the maximum investment that can be made under the revised Hub DBFM structure. This debt carries an interest rate of 10% and is repayable on a semi-annual basis from 31 March 2021, with a final repayment date of 31 March 2042. This represents 10% of the total sub debt invested in Hub East Central (Baldragon) Limited ("DBFM Co"). The Council's investment is accounted for as a long term debtor in the single entity and group accounts.

The Council also holds 10 "B" Ordinary Shares in Hub East Central (Baldragon) Midco Limited ("MidCo") representing a 10% share holding. DBFM Co is a wholly owned subsidiary of MidCo.

Dundee Contemporary Arts Limited

The Dundee Contemporary Arts Limited Company was established to operate the Arts Centre in Dundee, which is owned by the Council. There is a lease agreement with the company for the occupation of the Arts Centre. The company is limited by guarantee and the members' liability is limited to a maximum amount of £1. The Council has four elected members and two officers appointed as Directors to the Board (maximum number of Directors is 20).

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Dovetail Enterprises (1993) Limited

Dovetail Enterprises Limited was established to provide training and employment for persons with disabilities. The Council provides annual grant funding to this organisation. The Council has also provided an interest free loan of £400,000 and as a result has increased its share of the Standard Security to 33% of the company's liquidated assets. As at 31 March 2017, £300,000 of this loan has been repaid to the Council. The company is limited by guarantee and the members' liability is limited to £1. The Council has four elected members appointed as Directors to the Board (total number of Directors is 14).

Design Dundee Limited

Design Dundee Limited was established to organise the development and delivery of the V&A Museum of Design Dundee (V&A Dundee). The Council are one of the founder members of the company together with Universities of Dundee and Abertay, Scottish Enterprise and Victoria & Albert Museum. The company is limited by guarantee and a registered charity. The Council has two representatives appointed as Directors to the Board (total number Directors is currently 10).

6. Related Entities Not Consolidated

Tay Road Bridge Joint Board

The Board comprises twelve elected members who are appointed by the three constituent Councils, with Dundee City Council nominating six members. Following the abolition of tolls in February 2008, the revenue and capital expenditure requirements of the Board are met directly by grants from the Scottish Government. The financial results of the Board have not been consolidated in the Council's Group Accounts on the basis that the Council does not have a financial interest or investment in the Board.

National Housing Trust Initiatives

The National Housing Trust (NHT) is a housing initiative developed by the Scottish Government, in partnership with the Scottish Futures Trust and local authorities. The aim is to deliver new homes for mid-market rent while at the same time stimulating the housing market.

a) Broughty Ferry NHT 2011 LLP

In August 2010, the Council agreed to participate in Phase 1 of the National Housing Trust Initiative, to provide properties for mid-market rent within Dundee subject to suitable bids being received. It was agreed that up to a maximum of 75 units may be considered, involving a prudential borrowing requirement of up to £6.337m. This prudential borrowing would be backed by Scottish Government guarantees. In March 2011, the Council approved a bid from Ferrier Holdings to provide 16 x 2 bedroom flats at East Links Place, Broughty Ferry. The Council would provide 65% of the funding required, with the developer retaining a 35% interest for the minimum five year period. Following the initial five year period the flats could continue to be rented, sold to sitting tenants or sold on the open market.

The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) established for this project is Broughty Ferry NHT 2011 LLP. The Council is one of the three designated members of the SPV and provided funding of £1,456,560 during the 2014/15 financial year, by way of a loan which is repayable after 6.5 years. This loan is included at par value under Long Term Debtors in the Council's Balance Sheet. The financial results of the SPV have not been consolidated in the Council's Group Accounts on the basis that the SPV is deemed to be a subsidiary of the developer and the Council does not therefore have control or exercise significant influence.

b) Wallace Craigie Works

In August 2011, the Council agreed to participate in Phase 2 of the National Housing Trust Initiative. In April 2012, the Council approved a scheme, proposed by Keiller Estates, for the development of 75 flats at Wallace Craigie Works, with the Council's funding commitment estimated at £7.175m. The number of units was subsequently increased to 99, with the Council's revised funding commitment estimated at £9.749m.

c) Candle Lane

In April 2013, the Council agreed to participate in a further round of the National Housing Trust initiative, providing up to 40 units requiring prudential borrowing of up to £2.8m. In August 2014, it was reported that this development will not be progressed under the NHT initiative.

COMMON GOOD FUND ACCOUNT

The Council administers the Common Good Fund for the former Burgh of Dundee. Common Good Funds came into existence in medieval times when the Crown gave lands to Burghs. The rents and feu-duties on these lands were to be used for the common good, which at that time was the minimal level of public service provided such as public lighting, street cleaning and repairs. Over time, as the level of public services increased, the rates system was introduced as the funding mechanism. The funds still held are to be used for purposes which promote "the general good of the inhabitants".

2015/2016 £000	<u>Income & Expenditure Account</u>	2016/2017 £000
	<u>Income</u>	
(165)	Dividends on Bonds / Shares	(164)
(165)		(164)
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
125	Other Expenditure	150
125		150
(40)	(Surplus)/Deficit for Year	(14)
2016 £000	<u>Balance Sheet as at 31 March</u>	2017 £000
	<u>Current Assets</u>	
3,374	Short Term Investments	3,572
3,374		3,572
	<u>Current Liabilities</u>	
(63)	Sundry Creditors	(5)
(63)		(5)
3,311	Net Assets	3,567
	<u>Financed By Fund Balances and Reserves</u>	
	Not Available for Use:	
18	- Available-for-sale Financial Instruments Reserve	260
18		260
	Available for Use:	
3,293	- Common Good Balance	3,307
3,311		3,567



Gregory Colgan BAcc (Hons), ACMA, CGMA
Executive Director of Corporate Services
Dundee City Council

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

1. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Included within the Short Term Investments figure of £3,567,307 are investments in Bonds to the value of £3,459,986

GLOSSARY

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

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of 12 months commencing on 1 April.

Actuarial Gains and Losses (Pensions)

Changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with previous actuarial assumptions or actuarial assumptions have changed.

Asset

An asset is categorised as either current or non-current. A current asset will be consumed or cease to have material value within the next financial year (e.g. cash and stock). A non current asset will provide benefit to the Council and to the Services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Associate

An entity in which the Council has a participating interest or over whose operating and financial policies the Council is able to exercise significant influence.

Balance Sheet

This represents the overall financial position of the Council at the end of the year. All inter-departmental balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account relates to amounts set aside from capital resources to meet past expenditure.

Capital Expenditure

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

Capital Financing

The various methods used to finance capital expenditure such as borrowing, leasing, capital receipts, capital grants and use of revenue funding.

Capital Grants Unapplied Account

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

Capital Receipt

Proceeds from the disposal of land or other non-current assets.

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Cash Flow Statement

Shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents by detailing the inflows and outflows of cash arising from revenue and capital transactions.

Common Good Fund

Presents a picture of the Council's stewardship of the assets under its control which do not form part of the core financial statements.

Community Assets

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal, such as municipal parks.

GLOSSARY

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices (IFRS).

Corporate and Democratic Core

The Corporate and Democratic Core comprises all activities, which local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities are therefore over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same service.

Council Tax Income Account

Details the gross and net income from Council Tax.

Creditor

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

Current Service Cost (Pensions)

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

Debtor

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

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

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

Depreciation

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

Discretionary Benefits (Pensions)

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

Employee Statutory Adjustment Account

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

Entity

A body corporate, partnership, trust, unincorporated association or statutory body that is delivering a service or carrying on a trade or business with or without a view to profit. It should have a separate legal personality and is legally required to prepare its own single entity accounts.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Are those events both favourable and unfavourable that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Annual Accounts are signed.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Demonstrates to council tax and rent payers how the funding available to the Council (ie government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

GLOSSARY

Fair Value

The fair value of an asset 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.

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

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

Finance Lease

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

General Fund

The General Fund encompasses all services areas (with the exception of the Council's housing stock) and is funded mainly by Government Grant and Council Tax.

Government Grants

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

Gross Expenditure

This includes all expenditure attributable to the service and activity including employee costs, expenditure relating to premises and transport, supplies and services, third party payments, support services and capital charges.

Gross Income

This includes grant income and all charges to individuals and organisations for the direct use of the Council's services.

Group Accounts

Brings together Dundee City Council and its interests in entities which would be regarded as its subsidiaries or associates or joint ventures if the local authority was subject to the Companies Act.

Heritage Asset

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

Housing Revenue Account

Reflects the statutory requirement to separately account for local authority housing provision, as defined in the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. It shows the major elements of housing revenue expenditure, and how these are met by rents, housing support grant and other income.

Impairment

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

Infrastructure Assets

Assets belonging to the council represented by highways, footpaths and bridges.

Insurance Fund

The Insurance Fund covers the main classes of insurance and is earmarked for insurance purposes.

Intangible Assets

Non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council as a result of past events.

Interest Cost (Pensions)

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

GLOSSARY

Inventories

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

Liability

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

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and unusable reserves.

National Non-Domestic Rates Pool

All Non domestic Rates collected by local authorities are remitted to the national pool and thereafter distributed to Councils by the Scottish Government.

Net Book Value

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

Non Current Assets

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

Non Distributed Costs

Costs that cannot be allocated to specific services and are, therefore, excluded from the total cost relating to Service activity in accordance with the Service Reporting code of Practice. Charges for added pension years and early retirement are examples of these costs.

Non-Domestic Rate Income Account

Details the gross and net income from Non-Domestic Rates and the net contribution to the National Non-Domestic Rate Pool.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements and Other Various Accounts

These are intended to give the reader further information which is not separately detailed in the financial statements.

Operating Lease

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

Past Service Cost (Pensions)

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

Pension Reserve

The Pension Reserve arises from the IAS 19 account disclosures for retirement benefits and recognises the council's share of actuarial gains and losses in the Tayside Pension Fund and the change in the Council's share of the Pension Fund net liability chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Pension Scheme Liabilities

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

GLOSSARY

Post Employment Benefits

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

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 or when they will arise are uncertain.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A Central Government Agency, which provides loans for one year and above to Councils at interest rates only

Rateable Value

The annual assumed rental of a non housing property, which is for national Non Domestic Rates purposes.

Related Parties

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

Remuneration

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

Repairs and Renewal Fund

The Repairs and Renewal Fund provides resources for expenditure on the Council's assets.

Reserves

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

Residual Value

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life.

Revaluation Reserve

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

Revenue Expenditure

The day-to-day running costs associated with the provision of services.

Significant Interest

The reporting authority is actively involved and is influential in the direction of an entity through its participation

Soft Loan

A loan made by the Council to another entity at an interest rate significantly below market interest rates.

Subsidiary

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

Independent auditor's report to the members of Dundee City 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, I 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 the financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements in the annual accounts of Dundee City 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 Expenditure and Funding Analysis, Council Tax Income Account, Non-Domestic Rate Income Account, Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Housing Revenue Account Movement in Reserves Statement and the Common Good Fund 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 my 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 deficit 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

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

Responsibilities of the Executive Director of Corporate Services for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the Executive Director of Corporate Services 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 Executive Director of Corporate Services determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My 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 me 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 Executive Director of Corporate Services; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

My 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 my 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 Executive Director of Corporate Services is responsible for the other information in the annual accounts. The other information comprises the information other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I 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 my audit of the financial statements in accordance with ISAs (UK&I), my 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 me in the course of performing the audit. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies I consider the implications for my report.

Report on other requirements

Opinions on other prescribed matters

I am required by the Accounts Commission to express an opinion on the following matters.

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

In my 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).

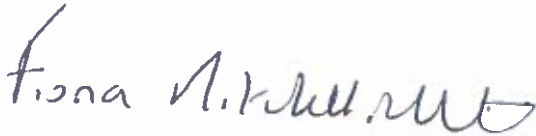
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

Matters on which I am required to report by exception

I am required by the Accounts Commission to report to you if, in my 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
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- there has been a failure to achieve a prescribed financial objective.

I have nothing to report in respect of these matters.



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29 September 2017