

**Audited
Statement of Accounts
2015/16**



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NARRATIVE REPORT BY DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE**INTRODUCTION**

The Statement of Accounts contains all the financial statements and disclosure notes required by statute. They have been prepared in accordance with 2015/16 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code), based on International Financial Reporting Standards and the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP), together with guidance notes and published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The Statement of Accounts aims to provide information so that members of the public, including electors and residents of Eastbourne, Council Members, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties can:

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

The Narrative Report (a change in requirements for 2015/16 replacing the Explanatory Foreword) provides information about Eastbourne, including the key issues affecting the Council and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the financial position at 31 March 2016 and is structured as below:

- About Eastbourne
- Governance
- Corporate Risk
- Summary of Achievements
- Financial Performance of the Council in 2015/16
- Staffing
- Future Plans
- Explanation of Financial Statements
- Further Information.

ABOUT EASTBOURNE**Our Environment**

Eastbourne is a large town in East Sussex and is a gateway to the eastern end of the South Downs National Park, with approximately 7km (over 4 miles) of outstanding coastline. For an urban borough it has significant natural environment, a high proportion of which is downland. This natural environment with its panoramic views, areas of outstanding natural beauty and sites of special scientific interest, has 485 hectares (1,200 acres) of open access land and is highly valued by our residents and visitors. Eastbourne is primarily a seaside resort with natural shelter provided by Beachy Head.

Within its built environment, Eastbourne has a wide range of parks and gardens and significant areas of historic interest, including 250 listed buildings and almost 10 per cent of the built up area protected with Conservation Area status. Eastbourne also has a range of sport and leisure facilities including: an international, high quality tennis centre developed in partnership with the Lawn Tennis Association; a number of community and borough sporting facilities; theatres; a modern art gallery; and a number of smaller venues act as centres of local memory and heritage. It has an outstanding seafront destination offering miles of unspoilt coast, with a preserved Victorian promenade, extending to a modern, high quality marina and berthing facility at Sovereign Harbour. The borough has a diverse range of restaurants, retail and hospitality accommodation adding to the visitor and community offer.

Our Community

Eastbourne has an estimated population of 101,547. Historically, it has attracted older people to come and live in the town. Compared to the county, region and nation as a whole, Eastbourne has a higher percentage of the population of pensionable age, 22.7 per cent aged over 65 years old against a national average of 16.4 per cent. However, this is changing and although Eastbourne still provides an

attractive location for retirement, the town has also experienced considerable housing and economic development that has attracted a younger age group, leading to an increasingly more balanced community. We now have 34.2 per cent of our population below the age of 30.

Eastbourne has a high proportion of people with a long-term health problem or disability at 21 per cent (8.5 per cent are between the ages of 16 and 64 years). The national average is 17.9 per cent.

We work with a range of community organisations to support development and new projects designed to improve services for local residents. This covers support for local community centres, funding through Community Grants and Rent Support Grant and general advice.

It also includes work through different partnerships such as the Community Safety Partnership, the Healthy Eastbourne Board, the Children's Services Planning Group and the Eastbourne Youth Partnership, and specific communities of interest groups such as the Disability Involvement Group, Faiths Forum, Seniors' Forum, BourneOut Group representing the LGBT community and Eastbourne Cultural Involvement Group.

We are also developing, coordinating and supporting Neighbourhood Management projects in several areas of the town in partnership with voluntary and community groups, social landlords, the Police and various other agencies. There are Neighbourhood Management projects now operating in Kingsmere, the Town Centre, Willingdon Trees, Shinewater & North Langney and Old Town. These projects link agencies with local communities to address their concerns and priorities and cover a range of issues such as community safety and environmental issues, youth activities, health improvement, learning and employment depending on the needs of each area. We are also working closely with Local Trust and other partners in Devonshire West to encourage residents and other stakeholders to get involved in the £1 million Big Local programme there.

Our Economy

It's an exciting time to live and work in Eastbourne. The ambitious regeneration and investment plans over the next five years will transform the town into a business destination ideally suited for the 21st century, creating local economic impacts for future generations.

- Developments and Investments
 - The development of Sovereign Harbour Innovation Park is a long term Council corporate priority. The Innovation Park is designed to provide companies with high quality offices to enable them to expand and generate jobs, providing an economic boost to the area. Pacific House, the first office centre on the Innovation Park, completed in 2015.
 - Planning was approved for a £85 million plan to extend the Arndale Centre. The phased development should be completed by the end of 2018 along with public realm improvements.
 - One of the most important projects currently in development and arguably the biggest scheme the Council has ever embarked on is the £44 million ambition to significantly improve the Devonshire Park complex to create a thriving and nationally important and recognised cultural and tennis destination.
 - Eastbourne Borough Council is working in partnership to redevelop the Wish Tower Restaurant site on the seafront.
 - Through strategic partnership working with the South East Local Enterprise Partnership, Eastbourne has secured a total of £40 million for integrated and sustainable transport projects.
 - Driving Devonshire Forward secured £1.8 million from the Coastal Community Fund. The award will regenerate the area by developing new leisure and business facilities, improving the public realm and promoting local artists and providing training, creating 118 jobs.
 - Eastbourne received £2 million to help the tourism industry recover from the loss of their pier in 2014.
- Skills

Eastbourne continues to improve its skills base across all qualification levels to a more comparative benchmark to East Sussex, South East and Great Britain. Furthermore, 43% of residents are now qualified to at least Level 3 (two or more A-Levels or NVQ Level 3) suggesting that the labour supply is becoming more qualified.

There are 2 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Old Town and Ratton Wards that are in the 10% least deprived in education, skills and training in England. There are also 3 SOAs in Hampden Park and Langney Wards which are in the 10% most deprived areas of education, skill and training in England.

- Income

Between 2010-2015 resident and workplace earnings have increased in Eastbourne. They are uncompetitive compared to the South East and Great Britain but according to the latest figures are more competitive than East Sussex.

- Unemployment

The local unemployment rate in Eastbourne (6.1%) is higher than in East Sussex (4.1%), the South East (4.3%) and nationally (5.3%). The rate of JSA claimants in Eastbourne (1.8%) also lies above East Sussex (1.4%) and the South East (1.0%), and the national figure (1.7%).

Data indicates high levels of worklessness (wider than unemployment and inclusive of other working benefits) in Eastbourne. The out-of-work benefit claimant rate in Eastbourne (10.9%) is higher than East Sussex (9%), the South East (6.6%) and England (9.1%).

- Employment Sectors and Occupations

Human health and social activities is the largest employment sector in Eastbourne at 24% followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at 21.2%. Both sectors have greater concentrations in Eastbourne than East Sussex, the South East and Great Britain.

Compared to the South East and Great Britain, Eastbourne has a lower proportion of individuals employed in managerial and senior officials, professional, associate professional and technical, administrative and secretarial, skilled trades and process, plant and machine occupations but a higher concentration of caring, leisure and other service, sales and customer service and elementary occupations. The proportion of high-level professionals in Eastbourne's workforce (37.8%) is lower than the South East (43.3%) and England and Wales (40.9%).

- Deprivation

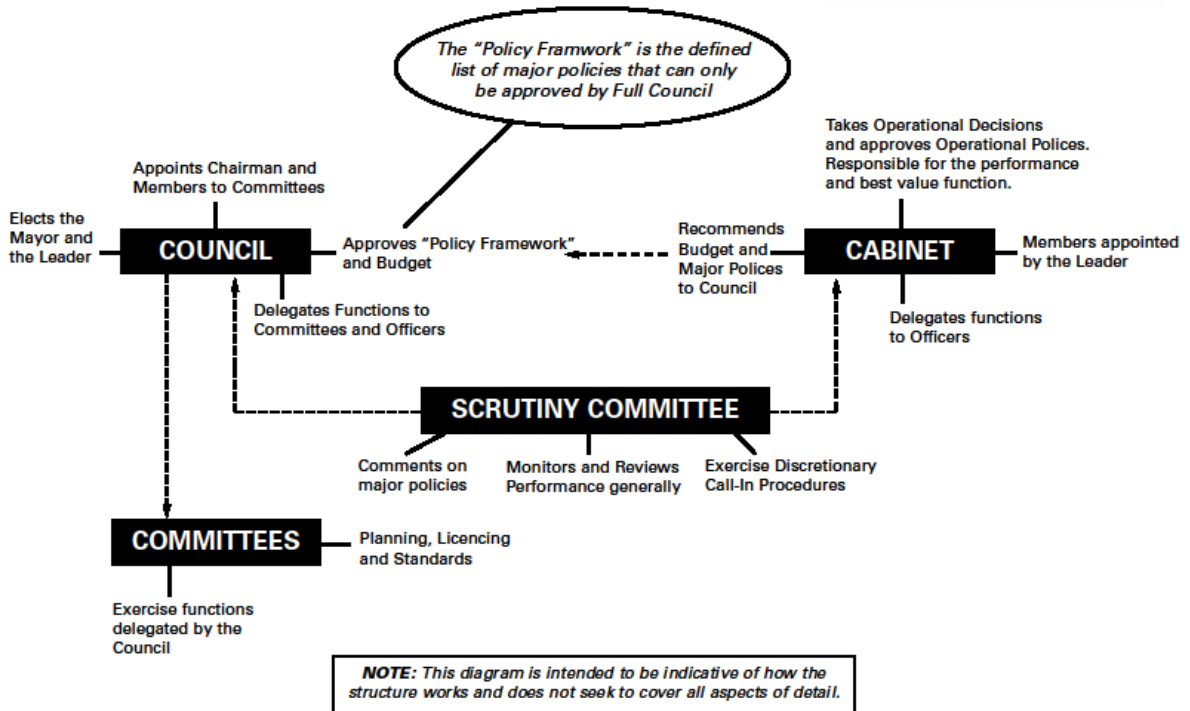
There are 2 SOA's in Eastbourne in the most 10% deprived areas in England. These are found within the Devonshire and Hampden Park.

GOVERNANCE

The council has 27 Councillors elected in 9 wards, there are 18 Liberal Democrats and 9 Conservatives members.

The Council is required to hold a written constitution under the provisions of the Local Government Act 2010. The constitution sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to the people it serves. The Council's current constitution was originally adopted in May 2002 and has been the subject of update and amendment since that time. Some of the content of the constitution is required by law and other content is for the Council itself to determine. There is also a raft of legislation which is reflected in the constitution e.g. Access to Information. The constitution also details the responsibility for functions and roles across the Council including Council, Cabinet and committees which operate with the modernised political structure below:

The Modernised Political Structure - How it Works



Council

The Full Council generally meets five times a year to consider and determine all matters referred to it for decision by the Cabinet and other Council Bodies.

Cabinet

The Cabinet is responsible for most day-to-day decisions of the Council. The Cabinet is made up of the Leader of the Council and 5 Councillors from the majority political group, the Liberal Democrats. Each member is assigned portfolios identifying areas of responsibility for which they provide a political lead at Cabinet meetings and for working in consultation with officers. The membership is as follows:

- The Leader of the Council
- The Deputy Leader and lead member for Financial Services
- The lead member for Tourism and Leisure Services
- The lead member for Direct Assistant Services
- The lead member for Core Support and Strategic Services
- The lead member for Recycling, Planning, Parks, Environmental Health and Licensing.

Scrutiny

Scrutiny Committee meets generally to review the delivery of services as a result of previous council decisions, the performance of existing policies and strategies, the submission of performance indicators and recommend appropriate courses of action to the Council or Cabinet.

The Committee is not confined to looking only at Council services. It can investigate the actions of other companies and organisations whose actions affect Eastbourne residents.

Regulatory

The following Committees are appointed by the Council and carry out specific functions given to them under delegated powers and those functions which cannot be exercised by the Cabinet.

- **Audit and Governance**

The audit functions of the committee relate to the Council's arrangements for the discharge of its powers and duties in connection with financial governance and stewardship, risk management and audit. The standards functions of the committee seek to ensure that the members, co-opted Members and officers of the Council observe high ethical standards in performing their duties. These functions include advising the Council on its codes of conduct and administering related complaints and dispensation procedures. The governance functions of the committee relate to the monitoring and operation of the Council's constitution and its review, the members' allowances scheme and other member issues including support to members and meeting their training and development needs, civic protocol and certain electoral functions. The committee will also act as a general purposes committee in relation to functions not otherwise allocated.
- **Conservation Area Advisory Group**

This group consists of four Members of the Council who are not on the pool of members for Planning Committee, plus advisors, with membership weighted to reflect political balance of the council. The group advises the Planning Committee on planning applications in conservation areas where there is a material affect on the conservation area, and on applications affecting listed buildings
- **Council Panel**

Panels may be set up on an ad hoc basis to deal with staffing matters (other than recruitment) and for the determination of an appeal against any decision made by or on behalf of the Council (a Local Choice Function). In addition two specific panels deal with the recruitment for the positions of Head of Paid Service, Statutory and Non-Statutory Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers) and to advise and make recommendations to the Council in respect of the Members' Allowances Scheme.
- **General Licensing**

There are three types of committee that deal with licensing applications and related matters:

 - Licensing Act Committee - deals with the council's functions as Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003
 - General Licensing Committee - deals with all licensing issues apart from those related to the Licensing Act 2003 and planning legislation.
 - Licensing Sub-Committees - deal with specific licence applications and related issues
- **Joint Waste Committee**

The Joint Waste Committee is made up of elected Member representatives from the Cabinets of each of the following authorities: Eastbourne Borough Council; East Sussex County Council; Hastings Borough Council; Rother District Council and Wealden District Council. These authorities have established the Joint Waste Committee with the intention of facilitating the authorities in working together to improve the quality and effectiveness of the discharge of their waste collection functions under the relevant provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The Joint Waste Committee will also facilitate the authorities to work in partnership with East Sussex County Council as the Waste Disposal Authority to maximise integration opportunities
- **Planning**

The Planning Committee is responsible for granting or refusing permission for planning developments, including enforcement of planning controls, conservation areas and listed buildings and making and regulating tree preservation orders.
- **Standards Panel**

Standards Panel consists of 3 members drawn from the membership of the Audit and Governance Committee. The purpose of the Panel is to carry out any arrangements delegated to the Panel by the Audit and Governance Committee in connection with investigating and making decisions on allegations that a member or co-opted member has failed to comply with the code of conduct.

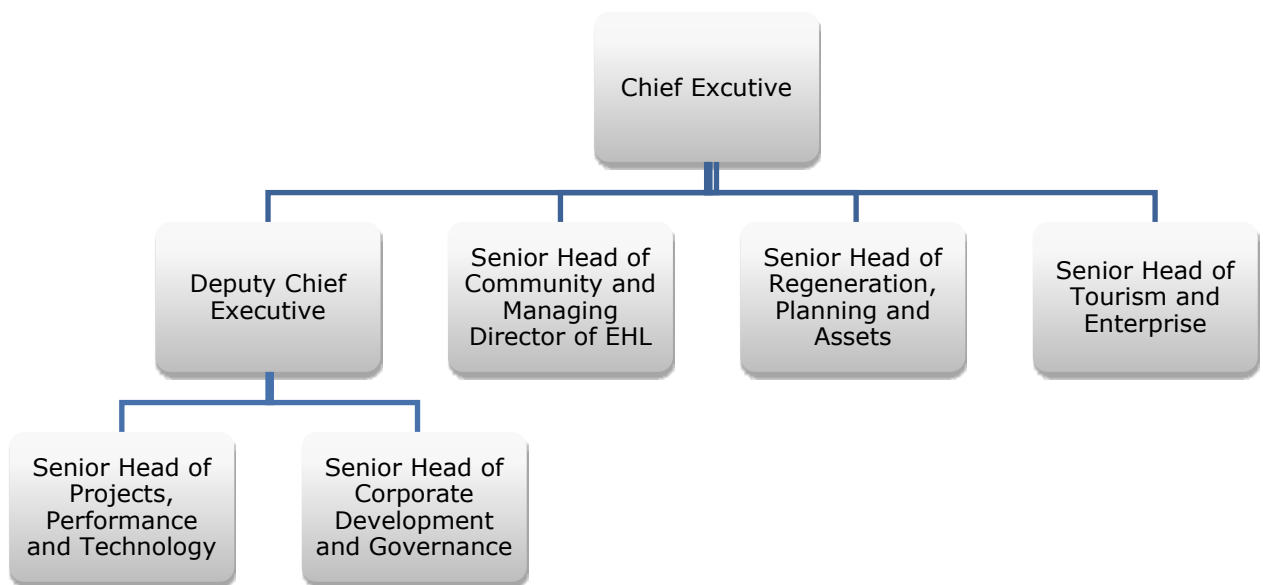
Management Structure of the Council

The Corporate Management Team (CMT) provides senior leadership and strategic direction for the council, working closely with Cabinet to deliver the council's agreed corporate plan and strategic priorities. The Chief Executive leads the Council and hold the statutory post of Head of Paid Service.

The Council also appoints a Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer, as required by law. These officers have responsibility to take action if the Council has, or is about, to break the law or if the Council is about to set an unbalanced budget.

The three Senior Heads of Service and the Deputy Chief Executive head up the four main departments, each of which have Departmental Management Teams (DMT) consisting of the key managers in those departments.

The structure of CMT is as follows:



Joint Transformation Programme (JTP)

In October 2015, Cabinet approved a strategy for the development of shared services between Lewes District Council (LDC) and Eastbourne Borough Council (EBC) based on the integration of the majority of council services.

Special meeting of both Lewes and Eastbourne Cabinets took place during May 2016 and approval was given to the JTP Business Case and Implementation Plan.

The four strategic objectives of the Programme are:

- **Protect services** - delivered to local residents while at the same time reducing costs for both councils to together save £2.8m annually
- **Greater strategic presence** - Create two stronger organisations which can operate more strategically within the region while still retaining the sovereignty of each council
- **High quality, modern services** - Meet communities and individual customers' expectations to receive high quality, modern services focused on local needs and making best use of modern technology
- **Resilient services** - Building resilience by combining skills and infrastructure across both councils

The two Councils have been sharing a Chief Executive since January 2016 and a Chief Finance Officer since April 2015. Other senior management and strategic roles will be impacted first by the JTP changes during 2016/17, to ensure clear and consistent leadership across both councils. Other posts are shared on an ad hoc basis, with an aim of full integration over the next three to four years.

CORPORATE RISK

The Council holds a Risk Management Strategy which sets out the way in which risks are to be identified, scored and recorded. This strategy is reviewed annually. Project, operational, departmental and strategic risk registers are now held on performance management software so that they can be updated regularly by managers who have complete ownership and responsibility for reviewing and updating the registers. The following Strategic Risks are reviewed by the Corporate Management team quarterly:

Title	Description	Internal Controls
No political and partnership continuity/consensus with regard to organisational objectives.	Sudden changes of political objectives at either national or local level renders the organisation, its current corporate plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy unfit for purpose.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create inclusive governance structures which rely on sound evidence for decision making. 2. Annual review of corporate plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy 3. Creating an organisational architecture through the Joint Transformation Programme (JTP) that can respond to changes in the environment.
Changes to the economic environment makes the Council economically less sustainable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic development of the town suffers. 2. Council objectives cannot be met. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Robust Medium Term Financial Strategy reviewed annually and monitored quarterly. Refreshed in line with macro-economic environment triennially. 2. Creating an organisational architecture through the JTP Programme that can respond to changes in the environment.
Unforeseen socio-economic and/or demographic shifts creating significant changes of demands and expectations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsustainable demand on services. 2. Service failure. 3. Council structure unsustainable and not fit for purpose. 4. Heightened likelihood of fraud. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grounding significant corporate decisions based on up to date, robust, evidence base. (e.g. Census; Local Futures Toolkit/data modelling; East Sussex in Figures data modelling). 2. Ensuring community and interest group engagement in policy development (e.g. Neighbourhood Management Schemes; Corporate Consultation Programme)
The employment market provides unsustainable employment base for the needs of the organisation.	Employment market unable to fulfil recruitment and retention requirements of the Council resulting in a decline in performance standards and an increase in service costs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JTP change programme to increase non-financial attractiveness of the Council to current and future staff. 2. Appropriate reward and recognition policies reviewed on a regular basis. 3. Review of organisation delivery models to better manage the blend of direct labour provision. Pursuit of mutually beneficial shared service arrangements.
Not being able to sustain a culture that supports organisational objectives and future development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decline in performance. 2. Higher turnover of staff. 3. Decline in morale. 4. Increase in absenteeism. 5. Service failure. 6. Increased possibility of fraud. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deliver a fit for purpose organisational culture through JTP change programme. 2. Continue to develop our performance management capability to ensure early intervention where service and/or cultural issues arise. 3. Continue to develop communications through ongoing interactions with staff.

Title	Description	Internal Controls
Council prevented from delivering services for a prolonged period of time.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Denial of access to property. 2. Denial of access to technology/information. 3. Denial of access to people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regularly reviewed and tested Business Continuity Plans. 2. Regularly reviewed and tested Disaster Recovery Plan. 3. JTP change programme has created a more flexible, less locationally dependent service architecture. 4. Adoption of best practice IT and Asset Management policies and procedures.
Council materially impacted by the medium to long term effects of an event under the Civil Contingencies Act.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service profile of the Council changes materially as a result of the impact of the event. 2. Cost profile of the Council changes materially as a result of the impact of the event. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing and robust risk profiling of local area (demographic and geographic). 2. Review budget and reserves in light of risk profile. 3. Working in partnership with other public bodies.
Failure to meet regulatory or legal requirements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Credibility of the Council is negatively impacted. 2. Deterioration of financial position as a result of regulatory activity/penalties. 3. Deterioration of service performance as a result of regulatory activity/penalties. 4. Increased probability of prosecutions and compensation claims as a result of inadequate management of Health and Safety duties. 5. Possibility of fraud and bribery. 6. Possibility of non-compliance with legislation such as Data Protection and Safeguarding. 7. Entering into contracts etc. without having adequate finance in place. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing, maintaining and monitoring robust governance framework for the Council. 2. Building relationships with regulatory bodies. 3. Develop our Performance Management capability to ensure early intervention where service and/or cultural issues arise. 4. Take forward the recommendations of the CIPFA Asset Management report to ensure we meet regulatory/legal requirements regarding the management of property. 5. Ensure there is full understanding of the impact of new legislation (e.g. Localism Act). 6. All managers are required to abide by the Council's procurement rules.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Corporate Plan

One of the key strategic documents that frame the actions of the Council is the Council's Corporate Plan. This is a working document that exists to help Councillors, staff and partners work together to deliver the vision for Eastbourne. It brings together key actions and performance indicators to measure progress against priority projects.

2010-2015 Corporate Plan Headline Achievements	
<p>Prosperous Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre Local Plan adopted Sovereign Harbour Innovation Park Arndale Centre and Terminus Road Improvements started Consistently strong Town Centre retail void rate Driving Devonshire Forward project Strong events provision including the 20th anniversary Airbourne, International Tennis tournaments, Olympic torch route and cycling Tour of Britain stage hosting Over 50 properties improved in "secondary shopping areas" 	<p>Quality Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solarbourne – Panels on over 280 buildings Joint Waste Contract Around 200 "Grot Spots" and difficult properties tackled since 2010 Green Flag awards for Hampden Park and Princes Park 20 QE2 protected fields protected in perpetuity Over 1,000 new allotment plots created Adoption of borough-wide cycling strategy and completion of new cycle routes Council's carbon footprint reduced by 27% since 2010
<p>Thriving Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devonshire Park redevelopment planned Neighbourhood First team established Youth Strategy delivered with YMCA Benefits processing times down from 20.3 days (2008/9) to 9.9 days (Q3 2015/16) Tennis development plan Introduction of new Sports Festival Overall reductions in crime First programme of Council House building for 20 years Local Authority mortgage assistance scheme Homeless in temporary accommodation reduced 	<p>Sustainable Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agile working Future Model Customer First Improved financial process and management Revised service planning and corporate performance management processes GoSE peer Review, iESE "Council of the Year", LGA Peer Challenge, Local Government Transformation Award and UK IT Industry Awards runner up Adopted Corporate Landlord Model for asset management

Key Performance Indicators for 2015/16

Prosperous Economy

Code & Short Name	Description	Latest Value	Last Update Info
DE_004 Town centre vacant business space	Town centre voids. Snapshot of how many vacant business premises per quarter.	8.82%	Latest result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
TL_003 Bandstand patrons	Number of annual patrons at the bandstand	36,148	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of Q2 2015/16
TL_005 Marketing campaign value for money	Cost per response - cost of placing advert / number of responses.	£0.50	2015/16 result
TL_040 Beer Festival - Tickets sold	Tickets sold at the annual Beer Festival.	4041	2015/16 result
TL_041 Number of visitors (day visitors and staying trips)	Data taken from the Cambridge Model. PI new for 2012/13.	5,007,000	2015/16 result
TL_042 Total tourist spend	Data taken from the Cambridge Model. PI new for 2012/13.	£293,066,000	2015/16 result
TL_043 Total day visitor spend	Data taken from the Cambridge Model. PI new for 2012/13.	£125,230,000	2015/16 result
TL_044 Total accommodation spend	Data taken from the Cambridge Model. PI new for 2012/13.	£167,836,000	2015/16 result

Quality Environment

Code & Short Name	Description	Latest Value	Last Update Info
DE_001a Satisfaction with street cleanliness - refuse collection	Satisfaction taken from annual Sita / Kier survey sent to 3000 residents	97%	2014/15 result
DE_001b Satisfaction with street cleanliness - street sweeping	Satisfaction taken from annual Sita / Kier survey sent to 3000 residents	86%	2014/15 result
DE_001c Satisfaction with recycling	Satisfaction taken from annual Sita / Kier survey sent to 3000 residents	95%	2014/15 result
DE_006 EBC Carbon Footprint - Buildings	Annual carbon footprint from EBC's buildings.	2187 tonnes	2014/15 result
DE_007 EBC Carbon Footprint - Vehicles	Annual carbon footprint from EBC's vehicles.	31 tonnes	2014/15 result
DE_011 Number of reported fly-tipping incidents	To see a reduction of 5%, from 2278 in 13/14 to <=2164 in 14/15. Total is the number of active and completed fly-tipping reports.	1512	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
DE_192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	(Description is from former NI 192.) The indicator measures percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. This is a key measure of local authorities' progress in moving management of household waste up the hierarchy, consistent with the Government's national strategy for waste management. The Government expects local authorities to maximise the percentage of waste reused, recycled and composted.	36.37%	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of December 2015
DE_194 Missed collections	Number of missed collections of all waste types - domestic, garden, recycling and clinical.	2,704	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of March 2016

Thriving Communities

Code & Short Name	Description	Latest Value	Last Update Info
CD_004 Local percentage of Council Tax collected in year	Local percentage of Council Tax collected in year (Annual Target)	97.05%	Latest result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
CD_006 National non-domestic rates collected	National non-domestic rates collected (Annual Target)	97.63%	Latest result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
CD_008 2014 / 15 Decent Homes Programme - reduce the number of homes that do not meet the Decent Homes target	Decent Homes Programme - reduce the number of homes that do not meet the Decent Homes target	1.859%	Latest result for 2015/16 as of Q4 2015/16

CD_051 Number of difficult problem properties remedied / brought back into use by the Difficult Property Group	Number of difficult problem properties remedied / brought back into use by the Difficult Property Group	31	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of December 2015
CD_056 Median average number of days for assistance with adaptations (Disabled Facilities Grants)	Median average number of days for assistance with adaptations (Disabled Facilities Grants)	88 days	Latest result for 2015/16 as of Q4 2015/16
CD_155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	70	Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15
CD_156 Number of households living in temporary accommodation	Number of households living in temporary accommodation	30	Latest result for 2015/16 as of Q4 2015/16
CD_181 Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events	Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events	9.3 days	Latest result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
DE_154 Net additional homes provided	Encourage a greater supply of new homes in England to address the long term housing affordability issue.	160	Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15
ECSP_002 Shoplifting rate compared to 2014/15	5% reduction from baseline year (annual target)	-20.32%	Latest result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
ECSP_004 Violent Crime in a Public Place rate compared to 2014/15	3% reduction from baseline year (annual target)	25.6%	Latest result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
ECSP_015 Ranking in our Most Similar Group (MSG) in relation to all crime	Please see guidance below for list of most similar groups.	5	Latest result for 2015/16 as of February 2016
ECSP_016 Serious Acquisitive Crime (robbery, car crime and burglary dwelling) rate compared to 2014/15	3% reduction from baseline year (annual target)	-24.68%	Latest result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
TL_017a Redoubt visitors - paying visitors	Annual visits to the Redoubt by paying visitors	14,452	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
TL_022 Junior (age <=16) participation in sport (number)	Participation at: Hampden Park Sports Centre, Cavendish Sports Centre, Shinewater Sports and Community Centre, Eastbourne Sports Park, The Sovereign Centre, Motcombe Pool and the outside pitches and hard court facilities.	322,661	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
TL_026 Total number of theatre users	Includes use outside of visiting theatre productions	235,995	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of December 2015

Sustainable Performance

Code & Short Name	Description	Latest Value	Last Update Info
CS_003 Sickness absence - average days lost per employee	Working days lost per annum.	5.26 days	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of Q4 2015/16
CS_010 Calls to 410000 answered within 30 seconds	See short name	81.56%	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
CS_011 Telephone call abandonment rate	Calls to 410000 abandoned.	3.67%	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of March 2016
CS_012a Telephone calls handled at first point of contact	Calculation of Customer First (telephone) scripts run / total number of calls to 410000.	42.39%	Cumulative result for 2015/16 as of March 2016

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE COUNCIL IN 2015-16

The Council incurs both revenue and capital expenditure during the financial year. Revenue spending is generally on items that are consumed within a year and is financed from Council Tax, Government Grants and other income. Capital expenditure is on items which have a life beyond one year and which also add value to a fixed asset (now known as non-current assets). This is financed largely by capital grants, loans and other capital contributions.

1. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

All the services provided by the Council, including council housing, are shown within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This statement shows the equivalent of the trading position of a UK listed company in accordance with IFRS requirements, and discloses a 'surplus' for 2015/16 of (£7.315m). (General Fund deficit £2.626m and HRA surplus (£9.941m)). The Movement in Reserves Statement reconciles this IFRS 'surplus' together with other reserve transfers into a net decrease in the general fund balance of £1.616m and an HRA surplus of (£0.528m).

The General Fund and Housing Revenue outturn detailed below does not reconcile with the statutory presentation of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the outturn is prepared on the basis of how the Council sets its revenue budget rather than the accounting provisions of the Code, and therefore is not presented on the same basis as the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2. General Fund

The General Fund is the main revenue fund of the Council and covers day to day expenditure and related income on all services. The Council set its Budget Requirement at £15.245m (amount to be funded by Government Grant, Council Tax and Business Rates). The Council, after taking advantage of the Government's special grant to finance the cost of a 2.5% increase in Council Tax, set a Band D Council Tax for 2015/16 of £224.19, being a zero percent increase over 2014/15.

A summary of the General Fund position is shown below in the format used for management accounting and reported to Members throughout the year:

	Original Budget £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Corporate Services	5,457	5,898	5,917	19
Community Services	6,249	6,148	5,911	(237)
Regeneration, Planning policy and Asset Management	(42)	48	(6)	(54)
Tourism & Enterprise Services	3,085	2,959	2,787	(172)
Service Expenditure	14,749	15,053	14,609	(444)
Contingencies	1,834	1,893	1,810	(83)
Net Interest and Capital Financing	(448)	(239)	-	239
Transfer to (from) Reserves	-	(57)	26	83
Net Expenditure	16,135	16,650	16,445	(205)
Transfer from General Fund Balance	(890)	(861)	(611)	250
Budget Requirement	15,245	15,789	15,834	45
Financed by				
Government Grants*	(4,720)	(5,264)	(5,215)	49
Council Taxpayers	(7,324)	(7,324)	(7,324)	-
Business Rates	(3,201)	(3,201)	(3,295)	(94)
Total Financing	(15,245)	(15,789)	(15,834)	(45)

The analysis on this table does not agree to Note 16 due to the different reporting requirements

The General Fund Revenue Budget outturn is a surplus of £205,000. When the budget was originally set in February 2015 the Council estimated it would need to make a contribution of £890,000 from the General Fund Reserve in order to balance the budget. The actual contribution was £611,000 which represents a saving of £250,000 against the revised budget.

As a result of this movement and a transfer of £1m to earmarked reserves the General Fund Balance as at 31 March 2016 was £3.3m.

The main variances between the revised budget and the actual net expenditure are detailed below:

	£'000
Savings on Street Cleansing Contract	(110)
Theatres Show Account increased income achieved	(104)
Surplus on Catering trading account	(95)
Additional income and expenditure savings on Events	(78)
Additional income and expenditures savings on Bereavement service	(74)
Savings from Tipping Away payments	(58)
Unbudgeted income from shared posts with Lewes District Council	(51)
Savings resulting from Building Control partnership	(44)
Reimbursement of legal costs re planning case	(41)
EBC Contribution to Combined Election	60
IT support for prior years not invoiced (offset by savings in past years)	98
Redundancies	109
Additional salary costs	143

2. Housing Revenue Account

The Council continues to be the major provider of rented accommodation in the borough and it transferred responsibility for the management of the housing stock to Eastbourne Homes Ltd (EHL), an arm's length management organisation, on 1 April 2005.

At 31 March 2016 there were 3,458 dwellings provided for rent. Housing Associations are the second major provider, and the Council continues its work with them in order to meet new affordable housing requirements for Eastbourne.

For 2015/16 the Housing Revenue Account net position shows an overall surplus of £528,000 for the year against an expected budgeted surplus of £296,000 resulting in a favourable variance of £232,000.

The following table compares movement in the HRA Balance from the budget to the outturn for 2015/16:

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Total Expenditure	12,774	12,682	11,783	(899)
Total Income	(15,747)	(15,759)	(15,744)	15
Net cost of Service	(2,973)	(3,077)	(3,961)	(884)
Capital Financing less interest receivable	1,893	1,893	1,856	(37)
Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	784	784	1,577	793
Housing Revenue Account Surplus	(296)	(400)	(528)	(128)
Opening Balance 1 April 2015	(3,116)	(3,150)	(3,150)	-
Closing Balance 31 March 2016	(3,412)	(3,549)	(3,678)	(128)

The analysis on this table does not agree to HRA Statutory accounts due to the different reporting requirements, however the surplus does reconcile to the movement on the HRA statement

The main variances between the revised budget and the actual net expenditure are detailed below:

	£'000
Interest earnings	(38)
Rates on Void Dwellings	(36)
Insurance	(25)

Also depreciation charged to the HRA is transferred the Major Repairs Reserves to fund the cost of major works capital expenditure, as the actual calculated cost of depreciation produced was lower than the budget by £793,000, this was transferred to the Housing Regeneration and Investment Reserve to support capital expenditure over the life of the HRA 30 year business plan.

3. Collection Fund

The Council has, by law, to maintain a specific account called the Collection Fund which records all income from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates and its distribution to the major precepting authorities, being Central Government, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Police, East Sussex Fire Authority and Eastbourne Borough Council.

The overall Collection Fund is showing a deficit of £205,000 (Council tax (£1.403m) and Business Rates (£1.608m) as at 31 March 2016 (compared to a deficit of £1.3m as at 31 March 2015). This change in the balance is as a result of the partial recovery of the deficit from major preceptors during 2015/16 offset by an increase in the provision required for business rate appeals as the valuation office settles outstanding appeals.

Collection Fund surpluses or deficits declared by the billing authority in relation to Council Tax are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year. The January 2016 forecast surplus for the Council Tax element of the fund of £1.59m will be distributed to precepting bodies pro rata to their Band D Council Tax during 2016/17 leaving a balance of £44,187 to be distributed in 2017/18. This Council's share as at 31 March 2016 was £189,784.

The forecast deficit for the Business Rate element of the fund was £1.7m, which will be collected from preceptors in proportion to their share of the business rate income during 2016/17 leaving a balance of £102,000 to be distributed in 2017/18. This Council's share as at 31 March 2016 was £643,792

In 2014/15, the local government finance regime was revised with the introduction of the retained business rates scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses in the area. It does however, also increase the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility of the Business Rates Tax Base.

From 1 April 2015, the Council has participated in, the East Sussex Business Rates Pool along with East Sussex County Council (ESCC), East Sussex Fire Authority (ESFA), Hastings Borough Council, Lewes District Council, Rother District Council and Wealden District Council. Pooling the business rates income from growth across a wider and economically coherent area ensures that all the authorities in the Pool can benefit from economic growth across the whole area. Additionally, there is a financial benefit for each participating authority arising from the fact that the levy rate for the Pool as a whole is lower than the levy rates that would have applied to each authority individually. The total financial benefit achieved in 2015/16 was £1.586 million which is distributable to the Pool members on the basis of 40% to ESCC, 10% to ESFA and the remaining 50% shared by the billing authorities in proportion to the growth achieved in their areas. This Council's share of this gain is £0.144m. Further detail is provided in Note 4 to the Collection Fund.

4. Capital Spending

The Council's capital spending in the year was £18.0m compared with a revised budget of £19.9m. Capital expenditure has been financed as follows:

	£000
Capital Receipts	1,780
Other Contributions	1,065
Earmarked Reserves	1,186
Government Grants & Contributions	2,490
Major Repairs Reserve	3,418
Revenue Financing	12
Financed from borrowing	8,083
Total	18,034

The main items of capital expenditure are set out below:

	Budget	Actual	Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Council Dwelling Improvements & building	9,369	7,146	(2,223)
Asset Improvements	4,444	5,048	604
Loan to Housing Investment Company	1,560	1,560	0
Sovereign Harbour Innovation Mall	1,400	1,400	0
Future Model & IT	1,202	952	(250)
Grants to Provide Disabled Facilities & Private Sector Renewal Grants	800	531	(269)
Playground & Sports Facilities Improvements	400	503	103
Beach Management	181	492	311
Solar Panel Installations	196	233	37
Other Schemes	340	169	(171)
Total Capital Expenditure	19,892	18,034	(1,858)

The Council continues to invest in assets to support the local community and economy. The most significant planned capital schemes are:

- Improvements to the Council's housing stock;
- Economic regeneration;
- Asset improvements.

5. Pensions

The Council's liability for future pension payments has decreased from £39.6m to £33.7m. This was mainly as a result of an increase in the net discount rate from 3.1% to 3.4%; the positive impact has been partly offset by the lower asset return achieved. The Defined Benefit Obligations have decreased by £6.9m from £135.3m to £128.4m and the net asset value has decreased by £1m from £95.7m to £94.7m. It is important to realise that this accounting change does not trigger an immediate change in contribution rates, as these are assessed with a longer term view of liabilities and of investment performance.

6. Treasury Management

The Council's external loan debt at 31 March 2016, comprising long and short-term borrowing, stood at £52.3m. This is made up of £46.0m repayable in more than one year and £6.3m repayable in less than one year. This is a net increase of £4.0m over the previous year, mainly as a result of additional borrowing.

No short-term investments were held at 31 March 2016 compared with none in the previous year. The Council held cash balances as at 31 March 2016 of £2.0m, which includes call deposit accounts and investments with maturity of up to one month, compared to £6.1m as at 31 March 2015. The decrease in cash balances was mainly due to the use of internal balances and delaying borrowing to avoid the cost of carrying and in anticipation of interest rates falling further as part of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

STAFFING

A summary of the Council's staffing is shown in the table below:

Employees	2015/16
Total number of current permanent full and part time employees	356
Total number of current temporary/fixed term employees	20
Total Number of Employees	376
Total number of employees expressed as full time equivalents	345.5

Posts	2015/16
Total number of permanent full and part time posts	375
Total number of temporary/fixed term posts	26
Total number of posts	401
Total number of posts expressed as full time equivalents	359

Staff turnover was 18.5% in 2015/16. During this period the organisation went through a major restructuring exercise and 7.25% of this turnover represents those leaving as part of the restructure.

Sickness absence for 2015/16:

No. of Hours Lost	No. of Days Lost	Average No. of Days Lost per employee
13227.94	1787.56	5.26

FUTURE PLANS

- **Medium Term Financial Plan**

The Council's spending plans continue to be linked to residents' priorities and the Government's national priorities for all local authorities. The 2016/17 budget has been set against an improving economic background. The Council's medium term financial strategy sets out its spending plans for the period 2016/17 to 2019/20. In common with other local authorities a reduction in funding received from Central Government each year has been built in to future spending plans. The Council continues to set a balanced budget without the need to draw from reserves to support recurring expenditure and maintain reserves at a level above the minimum recommended level (£2m)

The Council's philosophy is to maintain and enhance services to the public whilst meeting the financial challenge through efficiencies and income generation.

The Plan is supported by the Council's Sustainable Service Delivery Strategy (SSDS) which contains the methodology and monitors progress against financial targets primarily in the Joint Transformation Programme which is co-designed with Lewes District Council.

The Council needs to make recurring savings of approximately £3m by 2019/20 as a result of:

Inflation and unavoidable costs - £1m
Reductions in Government support £2m

The Savings are categorised in the strategy as:

New income streams £1m
JTP - £1.2m
Procurement £0.5m
Other £0.3m

There is a programme of service a financial planning which is based on a three year rolling cycle.

• Capital Programme

The Capital Programme has been framed to deliver significant investment in infrastructure in the future. It is funded by Capital Receipts, Grants and Contributions, Reserves and Borrowing.

The Council has a policy of only using borrowing for schemes that are invest to save and can generate enough savings or additional income to service the financing costs. In addition to schemes that qualify for borrowing the Council has a further £0.4m of capital resources to apply to the programme.

The Capital Programme for 2016/17 to 2020/21 is as follows:

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
HRA	9,369	8,629	4,164	4,206	3,820	3,879
Community Services	1,403	8,504	4,409	300	300	300
Tourism & Leisure	394	770	20	-	-	-
Corporate Services	4,502	8,358	2,555	255	255	255
Asset Management	3,770	6,743	18,306	17,377	3,494	821
Pier Grant & Coastal Communities Grant	455	2,517	-	-	-	-
Total Programme	19,893	35,521	29,454	22,138	7,869	5,255
Financed By:-						
Capital Receipts HRA	2,593	1,608	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts GF	1,114	5,970	10,879	10,301	1,971	368
Grants & Contributions	2,003	11,965	6,709	300	300	300
Major Repairs Reserve	4,212	4,113	4,164	4,206	3,820	3,879
Revenue Contribution to Capital	507	687	-	-	-	-
Reserves	1,113	20	-	-	-	-
Section 106						
Contributions	89	856	-	-	-	-
GF Borrowing	7,111	7,939	7,702	7,331	1,778	708
HRA Borrowing	1,150	2,363	-	-	-	-
Total Financing	19,892	35,521	29,454	22,138	7,869	5,255

• Prosperous Economy

Priority Vision:

By 2020:

- Eastbourne will be a nationally recognised outstanding seaside destination and the gateway to the South Downs National Park

- Our transformed and accessible Town Centre will provide an enhanced retail and leisure offer for residents and visitors, with high quality public spaces, attracting new investment and enabling the Town Centre to compete with neighbouring shopping destinations
- Eastbourne residents will have a wide range of skills and opportunities to help make the town attractive to employers and new businesses
- Eastbourne will have an exciting and wide range of cultural activities combining opportunities for learning, participation and shared experiences for residents and tourists
- A wide programme of events and activities will encourage opportunities for partnership and investment in the cultural economy and growth of Eastbourne as a marketable destination
- Eastbourne will have innovative conference facilities that will attract profitable conferences to the town
- The Sovereign Harbour Innovation Park will be a commercial hub of high quality, contemporary business premises
- Eastbourne will be a home of tennis, both as a destination for watching and as a town for playing
- The Town will have capitalised on the Eastbourne and South Wealden area to increase investment in highways infrastructure.

Corporate Actions

Title	Description	Desired Outcome
Vibrant Events Programme	All year round events programme that attracts visitors to Eastbourne.	Economic benefits from visitors staying and spending money in Eastbourne. The events programme to act as a key hook to gain additional visitors.
Increase number of conference delegates	Attract shorter staying but higher yield business tourism.	Economic benefit from conference delegates staying and spending money in Eastbourne.
New Museum	A purpose built museum on the site of the Pavilion which will house the "Story of Eastbourne" with a café, shop and outreach facilities.	Increase time spent by visitors in the museum, spend and overall visitor numbers.
Refurbish the Redoubt	Improvements to the Redoubt Fortress to develop its profile as a visitor attraction without the museum.	Increased visitor numbers, spend and satisfaction levels at the Redoubt.
Seafront/Tourism Strategy	Update the Seafront Strategy utilising all of the feedback received through the Seafront Plan consultation. Utilise the research achieved through the destination profiling to shape priorities for the destination.	Eastbourne retains its share of the visitor markets.
Extension to the Arndale Shopping Centre	£85m scheme to provide 22 new retail units, 7 restaurants and a 9 screen cinema.	An enhanced retail and leisure offer for residents and visitors enabling the Town Centre to compete with neighbouring shopping destinations and associated increased spend and attracting new retailers and investment in the Town Centre. Local employment opportunities in both the construction and operation phases of development - the development will deliver 700FTE jobs in addition to construction jobs. A modern and attractive development with better designed, larger retail units.
Devonshire Park Redevelopment	£44m investment to establish Devonshire Park as a premier conference and cultural destination to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New welcome building 	Creation of new jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 114 new local construction jobs as a result of the £40 million capital expenditure • 169 FTE additional jobs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of Congress, Winter Garden and Devonshire Park theatres Improved accessibility Improving tennis facilities New conference/exhibition space and café facilities/break out rooms Public realm improvement 	<p>supported in Eastbourne as a result of the additional visitor spending</p> <p>Additional visitor spend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projected visitor spend from visitors is £13,419,183 per annum (excluding consequential effects and across the whole economy)
Wish Tower Restaurant	Deliver a flagship restaurant	A new destination to improve the evening economy and a landmark building design in a unique location.
Sovereign Harbour Innovation Park (SHIP)	New contemporary business premises at Sovereign Harbour Innovation Park	High quality, flexible contemporary business space and new commercial hub in a prestigious location and positive effects on employment, business start-ups and wage levels.
Marketing - EB Now (Pier grant project)	30 hotels and other locations to be supplied with onscreen live information about events in Eastbourne, shopping opportunities and discounts.	Increased attendance at events from visitors and increased awareness of and spend at local shops, restaurants and leisure facilities.

• Quality Environment

Priority Vision:

By 2020:

- Eastbourne will have a high quality built and natural environment which highlights the cultural heritage and tourist offer of the Borough, surpassing other UK towns of a similar size
- We will have transformed the sites that are currently not used efficiently in our town centre
- Our public spaces will be distinctive, high quality, well maintained and create a sense of belonging
- Our open space will increase in quantity and quality, enabling the community to come together and enjoy its public spaces in a safe and secure way
- We will be moving towards becoming a low carbon town with a wide range of locally derived environmentally friendly initiatives, working with the Community Environment Partnership for Eastbourne
- The quantity of domestic waste will have significantly declined supported by a wide range of materials for recycling, and reducing waste
- Eastbourne will have a range of transport options including improved public transport, cycling and walking initiatives
- We will continue to develop the seafront and coastal links as a unique and outstanding natural resource for the community and tourists, in a way that ensures development enhances our cultural heritage and is beneficial to the environment

Corporate Actions

Title	Description	Desired Outcome
Joint venture for Energy and Sustainability	Set up a joint venture between Eastbourne and Lewes Council and a private sector organisation to deliver local energy and sustainability ambitions for the next 20 – 30 years.	Deliver sustainability ambitions i.e. local energy and local food.
Park improvements (Green Flags and signage re-branding)	Hampden Park - Improvements to the main entrances and to the path network in Ham Shaw woods as recommended through the published Hampden Park Green Flag Management Plan.	To clearly define that vehicles are entering a park and retain the Green Flag for Hampden Park as an externally accredited quality award for green space.

	Old Town Rec - Improvements to the main entrances, tree planting and pollinating/biodiversity improvements.	Creation of a "welcoming" recreation ground with vistas throughout and to retain the Green Flag as an externally accredited quality award for Green Space.
	Manor Gardens - The Green Flag Award for this area will externally validate the Corporate "Quality Environment" objective. This green space has a strong and supportive Friends of Manor Gardens and Gildredge Park and will be the strongest contender to be successful in securing the award.	To increase the number of open spaces within Eastbourne successfully achieving Green Flag status and provide quality areas for local residents and visitors to enjoy
	Create and "roll-out" standard, future proof signage throughout the parks and open spaces of Eastbourne.	Improved awareness and access to local parks and open spaces and continued success of the Green Flag Award.
Allotments improvements	Provide 2 new toilets within Manor Gardens and Marchants Field allotments and remove chain-link to install new, secure weldmesh fencing in Priory Road allotments.	To maintain reasonable security and welfare facilities for the tenants of the Council's allotments.
Town Centre Improvements	Significant improvements to the pedestrian environment in Terminus Road and Cornfield Road to be delivered alongside the extension to the Arndale Centre	Better quality of open spaces within the town centre improving the shopping and leisure experience for residents and visitors
Eastbourne Park Initiatives	Delivery of priority initiatives identified in the Eastbourne Park Supplementary Planning Document	Conservation and enhancement of the existing environmental, ecological and archaeological characteristics of Eastbourne Park for future generations Sensitive management of the area to provide appropriate leisure and recreational uses to enhance the social and economic wellbeing of the local community and to attract more visitors to Eastbourne
Enhancement of Open Downland	To invest in a range of initiatives and improvements to the Open Downland to improve accessibility and enhance Eastbourne as the gateway to the South Down National Park	To ensure the Open Downlands is accessible to all and to provide key improvements for the benefits of residents and visitors in line with the adopted Downland Management Plan.
Eastbourne Cycling and Walking Strategy	Work with East Sussex County Council to deliver an integrated Cycling and Walking Strategy for the town.	Enhanced provision for cycling and walking, improved accessibility and improved satisfaction with the local area.

- **Thriving Communities**

Priority Vision:

By 2020:

- Eastbourne will have some of the lowest levels of crime in the South East and, as a result, our communities will feel safe
- Families and young people will be supported and have access to a wide range of activities and facilities to help them reach their full potential
- Our communities will have the resources they need to achieve high levels of volunteering and involvement in managing our neighbourhoods
- The housing market in Eastbourne will provide a wide range of quality homes including affordable housing for those in need

- Our communities will be active in developing priorities for: tourism, culture and sport including being involved in managing sports, leisure, creative and artistic activities; events and festivals; ensuring greater participation and opportunities to share and enjoy the widespread cultural provision in the Borough

Corporate Actions

Title	Description	Desired Outcome
Active Eastbourne Strategy	Undertake a study of all the activities that take place across Eastbourne and understand what the trends and gaps are.	A strategy that will be used to shape the services and act as a potential tool to apply for funding/grants to improve health and quality of life of local residents.
Welfare Reform	To support those vulnerable residents affected by the government's Welfare Reform programme.	Residents are able to access and retain good quality accommodation and are able to meet their Council Tax liabilities.
Community Facilities	Supporting development and management of community buildings.	Sustainable development and management of facilities for community activities such as community centres, community library and Town Hall leading to improved community engagement and satisfaction with local area.
Young People	Supporting services to children and families through funding, partnership and networks.	A wide range of activities and opportunities for young people, improving levels of engagement and satisfaction.
Sovereign Harbour Community Centre	£1.6m scheme to provide a new contemporary community centre at Sovereign Harbour.	Improved facilities for residents and increased satisfaction with local area.
Shinewater Skate Park	Upgrade existing dated, modular jumps to a bespoke, specialist design/constructed concrete skate park.	Increased use and satisfaction with facilities and engagement with young people.
Improving local parks and playgrounds	Update play area within Seaside Rec and add new all-weather paths to Seaside Rec and Tugwell Park.	Improved play facilities, accessibility, use and satisfaction with local parks and playgrounds.
Tennis Development programme	Maximise use of the tennis courts across Eastbourne through a partnership operator. Introduce the Clubspark technology which provides data around court usage and profile of tennis players.	Development of "grass roots" tennis players and increased number of people playing tennis.
Customer Access Improvement (Go Digital)	A programme of interventions to encourage take-up of online services.	Reduction in demand through face to face and telephone channels.
Develop enhanced Housing Solutions service	A new service to help people gain the most appropriate accommodation to support a healthy and independent life.	Improve accommodation to allow people to remain independent longer. Reduce cost to the public purse. Reduce unnecessary hospital admissions and bed blocking.
Eastbourne Community Safety Partnership	Support the work of Eastbourne Community Safety Partnership.	Reduced levels and perception of crime and anti-social behaviour in the town and improved satisfaction with the area as a safe place to live.

- **Sustainable Performance**

Priority Vision:

By 2020 Eastbourne Borough Council will:

- have developed a reputation in the South East Region for service excellence and innovation
- be recognised by its residents as being more customer driven and outcome focussed, delivering the services and standards that residents need most
- be acknowledged by its staff as an excellent employer providing real professional development opportunities
- benefit from a sustainable asset base contributing effectively to the delivery of public services
- be a valued service delivery partner to a variety of organisations across the public, private and voluntary sectors
- be a high performing local authority evidenced by sustained improvement against regulatory frameworks and inspection regimes

Corporate Actions

Title	Description	Desired Outcome
Improved Asset Management processes – “Corporate Landlord”	A comprehensive restructuring of property budgets and staff to ensure central control and prioritisation, combined with an asset challenge programme to ensure non-operational assets deliver a good yield or are disposed of.	A sustainable and well maintained asset base strengthening the financial management of the authority.
Customer Access Improvement (Go Digital)	A programme of interventions to encourage take-up of online services.	Reduction in demand through face to face and telephone channels.
Joint Transformation Programme	A major programme to integrate the Eastbourne Borough Council and Lewes District Council workforces, and transform the service delivery model for both organisations.	Protect services whilst delivering £2.7m savings. Create a greater strategic presence in the region. Deliver high quality, modern services. Build greater resilience across the councils.

EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Accounts comprises:

A Statement of Responsibilities - This statement defines the roles and responsibilities for preparing the accounts.

Independent Auditor's Report

The Core Accounting Statements:

- **Movement in Reserves Statement** - this statement shows the movements in the year of the different reserves held by the Council. It also provides the interaction of the economic costs and legislation and their impact on changes in the Council's reserves, showing the true cost of the provision of Council services funded by Council Tax payers.
- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** - this statement sets out 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.
- **Balance Sheet** - this statement sets out the overall financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2016. It shows the balances and reserves at the Council's disposal, its long-term indebtedness and incorporates the values of all assets and liabilities.
- **Cash Flow Statement** - this statement summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes for the financial year. 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.
- **Notes to the accounting statements** - required to provide more detail, in line with accounting and statutory requirements. The statement of accounting policies, which describe the underlying accounting policies and concepts used in producing the figures in the accounts, are included here.

The Supplementary Single Entry Financial Statements:

- **Housing Revenue Account** - this account reflects the statutory obligation to account separately for council housing provision. It shows the main elements of housing revenue expenditure - maintenance, administration and capital financing costs and how these are met by rents and other income.
- **Collection Fund** - this account reflects the statutory requirement to maintain a separate record of transactions in relation to Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax, and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed to local authorities and the Government.

Group Accounts - These accounts show the material interests that the Council has in its subsidiary companies. The group accounts are structured in line with the Council's core accounting statements, and are accompanied by notes in the same way.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Summary financial information is published annually on the Council's website (www.eastbourne.gov.uk). Further information on any of the financial statements may be obtained from the Deputy Chief Executive, 1 Grove Road, Eastbourne, BN21 4TW.

Alan Osborne
Deputy Chief Executive
Statutory Section 151 Officer

ADOPTION OF THE ACCOUNTS

In accordance with Accounts and Audit Regulations the Chair of the meeting adopting the Statement of Accounts must sign and date the statement in order to confirm that the adoption process has been completed.

The Statement of Accounts for 2015/16 have been approved at the meeting of the Audit and Governance Committee held on 21st September 2016.

Signed

Councillor Colin Swansborough
Chair, Audit and Governance Committee

Date 21 September 2016

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**The Council's Responsibilities****The Council is required to:**

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Deputy Chief Executive;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Deputy Chief Executive's Responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Deputy Chief Executive:

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

The Deputy Chief Executive has also:

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

Certificate of the Deputy Chief Executive

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents the true and fair financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2016 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Alan Osborne
Deputy Chief Executive
Statutory Section 151 Officer

Date September 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EASTBOURNE BOROUGH COUNCIL

To follow

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund	HRA Balance	Earmarked Reserves (note 15)	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts	Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (note 29)	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2014	(4,687)	(2,704)	(5,841)	(306)	(5,009)	(4,200)	(22,747)	(137,592)	(160,339)
Movement in Reserves 2014/15									
Surplus on provision of services (accounting basis)	(1,027)	(6,090)	-	-	-	-	(7,117)	-	(7,117)
Revaluation gains on non-current assets added to the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,140	2,140
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(1,027)	(6,090)	-	-	-	-	(7,117)	2,136	(4,981)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7)	416	5,533	-	306	(480)	(1,327)	4,448	(4,448)	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(611)	(557)	-	306	(480)	(1,327)	(2,669)	(2,312)	(4,981)
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (note 15)	399	111	(510)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(212)	(446)	(510)	306	(480)	(1,327)	(2,669)	(2,312)	(4,981)
Balance at 31 March 2015 carried forward	(4,899)	(3,150)	(6,351)	-	(5,489)	(5,527)	(25,416)	(139,904)	(165,320)

	General Fund	HRA Balance	Earmarked Reserves (note 15)	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts	Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (note 29)	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2015 brought forward	(4,899)	(3,150)	(6,351)	-	(5,489)	(5,527)	(25,416)	(139,904)	(165,320)
Movement in Reserves 2015/16									
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	2,626	(9,941)	-	-	-	-	(7,315)	-	(7,315)
Revaluation gains on non-current assets added to the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(645)	(645)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,163)	(7,163)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	2,626	(9,941)	-	-	-	-	(7,315)	(7,808)	(15,123)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 7)	(2,042)	8,496	-	-	(561)	1,244	7,137	(7,137)	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	584	(1,445)	-	-	(561)	1,244	(178)	(14,945)	(15,123)
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves (note 15)	1,032	917	(1,949)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	1,616	(528)	(1,949)	-	(561)	1,244	(178)	(14,945)	(15,123)
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(3,283)	(3,678)	(8,300)	-	(6,050)	(4,283)	(25,594)	(154,849)	(180,447)

This statement shows the movements in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into "usable reserves" (those that can be used immediately to fund expenditure or to reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The purpose of individual reserves is set out in Note 2.19, and more details are given for earmarked and unusable reserves in Notes 15 and 29 respectively. The line entitled "Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services (accounting basis)" shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the amounts required by statute to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwelling rent setting purposes. The line entitled "Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves" shows the statutory General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account balance before any discretionary transfers to or from Earmarked Reserves undertaken by the Council.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2014/15			Note	2015/16			
Exp.	Income	Net		Exp.	Income	Net	
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	
2,955	(962)	1,993	Central Services to the Public	2,965	(1,047)	1,918	
17,023	(9,627)	7,396	Cultural and Related Services	16,674	(9,861)	6,813	
7,632	(3,302)	4,330	Environmental & Regulatory Services	8,218	(3,406)	4,812	
2,128	(535)	1,593	Planning Services	2,051	(581)	1,470	
393	(527)	(134)	Highways and Transport Services	413	(548)	(135)	
2,485	(15,908)	(13,423)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	1,756	(16,069)	(14,313)	
54,911	(53,357)	1,554	Other Housing Services	55,191	(53,184)	2,007	
1,911	(128)	1,783	Corporate and Democratic core	2,059	(180)	1,879	
734	(340)	394	Non Distributed Costs	551	(6)	545	
90,172	(84,686)	5,486	Cost of Services	89,878	(84,882)	4,996	
193	-	193	Levy Payable	216	-	216	
250	-	250	Payments to housing capital receipts pool	286	-	286	
5,276	-	5,276	Losses on sale and de-recognition of non-current assets	2,885	-	2,885	
5,719	-	5,719	Other Operating Expenditure	3,387	-	3,387	
2,253	-	2,253	Interest payable & similar charges	23	2,166	-	2,166
1,481	-	1,481	Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability	30	1,227	-	1,227
-	(207)	(207)	Interest receivable	23	-	(239)	(239)
-	(559)	(559)	Investment Properties	-	(515)	(515)	
1,386	(1,364)	22	Trading Operations	1,434	(1,518)	(84)	
5,120	(2,130)	2,990	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	4,827	(2,272)	2,555	
-	(11,439)	(11,439)	Non-ringfenced grants and contributions	14	-	(7,434)	(7,434)
-	(7,259)	(7,259)	Council Tax income	-	(7,452)	(7,452)	
10,326	(12,940)	(2,614)	Non Domestic Rates Income and Expenditure	10,089	(13,456)	(3,367)	
10,326	(31,638)	(21,312)	Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure	10,089	(28,342)	(18,253)	
		(7,117)	Surplus on Provision of Services			(7,315)	
		(4)	Surplus of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets	29		(645)	
		2,140	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	30		(7,163)	
		2,136	Other Comprehensive I & E			(7,808)	
		(4,981)	Total Comprehensive I & E			(15,123)	

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. Councils raise taxation in order to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, and this definition of expenditure may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2015		Notes	31 March 2016	
£000			£000	£000
226,046	Property, Plant & Equipment	18	238,382	
13,114	Heritage Assets	19	13,114	
2,076	Investment Property	20	2,148	
3,777	Intangible Assets	21	4,096	
238	Long Term Investments	23	238	
3,297	Long Term Debtors	25	6,375	
248,548	Long Term Assets			264,353
145	Inventories		127	
10,472	Short Term Debtors	25	11,121	
6,112	Cash and Cash Equivalents	31	1,953	
16,729	Current Assets			13,201
(2,282)	Short Term Borrowing	23	(6,307)	
(9,276)	Short Term Creditors	26	(8,823)	
(418)	Short Term Provisions	27	(580)	
(602)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	14	(391)	
(12,578)	Current Liabilities			(16,101)
(1,747)	Long Term Creditors	26	(1,293)	
(46,050)	Long Term Borrowing	23	(46,050)	
(39,582)	Other Long Term Liabilities	30	(33,667)	
(87,379)	Long Term Liabilities			(81,010)
165,320	NET ASSETS			180,443
(25,416)	Usable Reserves	28	(25,594)	
(139,904)	Unusable Reserves	29	(154,893)	
(165,320)	TOTAL RESERVES			(180,443)

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The Council's net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves that it holds. Reserves are reported in two categories: usable and unusable. Usable reserves are those that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to keep a prudent level of reserves and to any statutory limits on their use, such as the Capital Receipts Reserve only being used to fund capital expenditure or to repay debt. Unusable reserves are those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves to hold unrealised gains and losses (such as the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the asset was sold, and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the section in the Movement in Reserves Statement labelled "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation."

Alan Osborne
Deputy Chief Executive

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	£000
(9,776)	Taxation	(10,959)	
(58,479)	Government grants	(54,603)	
(5,556)	Housing rents	(5,768)	
(11,376)	Goods sold and services rendered	(12,322)	
(88)	Interest received	(239)	
(9,161)	Other receipts	(9,870)	
(94,436)	Cash inflows from operating activities		(93,761)
10,723	Employees	11,118	
42,171	Housing Benefit paid	42,175	
245	Capital Receipts Pool	277	
26,454	Payments for goods and services	26,996	
2,255	Interest paid	2,163	
4,657	Other operating costs	9,123	
86,505	Cash outflows from operating activities		91,852
(7,931)	Net Cash Flows from operating activities		(1,909)
17,710	Purchase property, plant & equipment, Investment property and intangible assets	15,631	
2,000	Purchase of short and long term investments	1,000	
(2,713)	Sales of property, plant & equipment, Investment property and intangible assets	(2,627)	
(2,100)	Sale of short and long term investments	(1,000)	
(3,881)	Other investing receipts	(2,298)	
11,016	Net cash outflows from investing activities		10,706
(15,000)	Cash receipts of borrowing	(6,000)	
8,163	Repayments of borrowing	1,978	
(1,235)	Other financing activities	(616)	
(8,072)	Net cash inflows from financing activities		(4,638)
(4,987)	Net (increase) / decrease in cash and cash equivalents		4,159
1,125	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		6,112
6,112	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 31)		1,953

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in the Council's cash and cash equivalents during the financial year. 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 Council's operations are funded from taxation and grant income or from the recipients of the Council's services. Investing activities represent the amount 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS**1. CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND TO PREVIOUS YEAR'S FIGURES**

There have been no changes to accounting policies requiring amendment to previous year's figures.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2.1 General Principles**

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2015/16 financial year and its position at the end of 31 March 2016. It has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16, which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2015/16. The accounting convention adopted is historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. They are prepared on a going concern basis.

2.2 Accruals of Expenditure and Income

We account for activity in the year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- Fees, charges and rents due from customers are accounted for as income at the date the Council provides the relevant goods or services.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption and where the amounts are significant, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest 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 income 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 it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

In cases where a full year's income & expenditure is shown in the accounts, for example utility bills and annual contracts, no accrual is made in the accounts as this would overstate the annual position.

Housing Rents is billed and accounted for on a weekly basis, at the start of each week. No adjustment is made at year end to record income to 31 March unless the adjustment is material.

Housing Benefit Payments are made on a weekly basis. No adjustment is made to the accounts at year end to record payments to 31 March unless the adjustment is material.

Accounting for Council Tax

While the Council Tax income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the Council's General Fund, or paid out to the major preceptors. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is the Council's demand for the year plus or minus the Council's share of the surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund for the previous year.

The Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of the Collection Fund's accrued income for the year. The difference between this value and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Revenue relating to Council Tax shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as the transactions are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

The cash collected by the Council from Council Tax payers belongs proportionately to the Council and the major preceptors. The difference between the amounts collected on behalf of the major preceptors and the payments made to them is reflected as a debtor or creditor balance as appropriate.

Accounting for Non Domestic Rates (NDR)

While the NDR income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the Council's General Fund, or paid out to the precepting authorities and the Government. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is the Council's share of NDR for the year specified in the National Non Domestic Rates NNDR1 return.

The NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of the Collection Fund's accrued income for the year and is as set out in the NNDR3 return. The difference between this value and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Revenue relating to NDR shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as these transactions are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

The cash collected by the Council from NDR payers belongs proportionately to the Council, the precepting authorities and Government. The difference between the amounts collected on behalf of the precepting authorities and Government and the payments made to them is reflected as a debtor or creditor balance as appropriate.

2.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Council treats as "cash and cash equivalents" all money held as cash or in bank accounts (whether in surplus or overdrawn), including cash deposited in interest-bearing call accounts, repayable without penalty. Investments made for a period of less than one month are also accounted for in this category, rather than as investments.

2.4 Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from a past event and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Typically a contingent asset is related to a legal action by the Council, whose outcome is uncertain when the balance sheet is compiled.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet, but their existence is recorded in a note to the accounting statements.

2.5 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 disclosed in a note to the accounts.

2.6 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Accounting standards require that accruals for expenditure are made for short-term compensated absences, covering entitlement for annual leave, flexi-time and time in lieu. Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. Where considered material, an accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made using an estimated average salary rate. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits include lump sum payments to departing employees, enhancements to retirement benefits, and salaries paid to the end of a notice period, when the employee ceases to provide services to the Council. We accrue for such payments at the point when a decision is made to terminate employment, rather than when the benefits fall due for payment.

Post-Employment Benefits

The majority of employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by East Sussex County Council for local authorities within East Sussex. This scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Council. We therefore account for this scheme as a defined benefit plan.

- The liabilities of the East Sussex County Council pension scheme attributable to this Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 3.4% (based on the indicative rate of return on the iBoxx Sterling Corporates Index, AA over 20 years) Previously the discount rate used was 3.1%.
- We include the assets of the East Sussex County Council Pension Fund attributable to this Council in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities – current bid price
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - unitised securities – current bid price
 - property – market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
 - past services costs – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the Non Distributed Costs;
 - net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. 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.
- Re-measurement comprising:
 - the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Contributions paid to the East Sussex County Council's Pension Fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the Pension Fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

Statutory provisions require the Council to charge the General Fund Balance with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. 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 the amounts payable to the fund but unpaid at the year-end.

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 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.

2.7 Events after the Reporting Period

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

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

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

2.8 Exceptional Items and Prior-Period Adjustments

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

Where the Code specifies a change of accounting policy, it is applied retrospectively to the previous financial year, so that the comparative figures for the opening and closing balance sheets for that year will be changed, along with the other accounting statements and the notes to the accounting statements.

Similar adjustments are made for any changes to accounting policies not directly specified by the code, and to correct material errors in prior periods.

2.9 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The term "financial asset" covers cash, equity instruments, and beneficial contractual rights to receive or exchange cash or liabilities.

Loans and Receivables

The majority of the Council's investments come within the category of "loans and receivables". These are financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments, and are not quoted in an active market. The Council's balance sheet includes three groups of loans and receivables:

- Trade debtors are recorded as invoices issued to individuals or other entities, for which immediate payment is required. The balance ("Trade accounts receivable") is included in the balance sheet under "short term debtors".
- Long term debtors represent obligation extending beyond one year.
- Cash held in current or call accounts, together with investments for periods of less than one month, is included in the balance sheet under "cash and cash equivalents".

Trade debtors are regularly assessed for possible non-payment, and an adjustment is made for possible impairment to the gross balance. Trade debtors do not include Council Tax, Business Rates and other debts receivable under statute.

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value, and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to 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 the Council's short-term investments this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal and interest, and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year according to the loan instrument. The position is the same for long term investments, except that outstanding interest receivable within the next year is included under "short-term investments".

Available for Sale Assets

The Council holds equity investments in two associate entities; Greencoat House Ltd & CloudConnX. Details of these shareholdings are disclosed in Note 11. These investments do not have fixed or determinable payments and are accounted for as available for sale assets. The entities have not paid any dividends to date and during their initial start up phase the valuations cannot be measured reliably. Therefore the investments are carried at cost.

Financial Liabilities

The term "financial liability" covers contractual obligations to deliver or exchange financial assets to another entity. The Council's balance sheet includes four groups of financial liabilities:

- Amounts payable to suppliers are included in creditors;
- Short-term creditors, comprising interest accrued at the balance sheet date on long term loans or credit sale agreements, but payable within the next financial year, and any principal repayments on these liabilities payable within the next financial year;
- Long term borrowing from various providers of finance;
- Long term liabilities arising from credit sales agreements.

Short term creditors do not include non-trade creditors, for example, HM Revenue & Customs, Government departments and the East Sussex Pension Scheme.

All of the Council's financial liabilities come under the grouping of "financial liabilities at amortised cost", as they have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to 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. For most of the borrowings that the Council has there is a single rate of interest payable throughout the life of the loan, meaning that the effective rate of the interest is the same as the original repayable rate. This means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet under "long term borrowing" is the outstanding principal repayable. As the accrued interest at the year end is payable within one year of the balance sheet date, it is included under "short term borrowing". Interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year in the loan agreement.

2.10 Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value at the end of the reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability 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 uses external Valuers to provide a valuation of its assets and liabilities in line with the highest and best use definition within the accounting standard. The highest and best use of the asset or liability being valued is considered from the perspective of a market participant.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of the Council's fair value measurement of its assets and liabilities are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date.

- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.11 Government Grants and Other Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, Government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as income at the date that the Council satisfies the conditions of entitlement to the grant/contribution, when there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried on the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line or taxation and non-specific grant income on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

2.12 Property Plant and Equipment

Property plant and equipment consists of assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services or for administrative purposes on a continuing basis. They exclude assets which are held purely for investment purposes (Investment properties) and assets which the Council is actively seeking to sell (Assets available for sale).

Categories

- Council Dwellings – council houses owned by the Council.
- Land and buildings – properties owned by the Council, other than those in another category shown below, or Investment Properties.
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – individual items or groupings of items which are purchased from capital resources.
- Infrastructure – bus shelters and sea defences.
- Community assets – properties such as parks, which are used for the community as a whole, with no determinable market value in their present use, and which are not likely to be sold.
- Surplus assets – individual properties which the Council has determined to be surplus to operational requirements, but which are not actively being marketed.
- Assets under construction – capital expenditure on an asset before it is brought into use.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it yields benefits to the Council and the services that it provides for more than one financial year. Expenditure that secures but does not extend the previously assessed standards of performance of an asset (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it is incurred. Assets valued at less than £10,000 are not included on the balance sheet, provided that the total excluded has no material impact.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Council dwellings – current value, based on the market value for social housing in existing use (EUV-SH).

- Land and buildings – current value, usually based on the market value for the existing use (EUV). Some specialised properties, where the valuer cannot identify a market for the asset, are instead valued on the basis of depreciated replacement cost (DRC).
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – current value, for which depreciated historic cost is normally used as a proxy.
- Infrastructure – depreciated at historic cost
- Community Assets – depreciated at historic cost
- Surplus assets - fair value, based on the highest and best use from a market participants' perspective.
- Assets under construction – historic cost

We revalue assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value when there have been material changes in the value, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to a service revenue account.

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

The values of each category of assets and of material individual assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year for evidence of reductions in value. Where impairment is identified as part of this review or as a result of a valuation exercise, this is accounted for as follows:

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 Account. Where there is a balance of revaluation gains in the revaluation reserve the carrying amount of the asset is written off against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).

Where an impairment loss is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but there were accumulated revaluation gains in the Revaluation Reserve for that asset, an amount up to the value of the loss is transferred from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is debited or credited with the net loss or gain on disposal. This net sum consists of two elements: the net book value written out of the balance sheet, and the sale proceeds. Although these amounts appear in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, neither of them are properly debited or credited to the General Fund or to the Housing Revenue Account. Further adjustments are therefore made through the Movement in Reserves Statement to reverse the effect on the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account:

- Net book value written out – a transfer to credit the General Fund or the Housing Revenue Account and to debit the Capital Adjustment Account.

- Sale proceeds - a transfer is made to debit the General Fund and credit the Capital Receipts Reserve. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the Government, and a transfer is made from the Capital Receipts Reserve to the General Fund to allow for this. The remainder of the proceeds remain in the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can only be used to reduce debt or to finance capital expenditure.

Any balance relating to the asset held in the Revaluation Reserve is also transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals for less than £10,000 are treated as revenue income within the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

In some cases the receipt of income from asset disposals is delayed until a future financial year. In such cases a credit is made to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve, matched by a long-term or short term debtor. The income from these disposals cannot be used for debt reduction or capital investment until it is actually received.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

- Land – not subject to depreciation
- Council dwellings – initially calculated as a straight-line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer. However until 31 March 2018, if the Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) as calculated by the Housing Self Finance Settlement, is lower, then this is used as a reasonable proxy for depreciation.
- Buildings – straight-line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- Vehicles, plant and equipment depreciated over the life of the type of asset, normally between 3 and 25 years.
- Infrastructure –straight-line depreciation over periods of time between 10 and 40 years, as assessed at the time of the capital investment.
- Community assets – not subject to depreciation.
- Surplus assets - straight-line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer.
- Assets under construction – not subject to depreciation.

Depreciation on Council Dwellings is a proper charge to the Housing Revenue Account balance, but a corresponding transfer is made from the Capital Adjustment Account to the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital investment.

Depreciation on other assets is charged to the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but a not a proper charge against the General Fund or to the Housing Revenue Account. A transfer is therefore made from the Capital Adjustment Account to the General Fund or the Housing Revenue Account to reverse the impact.

Where new assets are acquired or brought into use, depreciation is charged from the start of the following year. Depreciation is charged for the full final year when assets are sold.

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.

Componentisation

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Council Dwellings are componentised by reference to the 30 year business plan which identifies the key components to be replaced at regular intervals over the life of the asset, costs all capital works and their projected timing. The major components are identified and depreciated over their useful economic life and any residual is treated as an extended life asset which is depreciated over 60 years.

2.13 Heritage Assets

The Council maintains an art collection and a local history collection which are held in support of the Council's objective to increase the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the arts and the history of the local 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, except for the frequency of revaluations. Some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to Heritage Assets as detailed below. The Council's Heritage Assets are accounted for as follows:

Art Collection

The art collection includes paintings and sketches and is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance value, which was based on the external valuation carried out in 2012/13. The art collection will be revalued every 10 years, with an annual impairment review. The art collection is deemed to have indeterminate life and a high residual value, hence we do not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Acquisitions are made by purchase or donations. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation with valuations provided by the external valuers and with reference to appropriate commercial markets for the paintings using the most relevant and recent information.

Local History Collection

The Local History Museum, which comprises of the Eastbourne Archaeological Collection, The Eastbourne Local History Collection, The Eastbourne Photographic and Postcard Collection and The Eastbourne Local History and Archaeology Library and Research Resource is recognised on the balance sheet at insurance value as cost is not readily available and the Council believes that the benefits of obtaining the valuation for these items would not justify the cost. The collection has been acquired mainly by donation over 100 years ago with some additional items being donated and purchased over the years.

Heritage Assets – General

The carrying amounts of Heritage Assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for Heritage Assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment – see note 2.12. We will occasionally dispose of Heritage Assets which have a doubtful provenance or are unsuitable for public display. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (see note 2.12).

2.14 Investment Property

Investment properties are those assets that are held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Properties that are used to facilitate the delivery of a service or to support Council policy objectives fall under the category of property, plant and equipment (see Note 2.12) and not investment property. Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in orderly transactions 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 re-valued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal. Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are

therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2.15 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance, normally comprising computer software. Internal costs incurred in developing such software are capitalised if they meet criteria to establish that these costs are an essential element of preparing the asset for use.

The initial value of intangible assets is amortised to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over the estimated period of their useful life. This is normally taken as a period of 3-10 years, but an annual review is undertaken and the life is amended where necessary. The value of intangible assets is also reviewed on an annual basis, and an additional adjustment is made for impairment where necessary.

The calculated amounts for amortisation and impairment are charged to the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but they are not proper charges against the General Fund. A transfer is therefore made from the Capital Adjustment Account to the General Fund to reverse the impact.

2.16 Leases

Definition of a Lease

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or a number of payments, the right to use an asset (property, plant and equipment, investment properties, non-current assets available for sale or intangible assets) for an agreed period of time. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all of the risk and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. Any lease that does not come within this definition of a finance lease is accounted for as an operating lease.

The Council may also enter into an agreement which, while not itself a lease, nevertheless contains a right to use an asset in the same way as a lease. Such agreements are treated as either finance leases or operating leases as set out below.

The Council reviews all of its leases to determine how they stand against various criteria which distinguish between finance and operating leases. In undertaking this review, however, the Council operates a de minimis level, so that all leases with a term of less than 10 years, or for assets valued at less than £10,000 are treated within the accounts as an operating lease.

Finance Leases – Council Acting as Lessee

Where the Council uses or occupies an asset held under a finance lease, the asset is recognised as such in the appropriate line in the balance sheet, subject to the de minimis limit noted in 2.12 above. The value recognised is the fair value, or (if lower) the present value of the minimum lease payments. This value is offset on the balance sheet by a creditor or long term liability for the leasing charge.

Lease payments are apportioned between interest payable as the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is calculated to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

Operating Leases – Council Acting as a Lessee

Lease payments for operating leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, 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.)

Operating leases – Council acting as a lessor

Income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if this does not match the pattern of payments. (E.g. if there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease.)

2.17 Overheads

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

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation,
- Non Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early, and any depreciation and impairment losses chargeable on non-operational properties.

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

2.18 Provisions

The Council recognises provisions to represent liabilities of uncertain timings or amounts. Provisions in the balance sheet represent cases where:

- The Council has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation;
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2.19 Reserves

The Council maintains two groups of reserves, usable and unusable.

Usable reserves comprise the following:

- Capital Receipts Reserve: proceeds from the sales of Property, Plant and Equipment are initially credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but are transferred to this reserve. The Council is obliged to pay over a proportion of proceeds received from the sale of Housing Revenue Account assets: this is paid from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but a corresponding transfer is made from the Capital Receipts Reserve to ensure that this liability does not fall upon the General Fund. The remaining amounts in this reserve can then only be used to support capital expenditure.
- Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied Reserve: similarly the Council receives grants and contributions towards capital expenditure, and, if there are no conditions preventing their use, these are also credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and immediately transferred into the Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied Reserve until required to finance capital investment.
- Earmarked Reserves: the Council may set aside earmarked reserves to cover specific projects or contingencies. These are transferred from the General Fund or the Housing Revenue Account, and amounts are withdrawn as required to finance such expenditure. There are no restrictions on the use of earmarked reserves, and unspent balances can be taken back to the General Fund in the same way.
- Housing Revenue Account: this is required to be maintained separately by legislation, to ensure that the provision of council housing is financed primarily from rental income and not from Council Tax.
- Major Repairs Reserve: this was established by the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounts) Regulations 2000. An amount equal to the total depreciation for the year for HRA properties is transferred to the reserve from the Capital Adjustment Account, and an amount equal to the Major Repairs Allowance can be used to finance capital investment.
- General Fund: this represents all other usable reserves, without legal restrictions on spending, which arise from annual surpluses or deficits.

Unusable Reserves consist of those which cannot be used to finance capital or revenue expenditure:

- **Collection Fund Adjustment Account:** the net amount of the Council's share of Council Tax collectable for the year is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but only the amount previously estimated and formally notified can be added to the General Fund. The difference between the two amounts is credited or debited to the Collection Fund adjustment account, and cannot be used until the following financial year.
- **Revaluation Reserve:** this consists of accumulated gains on individual items of Property, Plant and Equipment. Any subsequent losses on valuation can be set against previous gains on the same asset.
- **Capital Adjustment Account:** this receives credits when capital is financed from revenue resources or other usable reserves, and receives debits to offset depreciation and other charges relating to capital which are not chargeable against the General Fund.
- **Pensions Reserve:** this is a statutory reserve to offset the Pension Liability assessed on an accounting and actuarial basis, and to ensure that variations in this liability do not affect the General Fund.
- **Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:** this holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.
- **Accumulated Absence Account:** this represents the estimated value of annual leave accrued but not taken by staff as at 31 March.

2.20 Revenue Expenditure Financed From Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of non-current assets, is charged as expenditure to the relevant service revenue account in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources, a transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged, so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

2.21 Charges to Revenue for Non-current Assets

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

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

The council is not required to raise Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

2.22 Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax (VAT) has not been included in the income and expenditure of the accounts unless it is irrecoverable.

2.23 Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Where the value is significant to an operation, inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

2.24 Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has a material interest in two companies; Eastbourne Homes Ltd (EHL), and Eastbourne Housing Investment Company Ltd (EHIC). Both companies are wholly owned subsidiaries of the

Council and the Council is therefore required to prepare Group Accounts. EHL is limited by guarantee and therefore no value is recognised for the investment in the Council's own single entity accounts.

The Council holds a 70% of the share in Greencoat House Ltd but only 49% of the voting rights and 21% of the non-voting rights. Greencoat House Ltd is an Associate and has been included in the Council's single entity accounts as a Long Term Investment.

The Council also holds an immaterial associate interest in CloudConnX with 25% of voting B Shares. As these are not material they have not been consolidated into the Group Accounts and have been included as Available for Sale Financial Assets in the council's single entity accounts.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2016/17 Code:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard provides guidance on the form of the financial statements. The 'Telling the Story' review of the presentation of the Local Authority financial statements as well as the December 2014 changes to IAS 1 under the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Disclosure Initiative will result in changes to the format of the accounts in 2016/17. The format of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserves Statement will change and introduce a new Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

Other minor changes due to Annual Improvement to IFRSs cycles, IFRS11 Joint arrangements, IAS 16 Property Plant, Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets and IAS 19 Employee Benefits are minor and are not expected to have a material effect on the Council's Statement of Accounts.

The Code requires implementation from 1 April 2016 and there is therefore no impact on the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts.

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 2, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgement made in the Statement of Accounts is:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local Government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.
- Greencoat House Ltd has been deemed an associate rather than a subsidiary following an assessment under the determination of control as set out in IFRS 10.
- The Deputy Chief Executive and Financial Services Manager conduct an annual review using the criteria set out in IAS 37, to decide what, if any, provision should be included in the accounts for: liabilities of uncertain timing or amount (provisions); or liabilities whose occurrence will only be confirmed by one or more uncertain future events (contingent liabilities). Contingent liabilities have been estimated based on past experience and legal advice provided.

5. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Property, Plant and Equipment - Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the 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 £192,000 for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

Pensions Liability - Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages and mortality rates. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% decrease in the real discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £12.4m, a 1 year increase in member life expectancy would increase the pension liability by £3.9m, a 0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate would increase the pension liability by £2.9m and a 0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate would increase the pension liability by £9.3m.

Arrears - At 31 March 2016, the Council had a balance of all debtors for £21,574,000. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of £4,078,000 was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.

Business Rates - Since the introduction of Business Rate Retention Scheme effective from 1 April 2013, Local authorities are liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in 2012/13 and earlier financial years in their proportionate share. Therefore, a provision has been recognised for the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2016. The estimate has been calculated using the Valuation Office (VAO) ratings list of appeals and the analysis of successful appeals to date when providing the estimate of total provision up to and including 31 March 2016. There is a risk that future appeals will exceed the estimation. A 1% increase in successful appeals would result an increase in the provision required of £349,000.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Following the result of the referendum on 23 June 2016 for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union, there has been volatility in the financial markets. The consequential effect on items reported in these financial statements includes:

- Local Government Pension Scheme:
 - Scheme Liability: There has been a significant decrease in the yields for high quality corporate bonds that are used to calculate the discount rate for the future obligation to pay pensions for the Council's defined benefits pension scheme. The valuation of these pension liabilities at 31 March 2016 had applied a discount rate of 3.4% and calculated the present value of the funded obligation at £128,395,000 (see note 30). Average yields on high quality corporate bonds are now at around 0.9% lower than 31 March 2016 although it should be noted that the market is still showing volatility. The Council's actuary estimates that every 0.1% fall in the discount rate would increase the pension liability by approximately 2%, which would increase the net pension liability in the balance sheet by £2,473,000.
 - Scheme Assets: The assets of the pension scheme are all sterling investments which will not be affected by the significant fall in exchange rate since the referendum.
- Investment Properties: A number of property investment funds have imposed controls or exit penalties over redemptions from those funds as investors expect commercial property valuations to fall following the referendum. We are now in a period of uncertainty in relation to many factors that impact the property investment and letting markets. Since the Referendum date it has not been possible to gauge the effect of this decision by reference to transactions in the market place. The probability of our valuer's opinion of value exactly coinciding with the price achieved, were there to be a sale, has reduced. The valuation will be kept under regular review and specific market advice will be obtained should you wish to effect a disposal.

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

	General Fund £000	HRA Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Receipts £000	Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves (Note 29) £000
2014/15 Transactions:							
ADJUSTMENT TO THE REVENUE RESOURCES							
<i>Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements</i>							
• Pensions costs (transferred from the Pensions Reserve	(1,093)	1	-	-	-	(1,092)	1,092
• Council tax and NDR (transferred to Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	575	-	-	-	-	575	(575)
• Holiday Pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	21	1	-	-	-	22	(22)
• Reversal of entries included in the Surplus on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (those items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account):							
- Charges for depreciation and credits for impairment reversals of non-current assets	(2,758)	10,029	-	-	-	7,271	(7,271)
- Movements in the fair value of investment properties	139		-	-	-	139	(139)
- Amortisation of intangible assets	(614)	(13)	-	-	-	(627)	627
- Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment	(922)	(3,755)	-	-	-	(4,677)	4,677
• Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(705)	-	-	-	668	(37)	37
• Capital Grants and Contributions Received	3,643	405	-	-	(4,048)	-	-
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE RESOURCES	(1,714)	6,668	-	-	(3,380)	1,574	(1,574)
ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN REVENUE AND CAPITAL RESOURCES							
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	648	2,065	-	(2,713)	-	-	-
Payments to the government housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(250)	-	-	250	-	-	-
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	3,288	(3,288)	-	-	-	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	1,131	-	-	-	-	1,131	(1,131)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	880	1,222	-	-	-	2,102	(2,102)

	General Fund	HRA Balance	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts	Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (Note 29)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal	(279)	(7,710)	-	-	-	(7,989)	7,989
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN REVENUE AND CAPITAL RESOURCES	2,130	(1,135)	(3,288)	(2,463)	-	(4,756)	4,756
ADJUSTMENTS TO CAPITAL RESOURCES							
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	1,983	-	1,983	(1,983)
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	3,594	-	-	3,594	(3,594)
Use of Grants and Contribution to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	2,053	2,053	(2,053)
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS TO CAPITAL RESOURCES	-	-	3,594	1,983	2,053	7,630	(7,630)
Total Adjustments 2014/15	416	5,533	306	(480)	(1,327)	4,448	(4,448)
2015/16 Transactions:							
ADJUSTMENT TO THE REVENUE RESOURCES							
<i>Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements</i>							
• Pensions costs (transferred to the Pensions Reserve)	(1,248)	-	-	-	-	(1,248)	1,248
• Council tax and NDR (transferred to Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	201	-	-	-	-	201	(201)
• Holiday Pay (transferred from the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	1
• Reversal of entries included in the Surplus on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (those items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account):							
- Charges for depreciation and credits for impairment reversals of non-current assets	(2,893)	6,807	-	-	-	3,914	(3,914)
- Movements in the fair value of investment properties	66	-	-	-	-	66	(66)
- Amortisation of intangible assets	(687)	(13)	-	-	-	(700)	700
- Revaluation losses on Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(658)	-	-	-	658	-	-
• Capital Grants and Contributions Received	1,827	381	-	-	(2,208)	-	-
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUE RESOURCES	(3,393)	7,175	-	-	(1,550)	2,232	(2,232)

	General Fund	HRA Balance	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts	Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (Note 29)
ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN REVENUE AND CAPITAL RESOURCES							
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	188	2,439	-	(2,627)	-	-	-
Payments to the government housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(286)	-	-	286	-	-	-
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	3,418	(3,418)	-	-	-	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	1,227	-	-	-	-	1,227	(1,227)
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	493	705	-	-	-	1,198	(1,198)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal	(271)	(5,241)	-	-	-	(5,512)	5,512
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN REVENUE AND CAPITAL RESOURCES	1,351	1,321	(3,418)	(2,341)	-	(3,087)	3,087
ADJUSTMENTS TO CAPITAL RESOURCES							
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	1,780	-	1,780	(1,780)
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	-	3,418	-	-	3,418	(3,418)
Use of Grants and Contribution to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	2,794	2,794	(2,794)
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS TO CAPITAL RESOURCES	-	-	3,418	1,780	2,794	7,992	(7,992)
Total Adjustments 2015/16	(2,042)	8,496	-	(561)	1,244	7,137	(7,137)

8. AUDIT FEES

The Council incurred the following fees relating to statutory external audit and inspection, together with other payments to the auditors:

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
90	Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	68
20	Fees payable to the appointed auditor for the certification of grant claims and returns	10
2	Fee payable in respect of other services provided by the appointed auditor*	3
2	Fees payable to the Audit Commission for National Fraud Initiative	-
(9)	Audit Commission Rebate	-
105		81

* Other services relate to the BDO Tax Advisory.

9. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Allowances and expenses paid to Eastbourne's 27 Councillors during the year amounted to:

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
135	Members' Allowances	133
2	Conference and Travelling Expenses	3
137		136

10. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION**Senior Management Remuneration**

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Robert Cottrill, Chief Executive	2015/16	122,595	3,850	24,712	151,157
	2014/15	113,330	3,850	22,849	140,029
Deputy Chief Executive (to June 2014)	2015/16	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	27,720	850	4,973	33,543
Deputy Chief Executive (from July 2014) & Chief Finance Officer	2015/16	96,960	250	19,539	116,749
	2014/15	91,464	707	18,434	110,605
Senior Head of Community	2015/16	76,500	7,500	15,377	99,377
	2014/15	72,688	6,082	14,611	93,381
Senior Head of Tourism and Leisure (to August 2014)	2015/16	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	25,609	1,096	5,147	31,852
Senior Head of Tourism and Enterprise (From February 2015)	2015/16	71,400	2,832	14,351	88,583
	2014/15	8,712	346	1,751	10,809
Senior Head of Environment & Development (to March 2015)	2015/16	-	-	-	-
	2014/15	71,201	0	14,312	85,513
Senior Head of Projects, Performance and Technology	2015/16	66,300	2,832	13,326	82,458
	2014/15	64,035	2,832	12,871	79,738
Senior Head of Corporate Development and Governance	2015/16	61,200	7,832	13,306	82,338
	2014/15	56,620	2,832	11,381	70,833

The above figures are gross of any recharges to Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Himes Ltd.

It should be noted that the figures for the Chief Executive include fees payable for the role of Returning Officer for electoral purposes. The amounts fluctuate between years, depending on what elections fall due during the financial year. The amount paid in 2015/16 was £11,446 compared to

£4,205 in 2014/15. The Chief Executive provides services for the council and Lewes District Council effective from 18 January 2016. He is formally employed by the council. Lewes District Council is recharged 50% of his salary and on costs

The Deputy Chief Executive provides services for the council, Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Homes Ltd. He is formally employed by the council. Lewes District Council and Eastbourne Homes Ltd are recharged 40% and 20% respectively of his salary and on costs.

With effect from 21st July 2014 the Senior Head of Community Services took on the role of Managing Director for Eastbourne Homes. He is formally employed by the council and Eastbourne Homes Ltd is recharged 50% of his salary and on costs.

The Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets (part of the senior management team) is employed by Lewes District Council and a recharge is made to the council for their time. Their remuneration has been excluded from the table above.

Remuneration Bands

The Council's other employees (excluding those in the Senior Management table above) receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Remuneration Band	2014/15	2015/16
	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
£50,000 - £54,999	3	6 (1)
£55,000 - £59,999	4 (1)	1
£60,000 - £64,999	-	3(1)
Total	7 (1)	10 (2)

The figures in brackets relate to the number of employees who left during that year.

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	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	
							£	£
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
£0 -£20,000	3	15	11	1	14	16	106,810	145,512
£20,001 - £40,000	-	9	7	-	7	9	184,546	266,669
Total cost included in bandings							291,356	412,181
Add: Amounts provided for in CIES not included in bandings							14,748	-
Total	3	24	18	1	21	25	306,104	412,181

11. RELATED PARTIES

11.1 Definition

The term "related party" covers relationships between the Council and body or individual where one of the parties has the potential to control or influence the Council or be controlled or influenced by the Council.

11.2 Central Government

Central Government provides much of the Council's funding and determines its statutory framework. Details of transactions with Central Government are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Cash Flow Statement, and notes 14 (grants and contributions), 25 (debtors) and 26 (creditors).

11.3 East Sussex Pension Scheme

The Council participates in the East Sussex Pension Scheme, making annual contributions to the East Sussex Pension Fund as set out in Note 30. One Member is on the Pension Fund Investment Panel.

11.4 Eastbourne Homes Limited

The responsibility for the management of Eastbourne's council housing stock was transferred to Eastbourne Homes Ltd, an arm's length management company, on 1 April 2005. Eastbourne Homes Ltd is a company limited by guarantee without a share capital and is wholly owned by Eastbourne Borough Council. Its principal activities are to manage, maintain and improve the Council's housing stock.

The Council pays Eastbourne Homes Ltd a fee in accordance with the management agreement. In 2015/16 this fee was £7.234m, covering supervision and management and repairs. This compares with £7.148m paid in 2014/15. In addition, Eastbourne Homes Ltd obtains services from the Council under various Service Level Agreements. At the end of the year the Council owed Eastbourne Homes Ltd £1,223,000 (£1,247,000 at 31 March 2015), while Eastbourne Homes Ltd owed the Council £372,000 (£435,000 at 31 March 2015).

The company's accounts are consolidated into the Group Accounts. Copies of Eastbourne Homes Ltd's annual report and accounts can be obtained from their registered office at 1 Grove Road, Eastbourne, BN21 4TW.

The Deputy Chief Executive for the Council also acts as Director of Corporate Services at Eastbourne Homes Ltd.

11.5 Greencoat House Ltd

The Council is an investor in Greencoat House Ltd a company limited by shares which is a holding company for Wealden & Eastbourne Lifeline Ltd (WEL also known as Welbeing). The Council has a minority voting interest following the purchase of 49% of voting shares on 19 December 2013 at par value of £238,000. The Council also loaned the company £912,000 (at an initial coupon rate of 8% increasing by 0.5% annually until 1 January 18). This loan outstanding as at 31 March 2016 is £1,093,000 which includes capitalised interest of £181,000.

11.6 Eastbourne Leisure Trust

The Eastbourne Leisure Trust was set up to oversee the management and operation of the Sovereign Centre and Motcombe Pool, on which it holds a 15-year lease starting in 2004. The Trust is set up as an Independent Provident Society, without any local authority members. Members of staff at these centres are jointly employed by the Trust and the contractor, Serco. During the year Eastbourne Leisure Trust paid the Council £83,000 (2014/15 £83,000).

11.7 Members and senior officers

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2015/16 is shown in Note 9 Seven members are also members of East Sussex County Council. Grants totalling £235,000 (£73,000 in 2014/15) were paid to voluntary organisations in which 10 Members (4 Members in 2014/15) had positions on the governing body.

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
3VA Voluntary Action Eastbourne	31	31
Age Concern Eastbourne	8	2
Citizens Advice Bureau	-	115
Eastbourne & Wealden YMCA	-	40
Eastbourne Old Town Community Association	-	2
Hampden Park Community Association	5	5
Langney Community Centre	10	10
Salvation Army	19	19
The Trees Community Association	-	11
Total	73	235

In all instances, the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants. Details of Members interests are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests, open to public inspection at the Town Hall during office hours and also on the Council's website <http://democracy.eastbourne.gov.uk/>

During 2015/16 works and services to the value of £54,000 (£56,000 in 2014/15) were commissioned from Jordan's Productions, a company in which one officer had an interest.

Details of payments to Members and officers are shown in notes 9 and 10.

11.8 CloudConnX

The Council is a minority (25% B class) shareholder in CloudConnX. The shares had only nominal value at the balance sheet date. In addition as at 31 March 2016 the Council has provided a commercial loan of £357,000 (£357,000 in 2014/15). Interest is charged on the loan at 1.5% above base rate for the loan period 2013-18. The Council's Chief Executive has been appointed a Director of the company.

11.9 Eastbourne Housing Investment Company Ltd (EHIC)

EHIC is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council. EHIC has been set up to acquire, improve and let residential property at market rents. The Council has provided two commercial loans to EHIC totalling £1,950,000; £1,850,000 of which £1,560,000 has been drawn down, for the purchase of a property, at an interest rate of 4.5% and £100,000 working capital facility, at an interest rate of 2% above Base Rate. The working capital facility loan has not been drawn down.

11.10 Lewes District Council

Lewes DC and EBC share various staff including the Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer. As at 31 March 2016 EBC owed Lewes DC £2m in respect of a temporary loan taken from 24 March 2016 to 1 June 2016 at 0.5% to cover cash flow requirements.

12. LEASING

12.1 Operating leases – Council acting as lessor

The table below analyses future minimum lease income expiring during the periods shown below:

2014/15		2015/16	
Minimum Lease Income		Minimum Lease Income	
£000		£000	
899	Within one year	1,026	
2,821	Between two and five years	3,737	
38,279	Later than five years	38,130	
41,999	Total	42,893	

The lease income relates to various land and buildings owned by the Council and leased out on varying terms and conditions. The longest lease expires in 2111. The total rental income recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for 2015/16 was £1,876,000 (£1,387,000 in 2014/15). The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

13. OBLIGATIONS UNDER LONG TERM LEASES

The Sovereign Centre and Motcombe Pool are leased out, as set out above in Note 11.6, to Eastbourne Leisure Trust for a period of 15 years from 2004. The Leisure Trust employs SERCO Leisure to manage the centres on a day to day basis. The Council retains the ownership of the centres, and also retains responsibility for their maintenance and improvement. These functions are also contracted to SERCO Leisure under contracts expiring in 2019/20. The Council has entered into three long term credit sale agreements with SERCO to renovate and improve the centres and to purchase items of capital equipment. The table below sets out the movements in the Council's obligations up to the end of 2015/16.

	Agreement 1	Agreement 2	Agreement 3	Total
Starting Date	October 2004	June 2008	June 2009	
Completion Date	May 2019	April 2019	April 2019	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Total credit sales facility	2,614	350	250	3,214
Liability outstanding 31 March 2015	(995)	(162)	(130)	(1,287)
Drawn down 2015/16	(32)	-	-	(32)
Interest charge for 2015/16	(113)	(11)	(9)	(133)
Gross repayments for 2015/16	315	46	37	398
Liability outstanding 31 March 2016	(825)	(127)	(102)	(1,054)

2014/15			2015/16	
Future Minimum Payments	Future Lease Liabilities		Future Minimum Payments	Future Lease Liabilities
£000	£000		£000	£000
399	(265)	Within one year	399	(296)
1,257	(1,022)	Between two and five years	1,257	(758)
1,656	(1,287)	Total	1,656	(1,054)

The Council has a long term credit agreement with Sopra Steria, for the implementation of a programme of projects, including the Council's Agile and Future Model projects. The agreement started 1 January 2007 and expires 31 December 2021. Sopra Steria provide services and equipment which is being repaid over 15 years.

	£000
Total credit sales facility	2,672
Liability outstanding 31 March 2015	(905)
Gross repayments for 2015/16	185
Liability outstanding 31 March 2016	(720)
Remaining facility 31 March 2016	435

2014/15			2015/16	
Future Minimum Payments	Future Lease Liability		Future Minimum Payments	Future Lease Liability
£000	£000		£000	£000
187	(187)	Within one year	186	(186)
806	(718)	Between two and five years	806	(534)
384	-	Later than five years	162	-
1,377	(905)	Total	1,154	(720)

Amounts payable within one year are included in short term creditors and amounts payable in more than one year are included in long term creditors.

14. GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

The table below outlines Government grants and other external contributions accounted for within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2014/15			2015/16		
Grants	Contribs.	Total	Grants	Contribs.	Total
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Grants and contributions within Cost of Services					
(50,410)	-	(50,410)	(50,041)	-	(50,041)
(807)	(3,044)	(3,851)	(997)	(3,202)	(4,199)
(51,217)	(3,044)	(54,261)	(51,038)	(3,202)	(54,240)
Grants and contributions within Taxation and non-specific grant income					
(3,736)	-	(3,736)	(2,677)	-	(2,677)
(825)	-	(825)	(690)	-	(690)
(908)	-	(908)	(1,075)	-	(1,075)
(1,300)	-	(1,300)	-	-	-
(133)	-	(133)	(232)	-	(232)
(153)	-	(153)	(142)	-	(142)
(3,091)	(957)	(4,048)	(2,192)	(16)	(2,208)
(336)	-	(336)	(410)	-	(410)
(10,482)	(957)	(11,439)	(7,418)	(16)	(7,434)

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, if not spent. The balances at year end were £391,000 (£602,000 in 2014/15).

15. TRANSFER TO/ FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

Transfers from and (to) the General Fund and HRA to earmarked reserves are as follows:

Reserve	Bal 1 April 14	Movement 2014/15	Bal 31 March 15	Movement 2015/16	Bal 31 March 16
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
General Fund:					
General Earmarked Reserve	(619)	307	(312)	(101)	(413)
Strategic Change Reserve	(1,212)	193	(1,019)	663	(356)
Capital Programme	(1,112)	(471)	(1,583)	(554)	(2,137)
Revenue Grants Reserve	(932)	(59)	(991)	(118)	(1,109)
Regeneration Reserve	(761)	(369)	(1,130)	77	(1,053)
Devonshire Park Review Reserve	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
	(4,636)	(399)	(5,035)	(1,033)	(6,068)
HRA					
HRA Leaseholders Major Works Reserve	(359)	(70)	(429)	(47)	(476)
Riverbourne Hse Leaseholders Reserve	(16)	(3)	(19)	15	(4)
Housing Regeneration and Investment	(830)	(38)	(868)	(884)	(1,752)
	(1,205)	(111)	(1,316)	(916)	(2,232)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(5,841)	(510)	(6,351)	(1,949)	(8,300)

The purpose of the reserves is set out below:

General Reserve: this reserve is used where the Council carries forward under spent departmental budgets to the new financial year. This reserve will be reviewed and distributed between General Fund and Strategic Change Fund as appropriate, as part of the budget setting process.

Strategic Change: this reserve was set up to finance one off investments under the Council's DRIVE programme that are required for development or the release of ongoing efficiencies.

Capital Programme: this reserve is intended to be used for financing of one-off capital schemes.

Revenue Grants: this reserve is used to enable grants received in one financial year to be carried forward and used to finance revenue spending in future years.

Regeneration: this reserve was set up to support initiatives for growth.

Devonshire Park Review Reserve: this reserve has been set up to cover any revenue short falls for venues and services affected by the Devonshire Park Redevelopment Project.

HRA Leaseholders Major Works and Riverbourne House leaseholders: these reserves are for future maintenance.

Housing Regeneration and Investment Reserve: this reserve has been set up to receive any surpluses achieved over those required for the sustainability of the HRA Business Plan to be used for future investment in strategic housing related outcomes.

16. AMOUNT REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is that specified by the Service Reporting Code of Practice. However, decisions about resource allocation are taken by the Council on the basis of budget reports analysed across directorates. These reports are prepared on a different basis from the accounting policies used in the financial statements. In particular:

- No charges are made in relation to capital expenditure (whereas depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses in excess of the balance on the Revaluation Reserve and amortisations are charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement);
- The cost of retirement benefits is based on cash flows (payments of employer's pension contributions) rather than current service cost of benefits accrued in the year;
- Expenditure on some support services is budgeted for centrally and not charged to directorates;
- Some grants and contributions receivable, in particular capital grants and contributions, are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but not credited to directorates.

The income and expenditure of the Council's principal directorates recorded in the budget reports for the year is as follows:

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2015/16	Corporate Services	Community Services	Regeneration, Planning Policy and Assets	Tourism and Enterprise	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Customer & Client Receipts	(33)	(20,653)	(1,299)	(8,695)	(30,680)
Interest	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Government Grants and Contributions	(1,197)	(52,807)	(143)	(1,007)	(55,154)
Total Income	(1,230)	(73,462)	(1,442)	(9,702)	(85,836)
Employee expenses	4,193	5,130	552	3,946	13,821
Other Service Expenses	2,847	72,050	885	8,551	84,333
Total Expenditure	7,040	77,180	1,437	12,497	98,154
Net (Income)/Expenditure	5,810	3,718	(5)	2,795	12,318

Directorate Income and Expenditure 2014/15 Comparative figures	Regeneration, Planning Policy and Assets				Tourism and Enterprise	Total
	Corporate Services	Community Services	£000	£000		
Customer & Client Receipts	£000 (3,189)	£000 (20,377)	£000 -	£000 -	£000 (8,638)	£000 (32,204)
Government Grants and Contributions	(1,843)	(51,016)	-	-	(1,129)	(53,988)
Total Income	(5,032)	(71,393)	-	-	(9,767)	(86,192)
Employee expenses	6,681	2,956	-	-	4,006	13,643
Other Service Expenses	9,493	65,124	-	-	8,725	83,342
Total Expenditure	16,174	68,080	-	-	12,731	96,985
Net (Income)/Expenditure	11,142	(3,313)	-	-	2,964	10,793

Reconciliation of Directorate Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure relate to the amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Net expenditure in the directorate analysis	10,793	12,318
Amounts not included in the analysis but included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(5,552)	(5,965)
Amounts included in the analysis but not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	245	(1,357)
Cost of services in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	5,486	4,996

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2015/16 - General Fund and HRA	Directorate Analysis £000	Amounts not reported to management for decision making £000	Amounts not included in I&E £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
Fees, charges and other service income	(30,679)	(148)	1,978	(28,849)	(1,963)	(30,812)
Interest and investment income	(2)	-	2	-	(239)	(239)
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	(7,452)	(7,452)
Business Rates Retention	-	-	-	-	(13,171)	(13,171)
Government grants and contributions	(55,154)	(893)	14	(56,033)	(7,437)	(63,470)
Total Income	(85,835)	(1,041)	1,994	(84,882)	(30,262)	(115,144)
Employee expenses	13,821	27	(247)	13,601	1,476	15,077
Other Service Expenses	82,295	1,837	(548)	83,584	559	84,143
Support Service Recharges	(54)	17	(465)	(502)	465	(37)
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment/(reversals)	-	(6,805)	-	(6,805)	94	(6,711)
Interest payments	1,875	-	(1,875)	-	2,166	2,166
Precepts and Levies	216	-	(216)	-	216	216
Payments to Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	286	286
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	-	-	-	2,885	2,885
Business Rates Retention	-	-	-	-	9,804	9,804
Total Expenditure	98,153	(4,924)	(3,351)	89,878	17,951	107,829
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	12,318	(5,965)	(1,357)	4,996	(12,311)	(7,315)

2014/15 - General Fund and HRA	Directorate Analysis	Amounts not reported to management for decision making	Amounts not included in I&E	Cost of Services	Corporate Amounts	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fees, charges and other service income	(32,204)	(2)	1,781	(30,425)	(1,782)	(32,207)
Interest and investment income	-	-	-	-	(207)	(207)
Income from Council Tax	-	-	-	-	(7,259)	(7,259)
Business Rates Retention	-	-	-	-	(12,940)	(12,940)
Government grants and contributions	(53,988)	(301)	28	(54,261)	(11,441)	(65,702)
Total Income	(86,192)	(303)	1,809	(84,686)	(33,629)	(118,315)
Employee expenses	13,643	(388)	(284)	12,971	1,765	14,736
Other Service Expenses	79,815	458	(523)	79,750	537	80,287
Support Service Recharges	43	(61)	(425)	(443)	426	(17)
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment/(reversals)	3,291	(5,258)	(139)	(2,106)	-	(2,106)
Interest payments	-	-	-	-	2,253	2,253
Precepts and Levies	193	-	(193)	-	193	193
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	250	250
Gain or Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	-	-	-	5,276	5,276
Business Rates Retention	-	-	-	-	10,326	10,326
Total Expenditure	96,985	(5,249)	(1,564)	90,172	21,026	111,198
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	10,793	(5,552)	245	5,486	(12,603)	(7,117)

17. SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

The Capital Financing Requirement represents the Council's net need to borrow to finance its capital investment, made up of all funding of capital from loans in previous years, less amounts set aside each year for the redemption of debt.

2014/15			2015/16	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	62,492	Opening Capital Financing Requirement		68,232
		Capital Investment:		
7,662		Council dwellings	5,026	
3,443		Other land and buildings	1,921	
1,199		Vehicles plant furniture and equipment	831	
279		Infrastructure	249	
132		Community assets	99	
2,541		Assets under construction	5,163	
<hr/>			<hr/>	
15,256		Total Property plant and equipment	13,289	
5		Investment property	6	
1,305		Intangible assets	1,018	
		Revenue expenditure financed from capital under statute (REFFCUS)	658	
705		Loans and Advances	2,960	
-				
<hr/>		Total capital investment	<hr/>	17,931
17,271				

Sources of finance:

(1,983)	Capital receipts	(1,780)
(668)	Grants and contributions towards REFFCUS	(658)
(2,053)	Other grants and contributions	(2,794)
	Sums set aside from Revenue:	
(3,594)	Major repairs reserve	(3,418)
(1,131)	Revenue provision for repayment of debt	(1,227)
(2,102)	Revenue Contribution to capital	(1,198)
(11,531)	Capital financing	(11,075)
68,232	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	75,088
	Explanation of movements in year	
5,739	Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	6,856
5,739	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	6,856

The Capital Financing Requirement reflects various items in the Balance Sheet, as shown below:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
131,856	Council Dwellings	142,963
62,472	Other Land and Buildings	63,755
7,247	Vehicles Plant Furniture and Equipment	7,227
19,297	Infrastructure	18,457
2,505	Community Assets	2,604
2,614	Assets Under Construction	3,258
55	Surplus Assets for Disposal	118
226,046	Total Property plant and equipment	238,382
13,114	Heritage Assets	13,114
2,076	Investment Property	2,148
3,777	Intangible Assets	4,096
-	Long Term Investments	238
3,357	Loans and Advances to third parties	6,080
(26,014)	Revaluation Reserve	(26,196)
(154,124)	Capital Adjustment Account	(162,774)
68,232	Capital Financing Requirement	75,088

18. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT18.1 Movements in 2015/16

The table below shows the movements in the various categories for the year:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equip.	Infra-structure	Commun.	Assets under Const.	Surplus Propls.	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2015	144,252	67,382	9,971	33,818	3,068	2,614	55	261,160
Additions	5,026	1,921	831	249	99	5,163	-	13,289
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	630	-	-	-	-	16	646
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus on the Provision of Services	10,225	228	(5)	-	-	-	(20)	10,428
De-recognition - Disposals	(5,310)	(20)	(221)	(248)	-	(22)	-	(5,821)
Assets reclassified	4,497	(67)	-	-	-	(4,497)	67	-
At 31 March 2016	158,690	70,074	10,576	33,819	3,167	3,258	118	279,702
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2015	(12,395)	(4,910)	(2,724)	(14,522)	(563)	-	-	(35,114)
Depreciation Charge	(3,400)	(1,812)	(846)	(840)	-	-	-	(6,898)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	384
De-recognition - disposal	68	19	221	-	-	-	-	308
At 31 March 2016	(15,727)	(6,319)	(3,349)	(15,362)	(563)	-	-	(41,320)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2016	142,963	63,755	7,227	18,457	2,604	3,258	118	238,382
At 31 March 2015	131,857	62,472	7,247	19,296	2,505	2,614	55	226,046

Movements in 2014/15:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equip.	Infra-structure	Commun.	Assets under Const.	Surplus Propls.	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2014	135,188	64,285	10,785	33,818	2,936	-	55	247,067
Additions	7,662	3,443	1,199	279	132	2,541	-	15,256
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(636)	640	-	-	-	-	-	4
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus on the Provision of Services	9,562	(680)	-	-	-	-	-	8,882
De-recognition - Disposals	(7,451)	-	(2,013)	(279)	-	-	-	(9,743)

Assets reclassified to Investment Assets		(306)	-	-	-	-	-	(306)
Assets reclassified	(73)	-	-	-	-	73	-	
Balance at 31 March 2015	144,252	67,382	9,971	33,818	3,068	2,614	55	261,160
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2014	(9,472)	(3,572)	(3,896)	(13,683)	(563)	-	-	(31,186)
Depreciation Charge	(3,270)	(1,338)	(841)	(839)	-	-	-	(6,288)
De-recognition - disposal	347	-	2,013	-	-	-	-	2,360
At 31 March 2015	(12,395)	(4,910)	(2,724)	(14,522)	(563)	-	-	(35,114)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2015	131,857	62,472	7,247	19,296	2,505	2,614	55	226,046
At 31 March 2014	125,716	60,713	6,889	20,135	2,373	-	55	215,881

18.2 Valuation of Property

Three of the categories shown in the tables above (council dwellings, other land and buildings and surplus properties) are subject to periodic revaluation: all such assets are revalued at 5-year intervals. These were last valued as at 1 April 2011 by the Wilkes, Head & Eve. The next full revaluation, for all three categories of assets, is due to be carried out as at 1 April 2016.

An annual desk top revaluation review is carried out for all property to identify any material changes in value. As at 31 March 2016 the valuers advised an increase of 8% for council dwellings during 2015/16, excluding any consideration of capital expenditure. This has resulted in an upward revaluation of £10.2 million and a disposal relating to replaced components of £5.3 million.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equip.	Infra structure	Commun.	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Props.	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at Historical Cost	8,172	306	7,227	18,457	2,604	3,258	-	40,024
Values at fair value as at:								
31 March 2012	-	10,223	-	-	-	-	-	10,223
31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2016	134,791	53,227	-	-	-	-	118	188,136
Net Book Value	142,963	63,756	7,227	18,457	2,604	3,258	118	238,383

18.3 Depreciation

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

Council dwellings – 60 years
 Other land and buildings – 20 – 60 years
 Vehicles Plant and Equipment – 3 – 25 years
 Infrastructure – 10 – 40 years.

18.4 Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2016, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment to cost £2,408,000 as detailed in the table below. Similar commitments at 31 March 2015 were £6,239,000.

	2016/17
	£000
Provision of new social housing	372
Loan to Subsidiary Company	390
Asset Improvements	70
Future Model	350
Devonshire Park Redevelopment Project	1,226
	2,408

19. HERITAGE ASSETS

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

	Historical Collection	Art Collection	Other	Buildings	Total
Cost or Valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2015	345	11,906	162	701	13,114
Balance at 31 March 2016	345	11,906	162	701	13,114

The equivalent figures for 2014/15 are shown below:

	Historical Collection	Art Collection	Other	Buildings	Total
Cost or Valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2014	345	11,906	162	701	13,114
Balance at 31 March 2015	345	11,906	162	701	13,114

The Art Collection was valued by professional external valuers in 2012/13. The Collection will be valued every 10 years and an annual review will be carried out to ensure the value is not materially mis-stated. Heritage buildings were valued as at 1 April 2011 by an external professional valuer and will be revalued every 5 years. The historical collection has been valued with reference to the insurance value.

Acquisitions Policy

Towner, Eastbourne's contemporary art museum and centre for the visual arts in the South East, will continue to acquire objects in the following categories:

- Fine Art: paintings, watercolours, drawings, mixed media, photographs, prints and sculpture representative of the main developments in 19th and 20th century British art.
- Victorian Art: to complement the Towner Bequest.
- Works by important 20th century British artists, to enhance the existing collection.
- Works and material by and relating to Eric Ravilious (1903-42).
- Works by South East regional artists.
- Topographical pictures relating to East Sussex and the Eastbourne area.
- European Art: to complement the existing collections, for example the Irene Law Bequest of 17th and 18th century Dutch and Flemish paintings and 18th century British art, The Lucy Carrington Wertheim Bequest of 20th century European paintings.
- Contemporary art by British and International artists complementing the existing collections.

Towner recognises its responsibility, in acquiring material, to ensure adequate conservation, documentation and proper use of such material and takes into account limitations on collecting imposed by such factors as inadequate staffing, storage and conservation resources. Acquisitions outside the current stated policy will only be made in very exceptional circumstances, and then only after proper consideration by the governing body of the museum itself, having regard to the interests of other museums.

Disposals Policy

The Council accepts the principle that there is a strong presumption against the disposal of any items in the Towner's collections. In those cases where Towner is free to dispose of an item it is agreed that any decision to sell or dispose of material from the collections should be taken only after due consideration. Once a decision to dispose of an item has been taken, priority will be given to retaining the item within the public domain and with this in view it will be offered first, by exchange, gift or sale to Registered museums before disposal to other interested individuals or organisations is considered.

Further information is available in Eastbourne Local History Museum and Towner's Acquisitions and Disposals Policy available from Towner.

HERITAGE ASSETS: FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

	2011/12 £000	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Cost of Acquisition of Heritage Assets					
Art Collection	185	119	29	-	-
Buildings	-	2	-	-	-
Total Cost of Purchases	185	121	29	-	-
Value of Heritage Assets Acquired by Donation					
Art Collection	18	13	16	-	-
Total Donations	18	13	16	-	-

There were no disposals or impairments during the past 5 years.

20. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

In 2015/16 the Council received £441,000 as rental income from investment properties, compared to £420,000 received in 2014/15. Investment properties are held for the purpose of generating income. There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or of the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligation to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

The table below shows movements in the fair value for Investment Properties.

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
1,626	Balance at 1 April	2,076
5	Expenditure on existing properties	6
139	Net gains from fair value adjustments	66
306	Transfers from Property, Plant & Equipment	-
2,076	Balance at 31 March	2,148

Fair Value Hierarchy

All the Council's investment properties have been value assessed as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes (see Note 2.10 Accounting Policy for an explanation of the fair value levels).

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Property

The current value of investment property has been measured using a market approach, which takes into account quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, existing lease terms and rentals, research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, the covenant strength for existing tenants, and data and market knowledge gained in managing the Council's Investment Asset portfolio. 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 as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and Best Use

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

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The Council's investment property has been valued as at 31 March 2016 by Wilks Head & Eve in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets also cover the initial purchased licences on implementation.

All software is given a finite useful life based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Council range between three and ten years.

The annual movements in the balance sheet figures for intangible assets are shown below:

2014/15		2015/16		
Net Total		Gross	Amortised	Net Total
£000		£000	£000	£000
3,098	Balance 1 April	5,184	(1,407)	3,777
	Written down to services:			
(4)	Cultural and related services	-	(2)	(2)
(13)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	-	(13)	(13)
(610)	Support Services	-	(684)	(684)
(627)		-	(699)	(699)
1,305	Added during year	1,018	-	1,018
1	Other changes	-	-	-
679	Net transactions during the year	1,018	(699)	319
3,777	Balance at 31 March	6,202	(2,106)	4,096

The total shown in the tables above for "Support Services" is recharged to other headings within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement through the overall recharges for overheads (see Note 2.17 above).

22. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	606	-
Assets declassified as held for sale		
Assets Sold	(606)	-
Balance at 31 March	-	-

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	Long-term		Current	
	31 March 2015	31 March 2016	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Investments				
Unquoted equity investment	238	282	-	-
Total investments	238	282	-	-
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	3,297	6,375	3,129	3,415
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(46,050)	(46,050)	(2,282)	(6,307)
Total borrowings	(46,050)	(46,050)	(2,282)	(6,307)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(1,747)	(1,294)	(5,862)	(4,861)
Total creditors	(1,747)	(1,294)	(5,862)	(4,861)

See Note 11.5 for further details relating to Long Term Investments.

23.2 Interest and Investment receivable and payable

The table below sets out the interest and investment receivable and payable for the year related to financial assets and liabilities, reconciled to the amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2014/15	2015/16
£000	£000
(204) Interest on financial assets	(237)
(3) Other interest	(2)
(207) Total Interest Receivable	(239)
2,235 Interest on financial liabilities	2,138
18 Other interest payable	28
2,253 Total Interest Payable	2,166

23.3 Fair Value

	31 March 2016				
	Book Value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Investments over one year	238		238		238
Cash in bank call accounts	1,953	1,953			1,953
Trade accounts receivable	3,415			3,415	3,415
Long Term Debtors	6,375			6,375	6,375
Total Financial Assets	11,981	1,953	238	9,790	11,981
Public Works Loan Board	(34,550)		(48,124)		(48,124)
Loan Stock	(7,500)		(10,262)		(10,262)
Market Debt	(4,000)		(4,231)		(4,231)
Long Term Borrowing	(46,050)	-	(62,617)	-	(62,617)
Credit Sales Agreement	(758)		(1,219)		(1,219)
Other Long Term Creditors	(535)			(535)	(535)
Long Term Creditors	(1,293)	-	(1,219)	(535)	(1,754)
Public Works Loan Board	(4,000)		(4,068)		(4,068)
Market Debt	(2,000)		(2,001)		(2,001)
Add accrued interest	(292)	(292)			(292)
Mayor's Poor Fund	(15)	(15)			(15)
Short Term Borrowing	(6,307)	(307)	(6,069)	-	(6,376)
Credit sales agreement	(296)		(296)		(296)
Other Trade Creditors	(4,565)			(4,565)	(4,565)
Short Term Creditors	(4,861)	-	(296)	(4,565)	(4,861)
Total Financial Liabilities	(58,511)	(307)	(70,201)	(5,100)	(75,608)

The comparative figures for 31 March 2015 are in the table below.

31 March 2015

	Book Value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Investments over one year	238		238		238
Cash in bank call accounts	6,112	6,112			6,112
Trade accounts receivable	3,129			3,129	3,129
Long Term Debtors	3,297			3,297	3,297
Total Financial Assets	12,776	6,112	238	6,426	12,776
Public Works Loan Board	(34,550)		(39,545)		(39,545)
Loan Stock	(7,500)		(10,248)		(10,248)
Market Debt	(4,000)		(4,116)		(4,116)
Long Term Borrowing	(46,050)	-	(53,909)	-	(53,909)
Credit Sales Agreement	(1,022)		(1,632)		(1,632)
Other Long Term Creditors	(725)			(725)	(725)
Long Term Creditors	(1,747)	-	(1,632)	(725)	(2,357)
Public Works Loan Board	(1,978)		(2,041)		(2,041)
Market Debt	-		-		-
Add accrued interest	(289)	(289)			(289)
Mayor's Poor Fund	(15)	(15)			(15)
Short Term Borrowing	(2,282)	(304)	(2,041)	-	(2,345)
Credit sales agreement	(265)		(265)		(265)
Other Trade Creditors	(5,597)			(5,597)	(5,597)
Short Term Creditors	(5,862)	-	(265)	(5,597)	(5,862)
Total Financial Liabilities	(55,941)	(304)	(57,847)	(6,322)	(64,473)

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) is higher than the book value because it is at an interest rate which is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2016) arising from a commitment to pay interest to the PWLB above current market rates. The outstanding loans were taken at various dates between August 1985 and March 2016 at varying fixed interest rates between 1.48% and 8.875% (average rate 3.42%) for various terms. At the time some of the loans were arranged interest rates were much higher and these loans were taken to lock in to a relatively low interest rate. In the current economic climate interest rates are at historically low levels and consequently there is a difference £13,642,000 between the book value and market value for PWLB.

The fair value of loan stock is higher than the book value because it is at an interest rate which is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2016) arising from a commitment to pay interest to the lender above current market rates. The loan was originally arranged in 1995 at a fixed interest rate of 8.75% for 25 years. At the time the loan was arranged interest rates were much higher and this loan was taken to lock in to a relatively low interest rate. In the current economic climate interest rates are at historically low levels and consequently there is a difference £2,762,000 between the book value and market value for loan stock

The credit sales agreement relates to obligations under a long term leisure contract; see Note 13 for further details. There is a difference of £461,000 between the book value of the debt and the fair value. The book value represents the value of cash transactions only between the Council and SERCO

which equate to an interest rate of 11%, but this does not reflect any added value received from SERCO within the contract as a whole, such as procurement and management of the capital projects including business continuity.

23.4 Valuation techniques applied to obtain fair value

Except for the financial assets carried in the Balance sheet at fair value, all other financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long term debtors and creditors are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments (Level 2 Inputs), using the following assumptions:

- For loans from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) payable, premature repayment rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- For non-PWLB loans payable, prevailing market rates have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures.

The fair values valuations have been provided by the Council's Treasury Management advisors, Capita. This uses the Net Present Value (NPV) 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, Capita has used the prevailing rate of a similar instrument with a published market rate, as the discount factor.

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

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by Capita from the market on 31 March, using bid prices where applicable.

24. 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;
- market 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 a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit risk

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 provided by the Council's Treasury Management advisors (Capita) creditworthiness model. The model uses a sophisticated modelling approach which uses credit ratings from all three ratings agencies overlaid with credit watches and outlooks, Credit Default Swap spreads and sovereign ratings. The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum of £5 million to be invested with any financial institution located within each category.

A copy of the Annual Investment Strategy is available on the Eastbourne Borough Council website.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £1,928,000 cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay principal sums will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of recoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits but there is no evidence at the 31 March 2016 that this is likely to crystallise.

The Council has invested funds in Greencoat House Ltd (£1,375,000), CloudConnX (£357,000) and Sea Change Sussex (£2,307,000) totalling £4,039,000. The risk of these companies failing to meet their commitments is minimised by maintaining representation on the board of Welbeing and CloudConnX. The loan to CloudConnX is supported by a fixed and floating charge over the assets. The loan to Sea Change Sussex loan is fully secured by a charge over land.

The Council has provided two commercial loans to Eastbourne Housing Investment Company Ltd (EHIC) a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council, totalling £1,950,000:

- £1,850,000 of which £1,560,000 has been drawn down, for the purchase of a property, at an interest rate of 4.5%. The loan is secured by a first charge on the property purchased.
- £100,000 working capital facility, unsecured at an interest rate of 2% above Base Rate. This loan has not been drawn down.

The Council deposited £1,000,000 in an interest bearing deposit account with Lloyds Bank in 2013-14 to support the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme. There is small risk that participating borrowers default on their mortgages. The risk to the Council is minimised as all borrowers must meet the Bank's strict lending criteria and all interest earned on the deposit is held in a reserve to cover any losses. As at 31 March 2016 nine loans had been completed; the indemnity limit for the Council was £165,000.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to risk on other financial assets:

	Amount as at 31 March 2016	Historic experience of default	Estimated maximum exposure to default at 31 March 2016	Estimated maximum exposure to default 31 March 2015
	£000		£000	£000
	A	B	(AxB)	
Customers	3,833	1%	38	35

The council does not generally allow credit for customers, such that the balance of debts past due but not impaired can be analysed by date as follows:

Aged debt analysis	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
	£000	£000
Less than three months	2,125	2,496
Three to four months	132	67
Four months to one year	799	758
More than one year	451	512
Total	3,507	3,833

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, shown in the table below, together with the maturity analysis of financial liabilities.

Banding	31 March 2015		31 March 2016		Limits in each banding
	£000	%	£000	%	
Less than one year	2,392	5%	6,480	12%	25%
Between one and two years	4,475	9%	3,943	7%	50%
Between two and five years	8,298	16%	1,872	3%	75%
Five to ten years	12,407	25%	4,141	8%	100%

More than ten years	22,649	45%	37,388	70%	100%
Total	50,221	100%	53,824	100%	

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

Market risk

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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and affect the General Fund Balance pound for pound.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. Policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 25% 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.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2016, 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	4
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(88)
Impact on Surplus on the Provision of Services	(84)
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)	(8,874)

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 £282,000 (£238,000 in 2014-15) in Welbeing. The Council is consequently exposed to losses arising from movements in the prices of the shares. As the shareholding has 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.

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.

25. DEBTORS

Short Term debtors outstanding as at 31 March are:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
2,198	Central government	2,945
2,564	Other local authorities	2,208
1	NHS	2
1,496	Public corporations and trading funds	1,672
4,213	Other entities and individuals	4,294
10,472	Total	11,121

Public corporations and trading funds includes all commercial trading organisations in both the public and private sectors.

Long-term debtors outstanding as at 31 March are:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
3,119	Public corporations and trading funds	6,317
178	Other entities and individuals	58
3,297	Total	6,375

Under long term debtors for public corporations and other trading organisation the Council has investment of:

- £357,000 (2014/15 £357,000) in a company that will be providing telecommunication services primarily to the business sector in the locality. The Council currently has a charge over the assets of the company. Shares will be allocated at the company's year ends and the Council will be a 25% shareholder by 2017.
- £1,000,000 interest bearing deposit made to Lloyds Bank in 2013/14 to support the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS). This scheme allows first time buyers who meet Lloyds Bank's strict lending criteria but do not have a large deposit, to borrow funds. In the event of a default by a borrower in the first 5 years, the Council may be charged for losses to the Bank. The Council does not anticipate any defaults but interest on the Council's deposit will be used in the event of a claim.
- £850,000 loan funding in 2014/15 provided in partnership with East Sussex County Council to East Sussex Energy Infrastructure and Development Ltd (trading as Sea Change Sussex) for the purchase of a site at Sovereign Harbour, final repayment is due in 2024. Capitalised interest has been added this loan bringing the total outstanding to £879,457.
- £1,400,000 loan funding in 2015/16 to East Sussex Energy Infrastructure and Development Ltd (trading as Sea Change Sussex) for the development of the Invocation Mall (Pacific House) at Sovereign Harbour, final repayment is due in 2024. Capitalised interest has been added bringing the total outstanding to ££1,427,501.
- £1,850,000 loan facility was agreed with Eastbourne Housing Investment Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the council for the purchase and redevelopment of Gowland Court. As at 31 March 2016 a sum of £1,560,000 was drawn down. This loan is due for repayment in 2055.
- £912,00 loan to Greencoat Ltd a holding company for Wealden & Eastbourne Lifeline Ltd (WEL also known as Welbeing). As at 31 March 2016 the loan outstanding is £1,093,000 which includes capitalised interest of £181,000.

26. CREDITORS

Short term creditors between different groupings of creditor as at 31 March are:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
(1,248)	Central government	(328)
(685)	Other local authorities	(1,135)
	Public Corporations and other trading	
(4,951)	organisations	(5,079)
(2,392)	All other bodies	(2,281)
(9,276)	Total	(8,823)

Public corporations and trading organisations includes all commercial trading organisations in both the public and private sectors

Long term creditors between different groupings of creditor as at 31 March are:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
(1,747)	Public Corporations and other trading organisations	(1,293)
(1,747)	Total	(1,293)

Long Term Creditors in the balance sheet represent obligations extending beyond one year including:

- Three agreements between the Council and SERCO to renovate and improve two leisure centres (the Sovereign Centre and Motcombe Pool) and to purchase items of capital equipment. These two centres are leased to Eastbourne Leisure Trust (see Note 13), who employ SERCO to run the centres, while the Council, which retains the responsibility to maintain and improve the centres, employs SERCO to carry out these functions on its behalf.
- An agreement between the Council and Steria to provide IT services and purchase items of capital equipment.

27. PROVISIONS

Provisions represent amounts set aside to meet potential future liabilities. Provisions as at 31 March 2016 are:

	Balance 1 April 15	Additions	Amounts used	Balance 31 March 16
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Business Rate Appeals	(418)	(382)	220	(580)
Total	(418)	(382)	220	(580)

Business Rates Appeals is to provide for the settlement of rateable value appeals made to the valuation office.

28. USABLE RESERVES

The reasons for maintaining each reserve are set out in detail in Note 2.19, and the annual movements for usable reserves are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Details of Earmarked Reserves are shown at note 15.

29. UNUSABLE RESERVES

The table below sets out details of the movements and balances on individual unusable reserves: the "Total" figures are those included in the "Unusable Reserves" column of the Movement in Reserves Statement.

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
45	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	44
(655)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(454)
26,014	Revaluation Reserve	26,196
154,124	Capital Adjustment Account	162,774
(39,582)	Pension Reserve	(33,667)
(42)	Accumulated Absence Account	(44)
139,904	Total Unusable reserves	154,849

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of noncurrent assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
45	Balance at 1 April	45
-	- Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	(1)
45	Balance at 31 March	44

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers and business rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
(1,230)	Balance at 1 April	(655)
575	Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	201
(655)	Balance at 31 March	(454)

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	£000
26,385	Balance at 1 April		26,014
4	Upward revaluation of assets	646	
4	Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the surplus on the Provision of Services		646
(375)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(384)	
-	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(80)	
(375)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(464)
26,014	Balance at 31 March		26,196

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert current value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

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

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	£000
148,804	Balance at 1 April		154,124
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
2,594	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	3,914	
(627)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(700)	
(705)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(658)	
(7,989)	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	(5,512)	
(6,727)			(2,956)
375	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		464
(6,352)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(2,492)
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
1,983	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	1,780	
3,594	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	3,418	
1,707	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	2,693	
1,016	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	760	
1,131	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1,227	
2,102	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1,198	
11,533			11,076
139	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		66
154,124	Balance at 31 March		162,774

Pension Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any 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.

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
(36,349)	Balance at 1 April	(39,582)
(2,140)	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	7,163
(3,256)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited to the Surplus on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,505)
2,163	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	2,257
(39,582)	Balance at 31 March	(33,667)

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Accounts.

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
(63)	Balance at 1 April	(42)
63	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	42
(42)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(44)
(42)	Balance at 31 March	(44)

30. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

30.1 Participation in defined benefit pension plan

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

The Council participates in two post-employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by East Sussex County Council. This is a funded defined final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement. This is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet the actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. The Council also has liabilities for discretionary payments for added years, etc. These are charged directly to the accounts of the Council, as they are not a charge upon the Pension Fund.

The East Sussex Pension Scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions

committee of East Sussex County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Funds Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the committee.

The principal risks to the Council of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals 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 note 2.6.

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

30.2 Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

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

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
	Service Cost comprising:	
1,775	Current Service Costs	2,166
-	Past Service Costs	112
	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	
1,481	Net Interest Expense	1,227
3,256	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus on the Provision of Services	3,505
	Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	
	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:	
(8,848)	Return on Plan Assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	1,439
11,881	Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes in financial assumptions	(6,675)
(893)	Other	(1,927)
2,140	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(7,163)
5,396	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(3,658)
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	3,505
3,256	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:	
(2,163)		(2,257)
1,093	Net adjustment in Movement in Reserves Statement	1,248

30.3 Pensions Assets and Liabilities recognised in the balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet for the Council's obligation in respect of its defined plans is as follows:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
95,709	Fair value of employer assets	94,728
(129,789)	Present value of funded liabilities	(123,349)
(5,502)	Present value of unfunded liabilities	(5,046)
(39,582)	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(33,667)

30.4 Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the Scheme Assets

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	
85,685	Opening fair value of assets	95,709	
3,464	Interest income	2,929	
Re-measurement gain/(loss):			
8,848	The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(1,439)	
1,783	Contributions from employer - Funded	1,887	
380	Contributions from employer - Unfunded	370	
506	Contributions from employees into the scheme	517	
(4,577)	Benefits paid - Funded	(4,875)	
(380)	Benefits paid - Unfunded	(370)	
95,709	Closing fair value of scheme assets	94,728	

30.5 Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	
(122,034)	Opening balance at 1 April	(135,291)	
(1,775)	Current service costs	(2,166)	
(4,945)	Interest costs	(4,156)	
(506)	Contributions from scheme participants	(517)	
Re-measurement (gains) and losses:			
(11,881)	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	6,675	
893	Other	1,927	
-	Past service costs	(112)	
4,577	Benefits paid - funded	4,875	
380	Benefits paid - unfunded	370	
(135,291)	Closing Balance at 31 March	(128,395)	

30.6 Local Government Pension Scheme Assets comprised:

31 March 2015				31 March 2016			
Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets	Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	
Equity Securities:							
3,759	18	3,777	4%	1,738	1	1,739	2%
2,374	149	2,523	3%	1,131	1	1,132	1%
2,525	-	2,525	3%	244	3	247	0%
5,498	-	5,498	6%	2,799	0	2,799	3%
3,852	-	3,852	4%	1,199	1	1,200	1%
4,103	-	4,103	4%	1,441	0	1,441	2%
13	-	13	0%	-	477	477	1%
22,124	167	22,290	24%	8,553	483	9,036	10%
Sub-total equity							
Debt Securities:							
-	1,520	1,520	2%	-	1,723	1,723	2%
-	979	979	1%	-	1,763	1,763	2%
-	2,499	2,499	3%	-	3,486	3,486	4%
Sub-total Debt Securities							
Private equity:							
-	5,290	5,290	6%	-	5,656	5,656	6%
All							
Real Estate:							
-	9,876	9,876	10%	601	10,620	11,220	12%
-	9,876	9,876	10%	601	10,620	11,220	12%
Sub-total Real Estate							

31 March 2015				31 March 2016			
Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets	Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:				Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:			
483	43,004	43,487	45%	61	49,043	49,104	52%
3,848	2,386	6,234	7%	3,771	7,228	10,999	12%
71	36	107	0%	-	103	103	0%
234	-	234	0%	47	-	47	0%
-	1,903	1,903	2%	-	1,600	1,600	2%
-	375	375	0%	-	324	324	0%
4,636	47,704	52,339	54%	3,879	58,297	62,176	66%
Sub-total Investment Funds & Unit Trusts				Sub-total Investment Funds & Unit Trusts			
Derivatives:				Derivatives:			
-	(19)	(19)	0%	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
-	(19)	(19)	0%	-	-	-	0%
Sub-total Derivatives				Sub-total Derivatives			
Cash & Cash Equivalents				Cash & Cash Equivalents			
-	3,434	3,434	4%	3,153	-	3,153	3%
26,760	68,950	95,709	100%	16,185	78,543	94,728	100%
Total				Total			

The breakdown of assets in monetary terms in the table above have been shown to the nearest £1,000. The additional precision in the presentation of the figures has been included, but the sum of the values rounded to the nearest £1,000 (or 1%) may not equal the total value due to rounding.

30.7 Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions on mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2013. The main assumptions used in their calculations are:

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2014/15		2015/16	
Long term expected rate of return on scheme assets:			
3.1%	Equity Investments	3.4%	
3.1%	Bonds	3.4%	
3.1%	Other	3.4%	
Mortality assumptions:			
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:			
22.2	Men	22.2	
24.4	Women	24.4	
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:			
24.2	Men	24.2	
26.7	Women	26.7	
2.1%	Rate of inflation	2.1%	
4.0%	Rate of increase in salaries	4.1%	
2.1%	Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.1%	
3.1%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	3.4%	
50%	Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum for pre-April 2008 service	50%	
75%	Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum for post-April 2008 service	75%	

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

	Approximate % Increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount (£000)
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	10%	12,366
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3%	3,852
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	2%	2,882
0.5% Increase in the Pension Increase Rate	7%	9,338

30.8 Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The County Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 March 2016.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2016. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The Council anticipates paying £2,105,000 expected contributions to the scheme in 2016/17.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 16.7 years.

31. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balances of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
25	Cash held by the Authority	25
2,087	Bank Current Accounts	1,928
4,000	Short-term deposits with banks	-
6,112	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,953

32. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent Liabilities

Municipal Insurance Limited

The Council's former insurers were Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited (MMI) until the company ceased to provide new cover in 1994. A Scheme of Arrangements was set up with the aim of funding any claims that were outstanding at that time. The scheme allows for a claw back of payments already made under the scheme if the outstanding claims cannot be fully funded by the company. The maximum possible claw back for the Council was set at £520,000. The Directors of MMI 'triggered' the Scheme of Arrangement under Section 425 of the Companies Act 1985 (now Section 899 of the Companies Act 2006) on 13 November 2012. Ernst & Young are now responsible for the management of the MMI business, affairs and assets. Ernst & Young have carried out a review of MMI assets and liabilities. A payment of £70,437 was made during 2014/15 by the Council and the balance of £449,000 will continue to be a contingent liability.

Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS)

The Council has deposited £1m with Lloyds bank to support the Local Authority Mortgage Scheme. This is a cash backed guarantee to cover any claims in the event of default by a mortgagor. Any future claims are not currently quantifiable but as at 31 March 2016 the maximum liability was £165,000. See explanation of credit risk in Note 24.

Towner Trust

On 1st July 2014 16 staff employed by the council who members of the LGPS were TUPEd to the Towner Trust. The council retains a liability of any deficit that may arise in the future from the pension liability of the Towner Trust. The value of any future liability cannot be accurately determined.

Eastbourne Borough Football Club (EBFC)

As freeholder of the EBFC football pitch, the Council has provided a guarantee for EBFC in respect of a finance agreement to improve the football pitch. The maximum liability is £500,000.

Contingent Assets**Overpaid VAT**

A number of Councils are in the process of legal action against Royal Mail and HM Revenue and Customs to recover VAT on postal services. The Council has claims amounting to £804,000 for VAT on Postal Services. The case is currently subject to legal decision.

Underpayment of interest by HMRC on VAT refunds

In 2008/9 the Council received interest on overpaid VAT of £1.4m largely in relation to its cultural and leisure services. The interest was calculated by HMRC on a simple (non compound) basis. The Council along with others has instructed lawyers to claim that compound interest should have been paid in respect of this refund.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
	Income	
(13,890)	Dwelling Rents	(14,333)
(440)	Non-Dwelling Rents	(461)
(1,108)	Charges for Services and Facilities	(1,124)
(427)	Contributions Towards Expenditure	(151)
(43)	Supervision and Management	
(15,908)	Total Income	(16,069)
	Expenditure	
305	Repairs and Maintenance	121
8,060	Supervision and Management	8,068
381	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	362
(6,262)	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment of Fixed Assets	(6,794)
38	Debt Management Costs	28
2,522	Total Expenditure	1,785
	Net Income for HRA Services as included in the whole authority Income and Expenditure Statement	
(13,386)		(14,284)
87	HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core	87
(13,299)	Net (Income)/Expenditure for HRA Services	(14,197)
5,645	Gain or (Loss) on sale of HRA assets	2,801
1,992	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	1,867
(23)	Interest and Investment Income	(31)
(405)	Capital Grants and Contributions Received	(381)
(6,090)	(Surplus)/Deficit for the Year	(9,941)

MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT

2014/15		2015/16
£000	£000	£000
(2,704)	Housing Revenue Account balance brought forward	(3,150)
	(Surplus) / Deficit on HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	(9,941)
(6,090)		
	Adjustments between accounting and funding basis:	
60	Capital expenditure financed by the HRA	12
405	Capital Grants and Contributions received	381
-	Finance cost adjustment re. premiums and discounts	-
(7,710)	Reverse non-current assets written off on disposal	(5,241)
2,065	Proceeds from sales of non-current assets	2,439
1	Transfer to / from Pension Reserve	-
1	Transfer to / from Accumulated Absence Reserve	-
10,711	Transfer from Capital Adjustment Account	10,905
(557)		(1,445)
111	Transfers to earmarked reserves	917
	(446) (Increase) or decrease in year on HRA	(528)
(3,150)	Housing Revenue Account balance carried forward	(3,678)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) records revenue income and expenditure relating to the Council's own housing stock. The account is "ring fenced" as there are statutory controls over the transfers

which can be made between the HRA and the Council's General Fund. It shows the major elements of housing revenue expenditure - maintenance, administration and capital financing costs - and how these are met by rents and other income.

The Council has transferred responsibility for the management of its housing stock to Eastbourne Homes Ltd, as outlined in Note 11.4 above.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. HOUSING STOCK

The Council's housing stock consisted of:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016	
	Houses and Bungalows		
16	- one bedroom	16	
531	- two bedrooms	542	
1,153	- three bedrooms	1,144	
53	- four or more bedrooms	52	
1,753	Total Houses and Bungalows	1,754	
	Flats		
1,012	- one bedroom	1,034	
526	- two bedrooms	534	
5	- three or more bedrooms	5	
132	- bed-sits	131	
1,675	Total Flats	1,704	
3,428	All Dwellings	3,458	

In addition the Council has shared ownership arrangements covering 14.25 full property equivalents (13.5 at 31 March 2015). The Council no longer has any properties under short-term property leases.

The Council's Balance Sheet includes the following HRA assets:

	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
	£000	£000
Dwellings	131,856	142,963
Other Land and Buildings	891	873
Total	132,747	143,836

2. VACANT POSSESSION VALUE OF DWELLINGS

The Council's stock of council dwellings was re-valued by Wilkes, Head & Eve as at 1 April 2011, which resulted in a market vacant possession value of the housing stock at 1 April 2011 of £410m, and after disposals the value is £391m as at 1 April 2015. The vacant possession of garages is £2.6m. The Government considers that the difference between this figure and the Balance Sheet figure shown above represents the economic cost to Government of providing council housing at less than open market rents.

3. MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE (MRR)

This reserve was established by the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounts) Regulations 2000. An amount equal to the total depreciation for the year for HRA properties is transferred to the reserve from the Capital Adjustment Account, and an amount equal to the Major Repairs Allowance can be used to finance capital investment.

MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE		MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE	
2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	
(305)	Balance as at 1 April	-	

3,593	Financing of Capital Expenditure	3,418
(3,288)	Depreciation	(3,418)
-	Balance as at 31 March	-

4. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

The table below summarises the total capital expenditure for the year, and the sources of finance.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING		
2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
10,447	Total Capital Expenditure	5,008
	Funding:	
2,807	Borrowing	792
1,719	Government Grant	381
44	Capital Receipts	1,778
3,593	Major Repairs Reserve	3,418
1,162	Earmarked Reserves	693
60	Revenue Contributions	12
757	S106 Contributions	(30)
305	Other Contributions	102
10,447	Total Funding	7,146

5. CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM ASSET DISPOSALS

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
1,014	Right to Buy Sales of Houses and Flats	1,449
1,051	Other Sales	979
-	Repayment of Right to Buy Discount	10
-	Mortgage Repayments	-
2,065		2,438

6. DEPRECIATION

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
3,270	Dwellings	3,400
18	Other Land and Buildings	18
3,288	Total HRA Assets	3,418

7. REVALUATION OF HRA STOCK

A desktop revaluation of the HRA stock was carried out by Wilkes Head & Eve as at 31 March 2016. This resulted in an estimated increase of 8% giving a revaluation gain of £10.2m. The revaluation did not take into account any capital expenditure on the stock since the formal valuation as at 1 April 2011 and so the stock was de-recognised by £5.3m for the capital expenditure in 2015/16. The net effect was an increase of £4.9m.

8. CONTRIBUTION TO THE PENSION RESERVE

Note 30 to the core financial statements sets out the accounting arrangements for the Local Government Pension Scheme, and explains that the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is compiled on the basis of proper accounting practice, charges being made on the basis of current service cost. The statutory charge against Council Tax, however, is based upon contributions payable in the year, and there is therefore an adjustment in the Comprehensive Income and

Expenditure Statement to replace current service cost and other charges with the contributions for the year. These arrangements are reflected in the Housing Revenue Account, and a reduction of £333 (£1,000 in 2014/15) has been credited to the Housing Revenue Account via the Movement on the HRA statement.

9. RENT ARREARS

Rent arrears at 31 March 2016 amounted to £554,000 compared with £484,000 at 31 March 2015. These sums include the overpayment of Housing Benefit prior to 2004/05 and former tenants' arrears. During 2015/16 former tenant arrears of £26,000 were written off (£101,000 in 2014/15).

The Council has an impairment allowance for doubtful debts of £196,000 at 31 March 2016 (£125,000 at 31 March 2015).

COLLECTION FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT

2014/15		2015/16		Total
		Business Rates	Council Tax	
£000		£000	£000	£000
	Income			
53,646	Income collectable from Council Tax	-	54,812	54,812
32,397	Income collectable from Non-Domestic Rates	34,086	-	34,086
	Contribution towards previous year's Collection Fund Deficit			
1,032	Central Government	648	-	648
259	East Sussex County Council	117	-	117
840	Eastbourne Borough Council	518	-	518
9	Sussex Police Authority	-	-	-
26	East Sussex Fire Authority	13	-	13
88,209	Total Fund Income	35,382	54,812	90,194
	Expenditure			
	Precepts, Demands and Shares			
16,578	Central Government	17,199	-	17,199
40,922	East Sussex County Council	3,096	39,199	42,295
20,465	Eastbourne Borough Council	13,760	7,299	21,059
4,534	Sussex Police Authority	-	4,685	4,685
3,013	East Sussex Fire Authority	344	2,770	3,114
85,512		34,399	53,953	88,352
127	Business Rates Costs of Collection	125	-	125
216	Transitional Relief	45	-	45
	Charges to Collection Fund			
54	Allowance for Appeals	(549)	-	(549)
(645)	Backdated changes in Rateable Values	954	-	954
473	Write-offs of uncollectable amounts	360	189	549
688	Allowance for impairment of doubtful debts	(133)	(466)	(599)
570		632	(277)	355
	Apportionment of previous year's Collection Fund Surplus			
-	East Sussex County Council	-	130	130
-	Eastbourne Borough Council	-	25	25
-	Sussex Police Authority	-	16	16
-	East Sussex Fire Authority	-	9	9
-		-	180	180
86,425	Total Fund Expenditure	35,201	53,856	89,057
(1,784)	Movement on Fund Balance	(181)	(956)	(1,137)
	COLLECTION FUND BALANCE			
3,126	Balance at 1st April	1,789	(447)	1,342
(1,784)	Surplus for the year	(181)	(956)	(1,137)
1,342	Balance as at 31st March	1,608	(1,403)	205

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND**1. INCOME FROM COUNCIL TAX****Amounts receivable from Council Taxpayers:**

		2015/16
		£000
Gross amount of Council Tax		72,718
Less	Council Tax Support Scheme	(9,268)
	Discounts	(6,964)
	Exemptions	(1,585)
	Disabled Relief	(89)
Net Yield from Council Tax		<u>54,812</u>

Council Tax Base

The Council's tax base (i.e. the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings), was calculated as follows:

Band	Chargeable Dwellings	Est Taxable Properties	Ratio to Band D	Band D Equiv	Yield £000
A Dis Red	14	7	5/9	4	7
A	8,108	4,201	6/9	2,801	4,642
B	12,716	8,714	7/9	6,778	11,232
C	10,455	8,115	8/9	7,213	11,953
D	8,443	7,207	9/9	7,207	11,943
E	4,419	3,961	11/9	4,841	8,022
F	1,987	1,860	13/9	2,687	4,453
G	1,090	1,008	15/9	1,680	2,784
H	54	49	18/9	98	162
	47,286	35,122		33,309	55,198
Less average 2.25% reduction to allow for collection losses etc.				(750)	(1,243)
Council Tax Base				32,559	53,955

The estimated and actual tax base figures can vary due to the various effects of banding appeals, new properties, demolished properties and entitlements to discounts.

Comparison of Actual versus Theoretical gross Yields:

Tax base (as above)	A	32,558.9
Band D Council Tax 2015/16 (Budget report)	B	£1,657.10
Theoretical gross yield	A x B	£53,953,353
Actual gross yield (as above)	C	£54,812,394
Theoretical gross yield - actual gross yield	(A x B) - C	(£859,041)

2. INCOME FROM BUSINESS RATE PAYERS

The Council collects Non-Domestic Rates for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency multiplied by a uniform business rate set nationally by Central Government. The table below shows the total rateable value and multipliers.

		2014/15	2015/16
Total non-domestic rateable value	£m	82.1	82.5
Multiplier	Pence	48.2	49.3
Multiplier (Small businesses)	Pence	47.1	48.0
Gross Yield Before Adjustments	£m	38.7	39.3

The gross yield before adjustments represents potential income at a point in time, i.e. the financial year end, and differs from bills issued during the year due to relief for empty properties, transitional relief, charity relief, and changes in rateable value and property base movements.

The business rates share payable in 2015/16 was estimated before the start of the financial year as £34.4m. These sums have been paid into 2015/16 and charged to the collection fund in year. This council's share is £13.8m.

3. PRECEPTS AND DEMANDS ON THE COLLECTION FUND

Authority	COUNCIL TAX			NON-DOMESTIC BUSINESS RATES		
	Precept £000	Distributio n of prior years surplus £000	Total £000	Share	Distributio n of prior years deficit	Total
Eastbourne Borough Council	7,299	25	7,324	13,760	(518)	13,242
Central Government	-	-	-	17,200	(648)	16,552
East Sussex County Council	39,198	130	39,328	3,096	(117)	2,979
Sussex Police	4,686	16	4,702	0	-	0
East Sussex Fire Authority	2,770	9	2,779	344	(13)	331
Total	53,953	180	54,133	34,400	(1,296)	33,104

When the retained business rates income scheme was introduced, Central Government set a baseline funding level for each authority identifying the expected level of retained business rates and a top up or tariff amount to ensure that all authorities receive the baseline amount. Tariffs due from authorities payable to Central Government are used to finance the top-ups to those authorities who do not achieve their targeted baseline funding. Any sums above the baseline funding are subject to a levy payment, for this Council this is 50%. The amounts for this Council are as follows:

	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000
Actual Business Rate income due	13,579	13,925
Tariff payment	(9,852)	(10,040)
	<u>3,727</u>	<u>3,885</u>
Baseline Funding	(3,253)	(3,315)
Amount above baseline	<u>474</u>	<u>570</u>
Levy payment to Central Government	237	-
Levy payment to East Sussex Business Rates Pool (see below)	-	285
Distribution from East Sussex Business Rates Pool (see below)	-	(141)

4. EAST SUSSEX BUSINESS RATES POOL

With effect from 1 April 2015, the Council, along with East Sussex County Council, East Sussex Fire Authority, Hastings Borough Council, Lewes District Council, Rother District Council and Wealden District Council agreed to operate a pooling arrangement: the East Sussex Business Rates Pool (ESBRP). The Government treats Pools as single entities in respect of Tariff and Top-up payments and for calculating Levy and Safety Net. For 2015/16, the Pool was a 'top-up' authority, meaning that no levy is payable to Government. The Council is the lead authority for the ESBRP. The governance arrangements for the ESBRP determined that each billing authority would pay their Levy on growth into the Pool and, after deductions for administration costs, this would be distributed to the Pool members on the basis of 40% to ESCC, 10% to ESFA and the remaining 50% shared pro-rata to the level of growth in each billing authority area.

The ESBRP results for 2015/16 are summarised in the following table

	Percentage Share	Levy Payable to the Pool:	Administration Fees Deducted to Pay Pool Lead	Pool Gain distribution/ Receivable by Pool Members	Net Amount (Receivable) / Payable by each Pool Member
		£000	£000	£	£
East Sussex County Council	40%	0		(635)	(635)
East Sussex Fire Authority	10%	0		(159)	(159)
Eastbourne Borough Council	9%	285		(141)	144
Hastings Borough Council	0%	0		0	0
Lewes District Council	14%	450		(225)	225
Rother District Council	10%	302		(150)	152
Wealden District Council	17%	554	(5)	(276)	273
East Sussex Business Rates Pool	100%	1,591	(5)	(1,586)	0

5. COLLECTION FUND BALANCE

The table below shows the balances on the Collection Fund and how they relate to each precepting authority:

	COUNCIL TAX		BUSINESS RATES	
	31 March 15	31 March 16	31 March 15	31 March 16
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Eastbourne Borough Council	(61)	(190)	716	644
Central Government	-	-	895	805
East Sussex County Council	(324)	(1,019)	160	144
Sussex Police Authority	(39)	(122)	-	0
East Sussex Fire Authority	(23)	(72)	18	16
(Surplus)/Deficit	<u>(447)</u>	<u>(1,403)</u>	<u>1,789</u>	<u>1,609</u>

The preceptors' share of the deficit on the Collection Fund is shown in the Council's balance sheet as part of the debtor's figures. This Council's share is included on the balance sheet under Collection Fund adjustment account.

GROUP ACCOUNTS**Introduction**

As set out in Note 11.4 above, Eastbourne Homes Ltd (EHL) and Eastbourne Housing Investment Company Ltd (EHIC) are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Council, and group accounts are therefore prepared to combine the accounts of the Council and the two Companies. Transactions and indebtedness between the Council and the Companies have been eliminated in the preparation of these accounts.

The purpose of the main accounting statements is as set out in the accounting statements above for the Council alone.

The accounting code of practice requires the same disclosures to be made for group accounts as for the Council's own accounts. However the impact of the EHL and EHIC figures on the group totals is generally immaterial, other than for those notes included.

Greencoat House Ltd

Greencoat House Ltd is a holding company for Wealden and Eastbourne Lifeline (also known as Welbeing). The Council holds 49% of the voting rights and 21% of the non-voting rights. Whilst the Council has a significant influence, there is no control over the organisation which has been deemed to be an Associate. The accounts of Greencoat House Ltd and its subsidiary Welbeing, have been included in the single entity accounts of the Council as a Long Term Investment. The council has not included its share of the company post acquisition gains in its group accounts as the effect is immaterial.

CloudConnX

The Council owns 25% of the B shares in CloudConnX and has significant influence, but not control. The accounts of CloudConnX have not been included in the Group accounts as the effect is immaterial.

South East Independent Living Ltd (SEILL)

SEILL, a private limited company, was incorporated on 30 September 2013. This company is wholly owned by EHL and their accounts have been incorporated with the accounts of EHL. The principal activity of SEILL is the delivery of a short term housing floating support service for people of 65 and over who live in Eastbourne, Lewes or Wealden district.

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	EBC Usable Reserves £000	EBC Unusable Reserves £000	Total EBC Reserves £000	EHL Reserves £000	EHIC Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2014	(22,747)	(137,592)	(160,339)	(341)	-	(160,680)
Movement in Reserves 2014/15						
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	(7,117)	-	(7,117)	562	-	(6,555)
Revaluation gains on non-current assets added to or withdrawn from the Revaluation Reserve	-	(4)	(4)	-	-	(4)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	-	2,140	2,140	759	-	2,899
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(7,117)	2,136	(4,981)	1,321	-	(3,660)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	4,448	(4,448)	-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(2,669)	(2,312)	(4,981)	1,321	-	(3,660)
Balance at 31 March 2015 carried forward	(25,416)	(139,904)	(165,320)	980	-	(164,340)
Movement in Reserves 2015/16						
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)	(7,315)	-	(7,315)	478	36	(6,801)
Revaluation gains on non-current assets added to or withdrawn from the Revaluation Reserve	-	(645)	(645)	-	-	(645)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	-	(7,163)	(7,163)	(1,269)	-	(8,432)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(7,315)	(7,808)	(15,123)	(791)	36	(15,878)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	7,137	(7,137)	-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(178)	(14,945)	(15,123)	(791)	36	(15,878)
Balance at 31 March 2016 carried forward	(25,594)	(154,849)	(180,443)	189	36	(180,218)

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2014/15			2015/16		
Expend.	Income	Net	Expend.	Income	Net
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2,955	(962)	1,993	2,965	(1,047)	1,918
17,023	(9,627)	7,396	16,674	(9,861)	6,813
7,632	(3,302)	4,330	8,218	(3,406)	4,812
2,128	(535)	1,593	2,051	(581)	1,470
393	(527)	(134)	413	(548)	(135)
3,554	(16,436)	(12,882)	2,116	(16,260)	(14,144)
54,911	(53,357)	1,554	55,225	(53,207)	2,018
1,911	(128)	1,783	2,059	(180)	1,879
734	(340)	394	551	(6)	545
91,241	(85,214)	6,027	90,272	(85,096)	5,176
193	-	193	216	-	216
250	-	250	286	-	286
5,276	-	5,276	2,885	-	2,885
5,719	-	5,719	3,387	-	3,387
2,253	-	2,253	2,166	-	2,166
1,507	-	1,507	1,538	-	1,538
-	(211)	(211)	-	(221)	(221)
-	(559)	(559)	-	(515)	(515)
1,386	(1,364)	22	1,434	(1,518)	(84)
5,146	(2,134)	3,012	5,138	(2,254)	2,884
-	(11,439)	(11,439)	-	(7,434)	(7,434)
-	(7,259)	(7,259)	-	(7,452)	(7,452)
10,326	(12,940)	(2,614)	9,804	(13,171)	(3,367)
10,326	(31,638)	(21,312)	9,804	(28,057)	(18,253)
	(6,554)	(6,554)			(6,806)
	(1)	(1)			5
	(6,555)	(6,555)			(6,801)
	(4)	(4)			(645)
	2,899	2,899			(8,432)
	2,895	2,895			(9,077)
	(3,660)	(3,660)			(15,878)

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2015		Notes	31 March 2016	
£000			£000	£000
226,118	Property, Plant & Equipment	2	238,403	
13,114	Heritage Assets		13,114	
2,076	Investment Property	3	3,683	
3,777	Intangible Assets		4,096	
238	Long Term Investments		238	
<u>3,297</u>	Long Term Debtors		4,815	
248,620	Long Term Assets			264,349
-	Assets Held for Sale		-	
-	Short Term Investments		-	
145	Inventories		127	
11,999	Short Term Debtors	4	12,168	
<u>8,114</u>	Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,630	
20,258	Current Assets			15,925
(2,282)	Short Term Borrowing		(6,307)	
(11,500)	Short Term Creditors	5	(10,304)	
(418)	Short Term Provisions		(580)	
(602)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		(391)	
(14,802)	Current Liabilities			(17,582)
(1,747)	Long Term Creditors		(1,293)	
-	Provisions		-	
(46,050)	Long Term Borrowing		(46,050)	
(41,939)	Other Long Term Liabilities	6	(35,131)	
(89,736)	Long Term Liabilities			(82,474)
<u>164,340</u>	NET ASSETS			<u>180,218</u>
(26,793)	Usable reserves		(26,833)	
(137,547)	Unusable Reserves		(153,385)	
<u>(164,340)</u>	TOTAL RESERVES			<u>(180,218)</u>

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	£000
(9,776)	Taxation	(10,959)	
(58,479)	Government grants	(54,603)	
(5,556)	Housing rents	(5,768)	
(10,726)	Goods sold and services rendered	(11,346)	
(92)	Interest received	(221)	
(10,155)	Other receipts	(10,879)	
(94,784)	Cash inflows from operating activities		(93,776)
13,096	Employees	13,216	
42,171	Housing Benefit paid	42,175	
245	Capital Receipts Pool	277	
23,896	Payments for goods and services	25,287	
-	Taxation	-	
2,255	Interest paid	2,163	
4,657	Other operating costs	7,563	
86,320	Cash outflows from operating activities		90,681
(8,464)	Net Cash Flows from operating activities		(3,095)
17,722	Purchase property, plant & equipment, Investment property and intangible assets	17,142	
2,000	Purchase of short and long term investments	1,000	
(2,713)	Sales of property, plant & equipment, Investment property and intangible assets	(2,627)	
(2,100)	Sale of short and long term investments	(1,000)	
(3,881)	Other investing receipts	(2,298)	
11,028	Net cash outflows from investing activities		12,217
(15,000)	Cash receipts of borrowing	(6,000)	
-	Cash payments for reduction of lease liabilities	-	
8,163	Repayments of borrowing	1,978	
(1,235)	Other financing activities	(616)	
(8,072)	Net cash inflows from financing activities		(4,638)
(5,508)	Net (increase) / decrease in cash and cash equivalents		4,484

The balances of cash and cash equivalents are shown below:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016	
£000		£000	
25	Cash held by the Authority	25	
2,912	Bank Current Accounts	3,605	
5,177	Short-term deposits with banks	-	
8,114	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,630	

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 to the Eastbourne Borough Council accounts also apply to the group accounts. Where necessary, the accounts of Eastbourne Homes Ltd have been adapted to align them with the Council's policies.

2. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The table below shows the reconciliation of opening and closing balances and the movements in various categories for the year.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equip.	Infra-structure	Commun.	Assets under Const.	Surplus Props.	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2015	144,252	67,382	10,398	33,818	3,068	2,614	55	261,587
Additions	5,026	1,921	831	249	99	5,163	-	13,289
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	630	-	-	-	-	16	646
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,225	228	(5)	-	-	-	(20)	10,428
De-recognition - Disposals	(5,310)	(20)	(221)	(248)	-	(22)	-	(5,821)
Assets reclassified	4,497	(67)	-	-	-	(4,497)	67	-
At 31 March 2016	158,690	70,074	11,003	33,819	3,167	3,258	118	280,129
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2015	(12,395)	(4,910)	(3,079)	(14,522)	(563)	-	-	(35,469)
Depreciation Charge	(3,400)	(1,812)	(897)	(840)	-	-	-	(6,949)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	384
De-recognition - disposal	68	19	221	-	-	-	-	308
At 31 March 2016	(15,727)	(6,319)	(3,755)	(15,362)	(563)	-	-	(41,726)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2016	142,963	63,755	7,248	18,457	2,604	3,258	118	238,403
At 31 March 2015	131,857	62,472	7,319	19,296	2,505	2,614	55	226,118

The equivalent figures for 2014/15 are shown below:

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Building £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equip. £000	Infra- structure £000	Commun- . £000	Assets under Const. £000	Surplus Props. £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2014	135,188	64,285	11,200	33,818	2,936	-	55	247,482
Additions	7,662	3,443	1,211	279	132	2,541	-	15,268
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(636)	640	-	-	-	-	-	4
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,562	(680)	-	-	-	-	-	8,882
De-recognition - Disposals	(7,451)	-	(2,013)	(279)	-	-	-	(9,743)
Assets reclassified to Investment Assets	-	(306)	-	-	-	-	-	(306)
Assets reclassified	(73)	-	-	-	-	73	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2015	144,252	67,382	10,398	33,818	3,068	2,614	55	261,587
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2014	(9,472)	(3,572)	(4,170)	(13,683)	(563)	-	-	(31,460)
Depreciation Charge	(3,270)	(1,338)	(922)	(839)	-	-	-	(6,369)
De-recognition - disposal	347	-	2,013	-	-	-	-	2,360
At 31 March 2015	(12,395)	(4,910)	(3,079)	(14,522)	(563)	-	-	(35,469)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2015	131,857	62,472	7,319	19,296	2,505	2,614	55	226,118
At 31 March 2014	125,716	60,713	7,030	20,135	2,373	-	55	216,022

3. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The table below shows the movements in the fair value for Investment Properties.

2014/15 £000		2015/16 £000
1,626	Balance at 1 April	2,076
-	Additions	1,535
5	Expenditure on existing properties	6
139	Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	66
306	Transfers	-
2,076	Balance at 31 March	3,683

4. SHORT TERM DEBTORS

Sort term debtors outstanding as at 31 March are:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
2,198	Central Government	2,945
2,564	Other Local Authorities	2,208
1	NHS	2
1,496	Public corporations and trading funds	1,672
5,740	Other entities and individuals	5,341
11,999	Total	12,168

5. SHORT TERM CREDITORS

The table below analyses the short-term liabilities between different groupings of creditor.

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
(1,248)	Central Government	(328)
(685)	Other Local Authorities	(1,135)
(5,925)	Public Corporations and other trading organisations	(5,386)
(3,642)	All other bodies	(3,455)
(11,500)	Total	(10,304)

6. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**6.1 Participation in defined liability pension plan**

Details of the Council's participation in the East Sussex Pension Fund are set out in Note 30, and employees of Eastbourne Homes Ltd have the same access to the benefits of the scheme. There are no employees in EHIC.

6.2 Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The following transactions have been made in the Group Comprehensive Income and expenditure statement:

2014/15		2015/16
£000		£000
Service Cost comprising:		
2,061	Current Service Costs	2,446
-	Past Service Costs	132
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure		
1,551	Net Interest Expense	1,304
3,612	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,882
Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on Plan Assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)		
(9,472)		1,554
13,378	Actuarial Gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(7,759)
(957)	Other	(2,035)
2,949	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(8,240)
6,561	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(4,358)

Movement in Reserves Statement

	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	3,882
3,612	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:	(2,450)
<u>(2,462)</u>		
1,150	Net adjustment in Movement in Reserves Statement	1,432

6.3 Pensions Assets and Liabilities recognised in the balance sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet for the Group obligation in respect of its defined plans is as follows:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016	
£000		£000	
102,703	Fair value of employer assets	101,972	
(139,087)	Present value of funded liabilities	(132,007)	
(5,555)	Present value of unfunded liabilities	(5,096)	
<u>(41,939)</u>	Sub-total	<u>(35,131)</u>	
<u>(41,939)</u>	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	<u>(35,131)</u>	

6.4 Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of the Scheme Assets

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	
91,607	Opening fair value of assets	102,703	
3,718	Interest income	3,155	
	Re-measurement gain/(loss):		
9,472	The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(1,554)	
	The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		
2,001	Contributions from employer - Funded	2,078	
382	Contributions from employer - Unfunded	372	
582	Contributions from employees into the scheme	593	
(4,677)	Benefits paid - Funded	(5,003)	
(382)	Benefits paid - Unfunded	(372)	
<u>102,703</u>	Closing fair value of scheme assets	<u>101,972</u>	

6.5 Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

2014/15		2015/16	
£000		£000	
(129,379)	Opening balance at 1 April	(144,642)	
(2,061)	Current service costs	(2,446)	
(5,269)	Interest costs	(4,459)	
(582)	Contributions from scheme participants	(593)	
	Re-measurement (gains) and losses:		
(13,378)	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	7,759	
957	Other	2,035	
-	Past service costs	(132)	
4,677	Benefits paid - Funded	5,003	
382	Benefits paid - Unfunded	372	
11	Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	
<u>(144,642)</u>	Closing Balance at 31 March	<u>(137,103)</u>	

6.6 Local Government Pension Scheme Assets comprised:

31 March 2015				31 March 2016				
Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets	Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets	
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000		
Equity Securities:				Equity Securities:				
4,033	19	4,052	4%	Consumer	1,871	1	1,872	2%
2,548	160	2,708	3%	Manufacturing	1,218	1	1,219	1%
2,710	-	2,710	3%	Energy and utilities	263	3	266	0%
5,900	-	5,900	6%	Financial Institutions	3,013	0	3,013	3%
4,133	-	4,133	4%	Health and care	1,291	1	1,292	1%
4,403	-	4,403	4%	Information technology	1,552	0	1,552	2%
13	-	13	0%	Other	1	514	515	1%
23,741	179	23,919	24%	Sub-total equity	9,209	520	9,728	10%
Debt Securities:				Debt Securities:				
-	1,631	1,631	2%	UK Government	-	1,855	1,855	2%
-	1,050	1,050	1%	Other	-	1,898	1,898	2%
-	2,681	2,681	3%	Sub-total Debt Securities	-	3,753	3,753	4%
Private equity:				Private equity:				
-	5,677	5,677	6%	All	-	6,089	6,089	6%
Real Estate:				Real Estate:				
-	10,598	10,598	10%	UK Property	646	11,432	12,078	12%
-	10,598	10,598	10%	Sub-total Real Estate	646	11,432	12,078	12%
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:				Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:				
519	46,146	46,665	45%	Equities	66	52,794	52,859	52%
4,130	2,560	6,690	7%	Bonds	4,059	7,780	11,840	12%
76	39	114	0%	Hedge Funds	-	111	111	0%
250	-	250	0%	Commodities	50	-	50	0%
-	2,042	2,042	2%	Infrastructure	-	1,722	1,722	2%
-	402	402	0%	Other	-	349	349	0%
4,974	51,189	56,163	54%	Sub-total Investment Funds & Unit Trusts	4,175	62,756	66,930	66%
Derivatives:				Derivatives:				
-	(20)	(20)	0%	Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	0%
-	(20)	(20)	0%	Sub-total Derivatives	-	-	-	0%
Cash & Cash Equivalents				Cash & Cash Equivalents				
-	3,685	3,685	4%	All	3,394	-	3,394	3%
28,715	73,988	102,703	100%	Total	17,423	84,549	101,972	100%

The breakdown of assets in monetary terms in the table above have been shown to the nearest £1,000. The additional precision in the presentation of the figures has been included, but the sum of the values rounded to the nearest £1,000 (or 1%) may not equal the total value due to rounding.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balances of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

31 March 2015		31 March 2016
£000		£000
25	Cash held by the Authority	25
2,912	Bank Current Accounts	3,605
5,177	Short-term deposits with banks	-
8,114	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,630

8. TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN EASTBOURNE BOROUGH COUNCIL AND EASTBOURNE HOMES LTD AND EASTBOURNE HOUSING INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD

Eastbourne Borough Council pay EHL a fee in accordance with an agreement to manage and maintain the Council's housing stock, including capital works.

EHL obtained services from Eastbourne Borough Council under various Service Level Agreements. These include financial ledger systems, parks & gardens, information technology and Chief Finance Officer.

	2014/15	2015/16
	£000	£000
Income		
Housing Management contract	7,148	7,235
Other contracts	396	162
Expenditure		
Service Level Agreements	545	752
Fees payable by EHL to EBC	0	481
Recharges		
Capital Works at cost	7,227	5,219
Neighbourhood Management	0	107
Other	1	1
Debtor		
Amount due from Eastbourne Borough Council	1247	1,223
Creditor		
Amount due to Eastbourne Borough Council	435	372

Four of the 12 Board Directors of Eastbourne Homes Ltd are residents in properties maintained by Eastbourne Homes and owned by Eastbourne Borough Council. These residents have a standard tenancy agreement and fulfil the same obligations and receive the same service as all other residents of Eastbourne.

South East Independent Living Limited (SEILL), a private limited company, was incorporated on 30 September 2013. This company is wholly owned by EHL and their accounts have been consolidated within the statement of accounts for EHL. SEILL has net liabilities of £40,000 and turnover of £884,000 (for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016).

Eastbourne Housing Investment Company Ltd (EHIC) was incorporated on 1 May 2015 and commenced trading in November 2015. There are 6 Directors made up of three Members, two senior Council officers and one EHL Director. This company is wholly owned by the Council. EHIC has net liabilities of £36,000 and turnover of £23,000 (for the period November 2015 to 31 March 2016).

EHIC were given a loan of £1,560,000 during 2015/16 and interest of £25,000 was paid to the Council by EHIC.

GLOSSARY

This glossary helps to define some of the terms and phrases found in these accounts.

Accounting Period

The length of time covered by the accounts, in the case of these accounts the year from 1 April to 31 March.

Accrual

A sum included in the accounts to cover income or expenditure attributable to the accounting period for goods or services, but for which payment has not been received/made, by the end of that accounting period.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

Changes in the estimated value of the pension fund because events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made or the assumptions themselves have changed.

Balances

These represent the accumulated surplus of revenue income over expenditure.

Budget

An expression, mainly in financial terms, of the Council's intended income and expenditure to carry out its objectives.

Budget Requirement

The amount each local authority estimates as its planned spending, after deducting funding from reserves and any income expected to be collected (excluding Council Tax and Government Grants). This requirement is then offset by Government Grant, the balance being the amount needed to be raised in Council Tax.

Capital Charge

A charge to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of non-current assets (previously referred to as fixed assets) used in the provision of services.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of non-current assets (fixed assets) that will be of use or benefit to the Council in providing its services for more than one year. Capital expenditure also includes Revenue expenditure financing from Capital under Statute.

Capital Adjustments Account

The capital adjustments account records the resources set aside to finance capital expenditure and offsets the write-down of the historical cost of fixed assets as they are consumed by depreciation and impairments or by disposal.

Capital Receipts

Income received from the sale of capital assets. Legislation requires a proportion of capital receipts from the sale of Council houses to be paid over to a national pool.

Cash Equivalents

Generally short term, highly liquid investments readily convertible into cash.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is the main professional body for accountants working in the public service. It draws up the Accounting Code of Practices and issues professional guidance that is used to compile these accounts.

Collection Fund

A fund administered by the Council as a "Charging Authority". The Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates are paid into this fund. The Council Tax and NDR demand of the Council and the precepts of other public bodies are paid out of the fund. Any surplus or deficit is shared between the various authorities.

Corporate and Democratic Core

These are the activities that a local authority engages in specifically because it is a democratically elected decision making body. These costs are not apportioned to services but are shown here. Examples of costs are Councillors' allowances, Committee support and time spent by professional officers in giving policy advice.

Council Tax Freeze Grant

A grant payable to any local authority that contains any increase in net costs in 2012/13 and 2015/16 to the equivalent to a 1% increase in council tax.

Creditors

The amounts owed by the Council at the Balance Sheet date in respect of goods and services received before the end of the accounting period but not paid for.

Current Service Cost

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

Debtors

Amounts owed to the Council but unpaid at the Balance Sheet date.

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of the benefit of the fixed asset that have been consumed during the period.

Expected Rate of Return on Pensions Assets

The average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

Fees and Charges

The income raised by charging for goods, services or the use of facilities.

General Fund

The main revenue fund of the Council which is used to meet the cost of services paid for from Council Tax, Government Grant and fees and charges.

Heritage Asset

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

Housing Revenue Account

A separate account, maintained by law, which accounts for the income and expenditure related to the Council's housing stock. The General Fund cannot subsidise the Housing Revenue Account and vice versa.

Intangible Assets

Non-current assets (fixed assets) that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council. Examples are software and licences.

Leasing

A method of acquiring the use of capital assets for a specified period for which a rental charge is paid.

Levy

A contribution payable by law to Internal Drainage Boards for land drainage.

Minimum Revenue Provision

An amount to be set aside each year from revenue to repay the principal amounts of external loans outstanding.

Non-Current Asset (previously known as Fixed Asset)

Assets that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. Examples include land, buildings and vehicles.

Non Domestic Rates (NDR) (also known as Business Rates)

Non Domestic Rates are levied on businesses within its area by the Billing Authority and the proceeds are paid into its Collection Fund for distribution to precepting Authorities and for use by its own General Fund.

Precept

The amount levied by various Authorities that is collected by the Council on their behalf. The precepting Authorities in Eastbourne are East Sussex County Council, Sussex Police Authority and East Sussex Fire.

Provisions

Amounts set aside to meet costs which are likely or certain to be incurred, but are uncertain in value or timing.

Public Works Loans Board

A Government body that provides loans to local authorities.

Reserves

The accumulated surplus income in excess of expenditure, which can be used to finance future spending and is available to meet unforeseen financial problems. Earmarked Reserves are amounts set aside for a specific purpose in one financial year and carried forward to meet expenditure in future years.

Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve reflects the unrealised element of the cumulative balance of revaluation adjustments.

Revenue Expenditure

The day to day spending on employment costs, other operating costs (accommodation, supplies and services etc.) net of income for fees and charges etc.

Revenue Expenditure financed from Capital under Statute (REFFCUS)

Expenditure that can be classified as capital expenditure but which does not result in the acquisition of a tangible or physical asset.

Revenue Support Grant

Central Government financial support towards the general expenditure of local authorities.

Specific Government Grants

Central Government financial support towards particular services which is "ring fenced", i.e. can only be spent on a specific service area or items.