



BALLYMONEY
BOROUGH COUNCIL

**ANNUAL REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31 MARCH 2010**

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Explanatory Foreword

Introduction

The Council's financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2010 is as set out in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet.

These financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) and the Department of the Environment Accounts Direction, Circular LG 10/10 dated 23 April 2010. It is the purpose of this foreword to explain the financial facts in relation to the Council.

This Statement of Accounts explains Ballymoney Borough Council's finances during the financial year 2009/10 and its financial position at the end of that year. It follows approved accounting standards and is necessarily technical in parts.

Group Accounts

The SORP requires Local Authorities to consider all their interests and to prepare a full set of group financial statements where they have material interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Ballymoney Borough Council does not have material interests in such bodies and accordingly is not required to prepare group financial statements.

The Statement of Accounts comprises:

An explanatory foreword – reports on significant matters in accounting statements

Certificate of Chief Financial Officer and Council Approval of Statement of Accounts

Annual Governance Statement

The Accounting Statements (detailed hereunder); and

Notes to the financial statements (includes accounting policies)

The core accounting statements for the year ended 31 March 2010 consist of:

District Fund Income and Expenditure Account – this statement reports the net cost for the year of all the functions for which the authority is responsible, and demonstrates how that cost has been financed from general government grants and income from the local taxpayers. It brings together expenditure and income relating to all of the authority's functions, in three distinct sections, each divides by a sub-total.

Statement of Movement on the District Fund Balance – provides the reconciliation needed to give a full presentation of the financial performance of an authority during the year and the actual spending power carried forward to future years.

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses – records gains and losses arising from asset and liability valuation changes rather than from an entity's operating performance

Balance Sheet – is fundamental to the understanding of the Council's financial position at the year end. It shows its balances and reserves and its long-term indebtedness, and the fixed and net current assets employed in its operations, together with summarised information on the fixed assets held

Cash Flow Statement – summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes

Financial Report

For the year ended 31 March 2010 the Council increased its District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account reserve by £131k to £338k mainly through planned savings on council services. The total net operating expenditure reported in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account is £7m. Additionally £150k was transferred to the Capital Fund. Council plans to finance certain assets, previously funded by a direct revenue contribution from the District Fund, from the Government Loans Fund instead to a value of £338K. This has increased the District Fund Balance and this was then used to finance the capital fund relating to the landfill site closure. The accounting for this has been done as a prior year adjustment in the 2009/10 financial statements.

Expenditure on capital projects during the year amounted to £0.5m, the most significant spend was on Museum Fit-out £270k, Dunloy changing rooms £99k and Sand Mattress Pitch £84k. During the year some expenditure on fixed assets was temporarily funded from short term investments. Further capital loans to fund assets have been drawn down post year end and consequently the balance in short term investments should equal the balance in the capital fund at 31 March 2011.

Assets and Liabilities

Ballymoney Borough Council can finance capital expenditure using:

Loan finance (loan or lease); Grant aid; Capital receipts – proceeds from sale of capital assets; Capital fund/repairs and renewal fund; Transfer of funds from revenue reserves

Details of activity under this heading for the year are shown in notes 10 and 11

The transfer of £1.5m from work in progress to fixed assets included projects at Crosstagherty leachate treatment plant, cycle path Riverside Park, Joey Dunlop Electrical installation, Ballybogey, Rasharkin, Dervock play areas, Balnamore/Dunaghy play areas.

Statutory Functions

There were no significant changes in statutory functions during the year under review.

Council Borrowing

The total long term loans outstanding at 31 March 2010 was £9,932,122 from the Government Loans Fund. The cost of servicing long term loans was £984,415 (principal £453,020 and interest of £533,550)

Statement of the Council's and Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Council's Responsibilities

Under Section 54 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 the Council shall make safe and efficient arrangements for the receipt of money paid to it and the issue of money payable by it, and those arrangements shall be carried out under the supervision of such officer of the Council as the Council designates as its Chief Financial Officer.

Under Regulation 5 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 the Council, or a Committee, is required by resolution, to approve the accounts. These accounts were approved by Corporate and Central Services Committee on 28th June 2010.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

Under Regulation 4(1) of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in the form directed by the Department of the Environment.

The accounts must give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial officer is required to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Department of the Environment including compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom: A Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) as amended and augmented from time to time.
- follow relevant accounting and disclosure requirements and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis.
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The Chief Financial Officer is also required to:

- keep proper accounting records that are up-to-date.
- take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Ballymoney Borough Council Annual Governance Statement 2009-10

Scope of responsibility

Ballymoney Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also has a duty under Local Government (Best Value) Act (Northern Ireland) 2002 to make arrangements for continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

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

The Council is required to prepare an Annual Governance Statement which is consistent with the principles of CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government* and also meets the requirements of Regulation 2A of the Local Government Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland 2006) in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

The purpose of the governance framework

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

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place at Ballymoney Borough council for the year ended 31 March 2010 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the Council's governance arrangements include the following:-

- 1. Identifying and communicating the Council's vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for citizens and service users.**

Council has produced a Corporate Plan for the period 2008-11, which sets out its vision, core values, and business objectives. This was developed by senior

managers and councillors and has been made available to staff on the internal IT network, to community and business networks and placed on the council's website.

2. Reviewing the Council's vision and its implications for the Council's governance arrangements.

As part of the process for developing the corporate plan, the vision for council was reviewed and a new vision adopted:

By March 2011 the Borough will be recognised as a thriving local hub where people choose to live because of the quality of life and standard of living they can expect. It will be a modern Borough in terms of infrastructure, facilities and service provision and it will retain the traditional community values that make it a great place to live in.

The Council itself will be seen to be forward looking and innovative with a strong community planning ethos. It will be recognised as a fair and inclusive promoter of excellent services. It will provide civic leadership by taking on issues of concern to citizens and ensuring that the Borough gets its fair share of public and private investment.

The Corporate plan identifies three strategic objectives which are designed to ensure that the vision is realised. These are: to provide civic leadership; to supply services that people want; and to be a well run council. Each of these has a series of linking sub-objectives. The corporate risk register identifies the factors which could prevent achievement of these objectives and each risk is assigned to a member of the Corporate Management Team.

3. Measuring the quality of services for users, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the Council's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources

Council is committed to providing quality services aligned to its strategic objectives. To underpin the vision and objectives in its corporate plan it has developed a series of annual business plans for the major services provided by council, which set out the objectives for each and detail the resources provided in their achievement.

Council considers its performance against other Councils via DOE return of performance and complaints.

A sub-committee of council was established in 2007 with the remit to "consider ways to reduce costs and boost income ...". It receives monthly financial reports, considers all request to fill vacant or new posts and reports directly to council.

4. Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for effective communication

Council's decision-making processes are based on the committee system, where the business to be conducted is channelled through four standing committees which meet monthly (except July & August). Each committee is serviced by a senior officer who prepares the agenda, analyses the matters for consideration

and may propose a course of action to the committee. The committee debates the matters and recommends action to council, which meets monthly throughout the year. Committees do not have delegated powers, except in occasional instances where this is given them to facilitate compliance with external deadlines.

In addition a Consultation Committee, comprising all councillors and with full council powers, meets monthly except for July to consider recommendation from Planning Service on local developments and to be the vehicle for consultation with Council by a wide range of bodies.

Scrutiny is provided by a Resources Task Group (RTG) comprising councillors and the Corporate Management Team, as well as by the Internal and External Audit functions. The RTG's focus is on the best use of resources (staff, assets and finance).

Senior and other officers of Council can make decisions under delegated authority.

5. Developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct, defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff.

Council adopted the "Code of Conduct for Local Government Officers (1998)", prepared by the Local Government Staff Commission and "The Northern Ireland Code of Local Government Conduct (April 2003)" prepared by DOE for the guidance of councillors. Councillors are required by law on accepting office to affirm that they have read and will be guided by the code; officers are given a copy of their code on taking up appointment and failure to adhere to it is a disciplinary offence.

6. Reviewing and updating standing orders, standing financial instructions, a scheme of delegation and supporting procedure notes/manuals, which clearly define how decisions are taken and the processes and controls required to manage risks

Council adopted standing orders in 2001 and reviewed them in 2005. The Standing Orders are being reviewed at present to include financial control matters. Financial instructions detailing the procedure for procurement of goods and services were last reviewed in 2006 and approved by Council. The council adopted a Debt Management Policy in April 2008. Council has committed to produce a Treasury Management Policy.

A Corporate Risk Register has been developed and adopted by Council and work is substantially complete on a Services Risk Register. Services risks are allocated to relevant Heads of Service.

7. Undertaking the core functions of an audit committee, as defined in CIPFA's *Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities*

Council established an audit committee in 2006. Comprising representatives of all parties on council and chaired by the Mayor, the committee has 10 members and meets quarterly. The committee is supported by the Chief Executive and Head of Corporate & Development Services. Directors attend meetings as required. Council has a contracted supplier for the provision of the internal audit service. In consultation with the corporate management team, the auditors

produce a draft annual audit plan which is considered by the audit committee and adopted.

As required under its audit strategy, a report on the effectiveness of the internal audit service was presented to the Audit Committee on 23rd June, 2010 for adoption.

8. Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful

Senior staff are appraised of new laws and regulations through a system of weekly reporting of all consultation documents which council receives, circulation of statements made by council and of published guidance and through membership of officer networks. Proposals for new expenditure or activities are brought forward through committees by senior staff who have extensive knowledge of council's powers.

Council's Human Resource Unit is kept up to date with the fast moving world of Employment Law through subscription to the Legal-Island Email Service and through subscription to Croners On-line Employment Law Information Service and Advice Line, while Environmental Health Personnel are kept up to date on health & safety legislation and general advice through subscription to Barbour Health & Safety Service.

Council has a chain of departmental assurance statements. As part of these statements, each Director provides assurances to the Chief Executive on compliance with relevant laws, regulations, internal policies and procedures.

Where necessary Council takes advice from its legal advisors.

9. Whistle-blowing and for receiving and investigating complaints from the public

Council adopted a whistle-blowing policy in 2005, issued it to all employees and informs new employees about it at induction. The policy was revised in March 2010 to extend the range of external bodies to include Local Government Auditor and Police Service NI. Advice on the revised policy was communicated to all staff via the monthly published team brief. Council also operates a scheme for public complaints and suggestions. These are referred to the relevant department and responded to within set deadlines, with the opportunity to have complaints referred to a higher level in the organisation where the complainant is not satisfied with the response. Where a complainant remains dissatisfied s/he is advised to contact the Local Government Ombudsman.

10. Identifying the development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training

During the year several training and development opportunities were offered to councillors and senior managers in response to identified needs.

Councillors attended training on good relations and equality, as well as sessions on Council budgeting and rate setting process. CIPFA's Public Accountability and Governance Seminars for Audit Committees is made available to members. One member of the committee attended a seminar during the year.

Council has adopted a policy for conference attendance by members which ensures they have equal access to conferences relevant to local government, through an individual annual delegated conference budget, weekly circulation of a list of relevant conferences and centralised booking of attendance.

11. Establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation

Council publishes, each year, two bulletins highlighting awards, achievements, new services/facilities etc and an information bulletin on the approved rate estimate detailing the cost of local council services and proposed schemes. These are distributed to key locations in the borough and to a targeted mail list of community groups. The bulletins are also placed on Council's website.

Council also publishes a range of citizen advice leaflets, including a complaints/suggestions leaflet, which are made available at public buildings in the borough. Information on services and council/committee minutes are available on the website and a comment line on the home page invites residents and visitors to submit comments on Council's services.

Monthly meetings of council and the consultation committee are open to the press and members of the public, while all minutes of council, committees and any sub-committees or working groups are published on the council's website and made available in the public library, as well as in the council's main office building.

Consultations are added to Council's website. A programme of customer surveys has been introduced. Analysis of feedback will be fed back to the appropriate service committee.

Review of effectiveness

The Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the executive managers within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Internal Audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors.

During the year Council reviewed the effectiveness of its Internal Audit function, including the role, remit and composition of the Audit Committee, the scope of the work done by Internal Audit and its effectiveness, as well as the assurance statement produced by the Internal Auditor. It considered the need for external members on the Audit Committee and received a range of audit reports from its internal auditor, covering both new work and reviews of progress in implementing recommendations from earlier reports.

The Audit Committee, which is comprised of councillors from all parties on council, met 4 times to consider 7 new audit reports and 2 follow-up reviews of progress from previous year's audits together with quarterly progress reports on implementation of recommendations from previous years reviews. Senior Managers attended meetings as required by the subject matter.

An Annual Assurance Report was prepared by the Head of Internal Audit and submitted to the Audit Committee in June 2010 with the Annual Governance Statement for consideration and adoption.

The Resources Task Group reviewed its role and the level of financial monitoring information it receives.

Significant governance issues

Risk Management within council will be augmented in 2010-11 by updating or developing risk registers for specific council buildings and activities.

During April 2010 the Council's Emergency Plan was tested in earnest when two humanitarian assistance centres were opened for four days to assist residents affected by unprecedented power cuts.

The management review session on Council's emergency plan was held in 2010 and lessons learned will inform further work to develop and test the council's level of preparedness for emergencies.

The cancellation of plans for the amalgamation of the four Councils in Causeway area in May 2011 will create significant governance issues for Ballymoney Council, including the need to prepare a new Corporate Plan. Council will face challenges to ensure that it avoids fines for failing to meet its landfill targets beyond May 2011.

It will also have to find ways to fund its services in the face of cuts to central government funding and reduced ability by ratepayers and service users to pay for council services.

Internal audit highlighted three important areas where controls / systems need to be improved, namely fixed asset register, monitoring of budgets/ treasury management and IT. Council is working to implement these recommendations.

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.



Signed:**Vice Chairman of Audit Committee.**
(Alderman Cecil Cousley.)

Date: 23rd June 2010



Signed:.....**Chief Executive**
(John P Dempsey)

Date: 23rd June 2010

Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer

I certify that: -


- (a) the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2010 on pages 16 to 54 has been prepared in the form directed by the Department of the Environment and under the accounting policies set out on pages 20 to 28.
- (b) in my opinion the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year.

Signature 
Chief Financial Officer

28 June 2010
Date

Council Approval of Statement of Accounts

These accounts were approved by resolution of Corporate and Central Services Committee on 28th June 2010.

Signature 
Committee Chair

28 June 2010
Date

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

I have audited the statement of accounts of Ballymoney Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2010 under the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005. The statement of accounts comprises the Income and Expenditure Account, Statement of Movement on District Fund Balance, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement. The statement of accounts has been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. This report is made solely to the Members of Ballymoney Borough Council in accordance with the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and for no other purpose, as specified in the Local Government Code of Audit Practice issued by the Chief Local Government Auditor.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer and the independent auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Council's and Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the statement of accounts and for being satisfied that it gives a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year. My responsibility is to audit the statement of accounts in accordance with applicable law, the Local Government Code of Audit Practice issued by the Chief Local Government Auditor and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the Audit of the Statement of Accounts

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the statement of accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to Ballymoney Borough Council's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Ballymoney Borough Council; and the overall presentation of the statement of accounts.

Opinion

In my opinion the statement of accounts gives a true and fair view, in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2009, the financial position of Ballymoney Borough Council as at 31 March 2010 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- the Annual Governance statement:
 - does not reflect compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2009,
 - does not comply with proper practices specified by the Department of the Environment,
 - is misleading or inconsistent with other information I am aware of from my audit, or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the statement of accounts is not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit.

Certificate

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of Ballymoney Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and the Local Government Code of Audit Practice issued by the Chief Local Government Auditor.



J S Buchanan
Local Government Auditor
Northern Ireland Audit Office
106 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1EU

Date 29-10-10

District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Notes	Gross Expenditure £	2009/10 Gross Income £	Net Cost £	2008/09 Net Cost £
Services Expenditure					
Leisure and Recreational Services		3,994,322	1,232,123	2,762,199	3,543,162
Environmental Services		3,626,080	852,177	2,773,903	3,082,644
DRM and Corporate Management		874,317	24,662	849,655	933,834
Other Services		455,810	379,756	76,054	163,023
Continuing operations		8,950,529	2,488,718	6,461,811	7,722,663
Acquired operations		0	0	0	0
Discontinued operations		0	0	0	0
Exceptional items not included in cost of specific services		0	0	0	0
Net cost of services		8,950,529	2,488,718	6,461,811	7,722,663
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	25	0	4,988	(4,988)	(6,514)
Surplus/(Deficit) on trading or other operations		0	0	0	0
Interest payable and similar charges including gains or losses on the repurchase or early resettlement of borrowings	6a)	554,496	0	554,496	545,195
Interest and Investment Income	6b)	0	2	(2)	(25,760)
Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets		0	0	0	0
Extraordinary Items		0	0	0	0
Net Operating Expenditure		9,505,025	2,493,708	7,011,317	8,235,584
Income from General Grant and District Rates					
General Grant		0	1,368,188	(1,368,188)	(1,416,365)
District Rates	8	0	5,274,756	(5,274,756)	(4,787,234)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		9,505,025	9,136,652	(368,373)	(2,031,985)

Statement of Movement on the District Fund Balance for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Notes	2009/10 £	2008/09 £
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year on the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account		(368,373)	(2,031,985)
Net additional amount required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be debited or credited to the District Fund Balance for the year	3	514,616	1,430,770
Movement on the District Fund Balance for the year	3/25	146,243	(601,215)
District Fund Balance Brought Forward		207,057	808,272
District Fund Balance Carried Forward		353,300	207,057

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the year ended 31 March 2010

	Notes	2009/10 £	2009/10 £	2008/09 £	2008/09 £
Surplus/(Deficit) on the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account for the year			(368,373)		(2,031,985)
Surplus/(Deficit) arising on revaluation of fixed assets	10		0		9,953,060
Surplus/(Deficit) arising on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets			0		0
Revaluation of pension reserve/provision	20a/25				(1,101)
Any other gains and losses required to be included in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses					
Interest on Capital/Repair and Renewal Funds			0		0
Other			0		0
Total recognised gains and losses for the year (Change in Net Worth)			(368,373)		7,919,974
Prior period adjustments made during the year (as explained in note) *			0		0
Total gains and losses recognised since last annual report (Change in Net Worth)			(368,373)		7,919,974
Change in Net Worth (per Balance Sheet)			(368,373)		

Balance Sheet As At 31 March 2010

	Notes	2009/10 £	2008/09 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible Assets		0	As restated 0
Tangible Fixed Assets			
Operational Assets:			
Land & Buildings	10	28,628,404	28,132,576
Infrastructure Assets	10	0	0
Community Assets	10	0	0
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	10	522,415	653,352
Non-Operational Assets:			
Investment Properties	10	0	0
Assets under Construction	10	1,319,172	2,281,400
Surplus Assets held for Disposal	10	337,300	337,300
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	10	30,807,291	31,404,628
Long Term Investments	15a	0	0
Long Term Debtors	14a	0	0
TOTAL LONG TERM ASSETS		30,807,291	31,404,628
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	13	39,394	39,177
Debtors	14b	551,825	593,897
Short Term Investments	15b/24a	490,000	250,000
Cash and Bank		1,475	1,245
		1,082,694	884,319
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowing repayable on demand or within 12 months	16a	541,846	429,771
Creditors	16a	672,216	1,016,763
Bank Overdraft		45,774	234,010
		1,259,836	1,680,544
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		30,630,149	30,608,403
LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
Borrowing repayable in excess of 12 months	17a	9,390,276	8,730,579
Other Long Term Creditors	17b	0	0
Pension Liabilities	20a	131,272	135,439
Deferred Liabilities	18	0	0
Government Grants – deferred	21	1,238,633	1,030,055
Other Provisions	20b	1,727,792	2,201,781
		12,487,973	12,097,854
NET ASSETS		18,142,176	18,510,549
RESERVES:			
Capital Adjustment Account	25	6,572,365	7,078,167
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	25	0	0
Revaluation Reserve	25	9,615,981	9,784,521
Available for Sale Financial instruments Reserve	25	0	0
Pensions Reserve	25	(131,272)	(135,439)
Rates Claw-Back Reserve	25	(16,677)	(22,236)
Capital Receipts Reserve	25	127,449	127,449
Capital Fund	25	1,621,030	1,471,030
Renewal and Repairs Fund	25	0	0
Other Balances and Reserves	25	0	0
District Fund	25	353,300	207,057
NET WORTH		18,142,176	18,510,549

Cash Flow Statement as at 31 March 2010

	Notes	2009/10 £	2008/09 £
REVENUE ACTIVITIES			
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	23	744,185	1,121,640
Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance			
Cash Outflows			
Interest paid		(552,636)	(549,601)
Interest element of finance lease payments		(0)	0
Cash Inflows			
Interest received	2		75,275
Net Cash Outflow from Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance		(552,634)	(474,326)
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES			
Cash Outflows			
Purchase of fixed assets		(823,391)	(1,515,637)
Purchase of long-term investments		0	0
Other capital cash payments		0	0
Cash Inflows			
Sale of fixed assets		4,988	6,514
Other grants	24d(i)	283,545	39,600
Other capital cash receipts		0	0
Net Cash Outflow from Capital Expenditure before Financing		(534,858)	(1,469,523)
Management of Liquid Resources			
Net increase/decrease in short-term deposits		(240,000)	1,380,000
Net increase/decrease in other liquid resources		0	0
		(240,000)	1,380,000
FINANCING			
Cash Outflows			
Repayment of amounts borrowed	24c	(453,020)	(404,051)
Capital element of lease rental/hire purchase payments	24c	0	0
Cash Inflows			
New loans raised	24c	1,224,793	0
New short-term loans		0	0
		771,773	(404,051)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	24a	188,466	153,745

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting Policies

1a) General Principles

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, and are in accordance with directions and guidance contained in the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2008: A Statement of Recommended Practice' (SORP) and in a form directed by the Department of the Environment in accordance with regulations 4 (1) and (2) in the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006. The general principles adopted in compiling and presenting the financial statements are those specified within the 2009 SORP. The 2009 SORP is based on approved accounting standards for the preparation of financial statements for the financial year beginning 1 April 2009. These financial statements comply with accounting standards issued or adopted by the Accounting Standards Board insofar as these are applicable to local government.

Following from this, the financial statements are presented on the basis that the Council will continue to operate for the foreseeable future, the going concern concept. The accounts also reflect the concept of the primacy of legislative requirements in that, where an accounting treatment is prescribed by law, it must be applied even if it contradicts another accounting concept. In addition the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) publish a number of bulletins dealing with capital finance and Best Value accounting, which have been followed when preparing these financial statements.

The District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account on page 16 has been prepared using the requirements of the Best Value Accounting Code of Practice.

1b) Accounting Concepts

In general, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost modified by the revaluation of land, buildings, vehicles and plant subject to and in accordance with the fundamental accounting concepts set out below:

Relevance

The financial statements are prepared so as to provide readers with information about the Council's financial performance and position that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds.

Reliability

The financial statements are prepared on the basis that the financial information contained within them is reliable, i.e. free from material error, deliberate or systematic bias, complete within the bounds of materiality and represent faithfully what they intend to represent. Where there is uncertainty in measuring or recognising the existence of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure then prudence has been used as a basis to inform the selection and application of accounting policies and estimation techniques.

Comparability

The financial statements are prepared so as to enable comparison between financial years. To aid comparability the Council has applied its accounting policies consistently both during the year and between years.

Understandability

Every effort has been made to make the financial statements as easy to understand as possible. Nevertheless, an assumption has been made that the reader will have a reasonable knowledge of basic accounting and local government finance. Where the use of technical terms has been unavoidable, an explanation has been provided in the body of the financial statements.

Materiality

Certain information may be excluded from the financial statements on the basis that the amounts involved are not material either to the fair presentation of the financial position and transactions of the Council or to the understanding of the accounts.

Accruals

With the exception of the Cash Flow Statement, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis. The accruals basis of accounting requires the non-cash effect of transactions to be reflected in the financial statements for the year in which those effects are experienced and not in the year in which the cash is actually received or paid.

1c) Fixed Assets

i) Intangible Assets

An intangible item meets the definition of an asset when access to the future economic benefits that it represents is controlled by the reporting entity, either through custody or legal protection. Purchased intangible assets are capitalised as assets at cost. Internally developed intangible assets have only been capitalised where there is a readily ascertainable market value.

FRS 10 permits revaluation only of intangible assets that have a readily ascertainable market value. Intangible assets are amortised on a systematic basis over their economic lives. If access to the economic benefits associated with an intangible asset has been achieved through legal rights that have been granted for a finite period, the economic life does not extend beyond that period unless the legal rights are renewable and renewal is assured. The useful economic lives of intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised where necessary. In amortising an intangible asset, a residual value has been assigned to the asset only where such residual value can be reliably measured. A straight-line amortisation method has been used as it is deemed to be the most appropriate in the circumstances for this Council.

With any gain or loss on disposal of intangible assets, the disposal proceeds are credited to the District Fund Income and Expenditure Account and the net book value credited to fixed assets and debited to the District Fund Income and Expenditure Account. In order to comply with statutory/proper practices restrictions on the use of capital receipts, if the asset disposed of was carried at historical cost, it is necessary to reverse out the gain or loss credited or

debited to the District Fund Income and Expenditure Account and Expenditure Account. The Statement of Movement on the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account should then be debited or credited with an amount equal to the gain or loss on disposal of the fixed asset, as follows:

- credit the Capital Receipts Reserve of an amount equal to the disposal proceeds
- debit the Capital Adjustment Account of an amount equal to the carrying amount of the fixed asset disposal.

The gain or loss on disposal of the intangible asset is a reconciling item in the Statement of Movement on the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account Balance. If, in exceptional circumstances the intangible asset disposed of was carried at current value, in addition to the entries mentioned above the balance on the Revaluation Reserve in respect of the asset disposal should be written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

ii) Tangible Assets

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of tangible fixed assets is capitalised on an accruals basis in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 15 Tangible Fixed Assets (FRS 15). The Council applies a de-minimis level of £1,000 to Vehicles, £1,000 on Plant and Equipment and £500 on IT Equipment. Expenditure on the acquisition of a tangible asset, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing asset, is capitalised and classified as a tangible fixed asset, provided that it yields benefits to the Council and the services it provides are for a period of more than one year. Assets acquired on terms meeting the definition of a finance lease are capitalised and included together with a liability to pay future rentals. If a fixed asset is acquired for other than a cash consideration or if payment is deferred, the asset is recognised and included in the Balance Sheet at fair value.

All fixed assets are initially capitalised at cost, but only those costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Fixed assets are included in the Balance Sheet as follows:

- Operational land and properties and other operational assets are included at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use
- Infrastructure assets and community assets are included in the Balance Sheet at historical cost, net of depreciation, where appropriate, and if the information on cost is available
- Investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements and held for disposal are included at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value. In the case of investment properties, net realisable value will normally be market value
- Other non-operational assets, such as assets under construction, are included at historical cost

If an asset is included at current value, it will formally be revalued, by either a qualified external or internal valuer, at intervals of not more than five years. The revised amount will then be included in the Balance Sheet.

If a fixed asset is included in the Balance Sheet at current value, the increase over the previous carrying amount at which that asset was included in the Balance Sheet, immediately prior to the latest (re-)valuation, will be credited to the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and taken to the Revaluation Reserve, except to the extent it reverses revaluation losses (after adjusting for depreciation) on the same assets that were previously recognised in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account, in which case it should be recognised in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account. If, on revaluation, there has been a decrease over the previous carrying amount an impairment loss has occurred. If the loss has been occasioned by clear consumption of economic benefits, any such loss will be recognised in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account. The amount of the decrease in value not associated with a clear consumption of economic benefit will be recognised in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses until the asset's carrying amount reaches its depreciated historical cost and taken to the Revaluation Reserve and thereafter in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account

If a fixed asset is acquired under a finance lease, at the inception of the lease the amount to be recorded both as an asset and as a liability will be the present value of the minimum lease payments derived by discounting them at the interest rate implicit in the lease (minimum lease payments and the interest rate implicit in the lease are defined in paragraphs 20 and 24 of SSAP 21).

A review for impairment of a fixed asset whether carried at historical cost or valuation should be carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. If no such events or changes in circumstances are identified, and there are no other indications that a tangible fixed asset has become impaired, there is no requirement for an impairment review. Impairment will therefore be a relatively infrequent addition to depreciation. Tangible fixed assets other than non-depreciable land should be reviewed at the end of each reporting period for impairment when either:

- no depreciation charge is made on the grounds that it would be immaterial (either because of the length of the estimated remaining useful life or because the estimated residual value of the fixed asset is not materially different from the carrying amount of the asset), or
- the estimated remaining useful life of the fixed asset exceeds 50 years.

If an impairment loss on a tangible fixed asset carried at historical cost caused by a clear consumption of economic benefit occurs, it will be written down for the impairment and the impairment loss should be recognised in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account.

With any gain or loss on disposal of tangible assets, the disposal proceeds are credited to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account and the net book value credited to fixed assets and debited to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account. In order to comply with statutory/proper practices restrictions on the use of capital receipts, if the asset disposed of was carried at historical cost, it is necessary to reverse out the gain or loss credited or debited to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account with an amount equal to the gain or loss on disposal of the tangible fixed asset, as follows:

- credit the Capital Receipts Reserve with an amount equal to the disposal proceeds
- debit the Capital Adjustment Account with an amount equal to the carrying amount of the fixed asset disposal.

The gain or loss on disposal of the tangible asset should be a reconciling item in the Statement of Movement on the General Fund Balance. If, in exceptional circumstances the tangible asset disposed of was carried at current value, in addition to the entries mentioned above the balance on the Revaluation Reserve in respect of the asset disposal should be written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

In accordance with FRS 15, depreciation has been provided for on all tangible fixed assets with a finite useful life, which can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation. Assets under construction are not depreciated until completed but they may nevertheless suffer impairment. Surplus assets held for sale are depreciated under FRS 15. Provision for depreciation has been calculated using the straight line method by allocating the cost (or revalued amount) less estimated residual value of the assets evenly to the periods expected to benefit from their use.

The useful lives of assets are estimated on a realistic basis, reviewed regularly and, if necessary, revised. If the useful life of a fixed asset is revised, the carrying amount of the fixed asset will be depreciated over the revised remaining useful life. Freehold land (both operational and non-operational) is not depreciated. Depreciation is based on the amount at which the asset is included in the Balance Sheet, whether at net current replacement cost or historical cost.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis on each main class of tangible asset as follows:

- buildings, installations, and fittings are depreciated on their historic value over the estimated remaining life of the asset as advised by the valuer. Depending on the type of building, installation or fitting the maximum useful life will be in the range of 15 to 50 years
- plant, vehicles and equipment (excluding I.T. equipment) are depreciated on historic cost using a standard life of 7 years. I.T. equipment is depreciated using a standard life of 3 years
- intangible assets are amortised over the estimated lives of the assets
- a full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal.

District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account service revenue accounts, as defined in CIPFA's *Best Value Accounting Code of Practice*, central support services and trading accounts are charged with depreciation and where required, any related impairment loss (due to a clear consumption of economic benefits), for all fixed assets used in the provision of the service. This includes surplus assets held for disposal.

In respect of all gains and losses resulting from revaluations, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and therefore Revaluation Reserve should be:

- credited with revaluation gains, except to the extent that they reverse previous revaluation losses (after allowing for depreciation) on the same asset that were charged to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account
- debited with revaluation losses not associated with an impairment related to a clear consumption of economic benefit up to the balance on the Revaluation Reserve in respect of that asset

The District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account should be:

- credited with any revaluation gains that reverse revaluation losses (after allowing for depreciation) on the same asset that were charged to services
- debited with revaluation losses associated with an impairment related to a clear consumption of economic benefit
- debited with revaluation losses not associated with a clear consumption of economic benefit in excess of the balance on the Revaluation Reserve in respect of that asset (i.e. in excess of the amount allowed to be debited to the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses).

Assets held under finance leases are capitalised at the fair value of the asset with an equivalent liability categorised under deferred liabilities in the Balance Sheet. The asset is depreciated on its current fair value over the shorter of the lease term and its useful economic life. Rentals under operating leases are charged to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account in the year in which they arise.

Any grant contribution towards the purchase of a fixed asset is taken to the deferred grants account in the Balance Sheet. The balance is then written-off to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account over the useful life of the asset.

1d) Debtors and Creditors

The accounts of the Council are maintained on an accruals basis in accordance with the SORP and Financial Reporting Standard 18 Accounting Policies (FRS18). This ensures that provision has been made for known outstanding debtors and creditors at the year-end, estimated amounts being used where actual figures are not available.

A specific provision for doubtful debts is included in the financial statements for those debts that are identifiable as potentially not fully collectable. Provisions in respect of bad debts have been estimated in accordance with recommended practice and past experience.

Uncollectable debts are only written-off to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account after all recovery avenues open to the Council have been exhausted and the Council has formally approved the write-off.

1e) Stocks

Stocks are valued on the basis of the latest invoiced price. This is not materially different from valuation on a First In First Out (FIFO) basis as recommended by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 9 Stocks and Long-Term Contracts (SSAP 9).

1f) Value Added Tax

All expenditure and income, irrespective of whether it is revenue or capital in nature, is shown net of Value Added Tax, unless it is irrecoverable.

1g) Provisions

Provisions for liabilities have been established in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets (FRS 12). These are sums set aside for liabilities which will probably occur.

1h) Overheads

Charges or apportionments covering all support service costs are made to all their users. A consistent basis is used to apportion these costs and the Council does not have any unapportionable overheads. The costs of the Corporate and Democratic Core are not apportioned to other expenditure headings.

1i) Pensions

The Council charges the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account with an amount equal to the retirement benefits payments which it made for that financial year in accordance with discretionary compensation regulations.

Councils in Northern Ireland contribute to the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers Superannuation Committee (NILGOSC) scheme. It is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme, which is treated as a defined contribution scheme under Financial Reporting Standard 17 Retirement Benefits (FRS17). This scheme provides the relevant information within its own accounts. The Council provides further information on discretionary benefits awarded to employees. The Council's contribution rate is determined by NILGOSC's actuary every three years and is set to maintain the solvency of the fund.

1j) Post Balance Sheet Events

The Council complies with the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 21 Events After the Balance Sheet Date (FRS21). Changes are made to the financial statements where a material post balance sheet event occurs that either provides additional evidence relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date or indicates that the application of the going concern concept to a material part of the Council is not appropriate.

The financial statements may subsequently be adjusted up to the date when they are authorised for issue. This date will be recorded on the financial statements and is usually the date the Local Government Auditor issues his certificate and opinion. Where material adjustments are made in this period they will be disclosed.

1k) Foreign Currency Translation

Income received and payments made in foreign currency are translated at the rate prevailing when lodged to the bank or when payment is made. Whilst this is contrary to the Statement of Recommended Practice, due to the sums involved, the effect of the different treatment would be immaterial.

11) Financial Instruments

The accounting treatment of a financial instrument (i.e. how its subsequent carrying value is measured and gains and losses recognised) depends on its classification on initial recognition.

Most financial instruments held by Local Authorities would fall to be classified into just one class of financial liability and two classes of financial assets.

Financial Liabilities

Amortised Cost

Financial Assets

Loans and Receivables

Available for Sale

Financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet under amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financing costs and the gain or loss on de-recognition are both taken to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account.

The accounting treatment of Financial Assets is summarised as follows:

- i) loans and receivables e.g. non-equity and non-derivative financial assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet under amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest receivable, impairment losses and the gain or loss on de-recognition are taken to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account.
- ii) available-for-sale assets e.g. equity investments are carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet. Interest receivable and dividend income, impairments and the gain or loss on de-recognition are taken to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (except impairment) are taken to the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses. The effective interest rate method is used to determine interest income.

In these disclosure notes, financial instruments are required to be shown at fair value. Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about the market in which they are dealing and willing to buy/sell at an appropriate price, with no other motive in their negotiations other than to secure a fair price.

Where instruments are actively traded rather than held for the long term or are in a portfolio of instruments, some of which are actively traded, it is necessary to consider whether they should be classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Local Authorities often do not hold financial assets or liabilities that FRS 26 would require to be classified at fair value through profit or loss. This matter is covered in Annex 2 of the 2009 SORP.

Further information on the recognition, initial measurement and accounting treatment in respect of Financial Instruments is contained in Chapter Four of the 2009 SORP.

1m) Landfill Allowances

The Landfill Allowances Scheme operates under the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2005. Local Authorities are allocated annual target figures for the maximum amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be sent to landfill but there are no tradeable allowances. It is not a 'cap and trade' scheme since landfill allowances are not tradable. For this reason, landfill allowances are not recognised as assets on the Balance Sheet.

2 Significance of the Statement of Movement on the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account Balance

The movement on the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account balance adjusts the surplus or deficit generated by the Council in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The closing balance is available to fund Council services.

3 Analysis of the Movement on the District Fund Balance

	Notes	As restated			
		2009/10 £	2009/10 £	2008/09 £	2008/09 £
Surplus (Deficit) for the year on the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account			(368,373)		(2,031,985)
Net additional amount required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be debited or credited to the District Fund Balance for the year:					
Transfer to Capital Adjustment Account:					
Direct revenue financing of Capital Expenditure	11,25		0		0
Deferred grants amortised in the year	21,23,25		(74,967)		(66,810)
Loans/lease principal/depreciation/impairment adjustment:					
Landfill Provision	25		58,428		371,377
Impairments	10	0		703,814	
Depreciation charged in the year	10,23	1,148,889		1,102,661	
Loans/Lease principal repayments during the year	25	(453,020)		(404,051)	
Transfers (to)/from earmarked reserves:			695,869		1,402,424
Capital Fund	25		(150,000)		(291,943)
Renewal and Repairs Fund	25		0		0
Pension Reserve	25		(4,167)		
Rates Claw-Back Reserve	25		(5,559)		22,236
Other Funds	25		0		0
(Gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	23,25		(4,988)		(6,514)
Difference in finance costs			0		0
Difference in pension costs			0		0
Net adjustments to Income & Expenditure Account			514,616		1,430,770
Movement on the District Fund Balance for the year	25		146,243		(601,215)
District Fund Balance Brought Forward	25		207,057		808,272
District Fund Balance Carried Forward	25		353,300		207,057

4 Operating Expenses

4a) **Section 115** of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 enables District Councils to spend up to the aggregate of the product of 0.0596p in the pound on the rateable value of non-domestic hereditaments, and the product of a rate of 0.00082p in the pound on the rateable value of domestic hereditaments for the benefit of all the inhabitants in their district, or part of their district, on activities not specifically authorised by other powers. This would allow for £13,345 in 2009/10 (£13,612 in 2008/09). The actual expenditure during 2009/10 amounted to £0 (£7,000 in 2008/09)

4b) External Audit Fees

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
External Audit Fees	24,045	16,570
Grant Claim Certification Fees	0	0
Other Fees	1,281	1,693
	25,326	18,263

4c) **Section 115c Expenditure** as required by Article 41 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1992 requires Councils to maintain a separate record of its expenditure on publicity. This is analysed as follows:

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Promoting tourism	3,918	10,291
Promoting leisure facilities	4,238	6,322
Community relations	360	2,500
Waste collection	4,994	2,262
Other advertising	17,446	58,762
	30,956	80,137

4d) Leases

Expenditure during the year on finance lease rentals was £Nil (2008/09 £Nil) and outstanding finance lease rentals at 31 March 2009/10 are as follows:

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
2009/10	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	0	0
2014/15	0	0
2015/16	0	0
2016/17	0	0
	0	0

Expenditure during the year on operating lease rentals was £Nil (2008/09 £Nil) and outstanding operating lease rentals at 31 March 2009/10 are as follows:

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
2009/10	0	0
2010/11	0	0
2011/12	0	0
2012/13	0	0
2013/14	0	0
	0	0

5 Employee Costs and Members' Allowances

5a) Staff Costs

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Salaries and wages	3,579,417	3,135,230
Employers National Insurance	241,317	202,469
Employers pension costs	467,714	381,664
	4,288,448	3,719,363

In addition, agency costs during the year amounted to £199,626 (2008/09 £364,964). The Council's current contribution rate to the NILGOSC scheme is 17%. At the last actuarial valuation, dated 31 March 2007, the Fund's assets as a whole were sufficient to meet 89% (2004: 85%) of the liabilities accrued up to that date.

5b) Average Number of Employees - where FTE represents fulltime equivalent employees

	2009/10	2008/09
	FTE	FTE
Environmental services	67	67
Leisure services	49	47
Other	10	10
	126	124
	Actual Numbers	Actual Numbers
Full-time numbers employed	101	95
Part-time numbers employed	58	57
	159	152

5c) **Senior Employees' Remuneration**

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
£50,001 to £60,000	4	0
£60,001 to £70,000	2	2
£70,001 to £80,000	0	0
£80,001 to £90,000	1	1
	7	3

5d) **Members' Allowances**

During the year Members' allowances (section 36), including Employer's costs, totalled £202,735 (2008/09 £210,276) and are as follows:

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Basic allowance	155,016	151,999
Mayor's & Deputy Mayor's Allowance	8,240	9,326
Dependents' carers allowance	680	780
Employer costs	16,119	14,334
Mileage	13,365	15,986
Conferences and Courses	0	9,480
Travel Costs	0	0
Subsistence	0	0
Special responsibility allowances	15,400	14,767
Miscellaneous	2,155	2,930
Travel	0	0
	210,975	219,602

Additionally £16,875 in allowances was paid to members who participated in the Transition Committee. These costs were fully reimbursed from funding provided by the Department of the Environment.

6 **Interest Payable and Receivable**

6a) **Interest Payable and Similar Charges**

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Lease/hire purchase interest	0	0
Bank interest	20,946	0
Loan Interest	0	0
Other interest - DFP	533,550	545,195
	554,496	545,195

6b) **Interest and Investment Income**

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Bank interest	2	25,760
Investment income	0	0
	2	25,760

7. **Related Party Transactions**

Financial Reporting Standard 8 Related Party Disclosures (FRS 8) requires the Council to disclose all material related party transactions arising during the year. Related parties are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosing these types of transactions in financial statements permits readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have constrained its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council. Transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are set out below.

The related party transactions identified in the year are as follows: -

1. **Community Associations**

Council paid a total of £ 67,995 in grants to 42 Community Associations. Only 2 of these organisations received amounts of £ 2,000.00 or more, as follows:

Citizens Advice Bureau	£32,285.00
Wave Trauma Group	£2,000.00

Grants were paid to 7 associations that had elected member involvement, namely: -

Ballybogey Community Association
Carnary Community Association
Cloughmills Community Action Team
Dunloy Development Association
Glebeside Community Association
Killyrammer & Dunaghy Community Association
Stranocum District Community Association

2. **Group Committees**

Ballymoney Borough Council is part of the Northern Group Building Control Committee and made an annual contribution of £3,970 to Derry City Council in respect of the year ended 31 March 2010.

Ballymoney Borough Council is also a member of the Northern Group Environmental Health Committee and made an annual contribution of £ 26,788 in respect of the year ended 31 March 2010. Two elected members are appointed annually to sit on each of the two committees

3. **Partnership Boards**

Five elected members were board members of Ballymoney Local Strategy Partnership, which was an organisation responsible for administering the Peace and Reconciliation funding. The Partnership used Council premises free of charge and the Council provided financial and administrative services by way of a service level agreement.

4. Other Associations

1. Ballymoney Borough Road Safety Committee

Eight elected members represented Council on the Ballymoney Borough Road Safety Committee during the year ended 31 March 2010. During the financial year no payments were made to the Committee

2. Ballymoney Borough Twinning Association

Four elected members are members of the Ballymoney Borough Twinning Association. During the financial year no payments were paid to the Committee.

3. Causeway Coast & Antrim Glens

One elected member was the Council's representative on the Executive Board of the CC&AG and one senior officer was the Council's representative on the Management Committee. Payments totalling £ 17,491 were made to the CC&AG during the financial year.

4. Ballymoney Regeneration Company

The Town Clerk and three elected members were board members of the Regeneration Company.

5. Ballymoney Sports Advisory Committee

Six elected members were the Council's representatives on the Sports Advisory Committee. The Council made payments totalling £7,000 to the Committee during the financial year.

6. North Antrim Community Network

Four elected members represent Council on the North Antrim Community Network. The Council made no payments to the body during the financial year.

7. Acorn The Business Centre

Two elected members and the Chief Executive represent Council on Acorn The business Centre. During the financial year no payments were made to Acorn.

8. North West Regional Waste Management Group

Two elected members represent Council on NWRWVG. During the financial year payments of £7,048 were made to Derry City Council in respect of this.

8. District Rates

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Current year	5,161,960	4,741,915
Finalisation - preceeding year	0	45,319
Transitional Relief	0	0
Finalisation - other years	118,355	0
Clawback charged to I&E in-year	(5,559)	0
	5,274,756	4,787,234

9. Significant Trading Operations

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Income from trading	0	0
Expenditure	0	0
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	0	0

10 Tangible Fixed Assets

	Operational Assets						Non-Operational Assets				TOTAL
	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Vehicles & Equipment	Investment Properties	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation											
At 1 April 2009	8,237,367	23,558,043	0	0	2,268,723	0	2,281,400	339,862			36,685,395
Reclassifications	0	1,458,897	0	0	54,883	0	-1,513,780	0			0
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Additions (Note 11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	551,552	0			551,552
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Disposals (Note 25)	0	0	0	0	(15,931)	0	0	0			0
At 31 March 2010	8,237,367	25,016,940	0	0	2,307,675	0	1,319,172	339,862			37,221,016
Depreciation											
At 1 April 2009	0	3,662,834	0	0	1,615,371	0	0	2,562			5,280,767
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Disposals (Note 25)	0	0	0	0	(15,931)	0	0	0			0
Provided for year	0	963,069	0	0	185,820	0	0	0			(15,931)
At 31 March 2010	0	4,625,903	0	0	1,785,260	0	0	2,562			1,148,889
Net Book Value											
At 31 March 2010	8,237,367	20,391,037	0	0	522,415	0	1,319,172	337,300			30,807,291
At 31 March 2009	8,237,367	19,895,209	0	0	653,352	0	2,281,400	337,300			31,404,628

The last valuation of freehold and leasehold properties was carried out as at 1 April 2008 by an independent valuer from Land and Property Services. Please refer to note 1(c) for further information on revaluation and depreciation policies.

10a. Fixed Assets (continued)

LEASED ASSETS (included within vehicles and equipment)			
	Vehicles £	Equipment £	TOTAL £
Cost or Valuation			
At 1 April 2009	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
At 31 March 2010	0	0	0
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2009	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Provided for year	0	0	0
At 31 March 2010	0	0	0
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2010	0	0	0
At 31 March 2009	0	0	0

11. Capital Expenditure

	Note	2009/10	2008/09
		£	£
Expenditure			As restated
Capital expenditure	10	551,552	1,399,132
Financed By			
Borrowings:			
Loans		1,224,793	0
Finance leases / hire purchase		0	0
Grants receivable	21	283,545	39,600
Capital receipts	25	4,988	6,514
Transfer from Capital Fund	25	0	0
Transfer from Repairs and Renewals	25	0	0
Revenue contributions to capital	3,25	0	
		1,513,326	46,114
Surplus/(Deficit)		961,774	(1,353,018)
Balance brought forward		(2,462,976)	(1,109,958)
Balance carried forward		(1,501,202)	(2,462,976)

The unfunded balance brought forward as previously reported was £2,124,399. This has increased by £338,577 to £2,462,976 by way of a prior year adjustment. The Council's previous revenue contributions in recent years towards capital funding have been reversed, as these assets are now to be funded by loans. The former revenue contributions have now been accounted for as contributions to the capital fund, including £141,943 in 2008/2009 which was originally allocated as capital funding.

12 Future Capital Commitments

The Council has an ongoing programme of capital works and the estimated cost of the schemes is as follows:

	Gross Cost	Grant Aid	Net Cost
	£	£	£
Schemes underway	300000	0	300000
Other Commitments	1500000	0	1500000
Total	1800000	0	1800000

13 Stock

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Central Stores	0	0
Other	39,394	39,177
Total	39,394	39,177

14. Debtors

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
14a) Long Term Debtors: amounts falling due in more than one year		
Employee car loans	0	0
Grants	0	0
Loans and advances	0	0
Trade debtors	0	0
NIHE Loans	0	0
Other	0	0
	0	0
less: provision for doubtful debts	0	0
Total Long-Term Debtors	0	0
14b) Debtors: amounts falling due in less than one year		
*Government Departments	249,632	225,819
Other Councils (note 7)	11,293	0
Employee car loans	0	0
Grants	0	0
Value Added Tax	104,225	184,803
Payments in advance	8,673	5,539
Trade debtors	112,427	0
Other	65,575	177,736
	551,825	593,897
less: provision for doubtful debts	0	0
Total Short-Term Debtors	551,825	593,897
Total Debtors	<u>551,825</u>	<u>593,897</u>

15a Long-Term Investments

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Investments - general	0	0
Investments - repairs and renewals	0	0
Investments - capital fund	0	0
Investments - other	0	0
Total Long-term Investments	0	0

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Money market deposits	0	0
Other deposits	0	0
Total Long-term Investments	0	0

15b Short-Term Investments

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Investments - general	490,000	250,000
Investments - repairs and renewals	0	0
Investments - capital fund	0	0
Investments - other	0	0
Total Short-term Investments	490,000	250,000

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Money market deposits	0	0
Other deposits	0	0
Total Short-term Investments	0	0
Total Investments	0	0

16 a Creditors due within one year

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Amounts falling due in less than one year		
Remuneration due to employees	0	0
Government Departments	93,852	208,950
Rates clawback	16,667	22,236
Other Councils (note 7)	2,044	0
Receipts in advance	146,222	38,179
Trade creditors	377,605	527,371
Other	35,826	220,027
	672,216	1,016,763
Loans re-payable within one year	541,846	429,771
Finance Lease Principal	0	0
	541,846	429,771
Total Creditors	1,214,062	1,446,534

17 a Borrowing Re-Payable within a Period in Excess of One Year

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Between 1 and 2 years	512,454	434,440
Between 2 and 5 years	1,696,174	1,247,980
Between 5 and 10 years	2,261,054	2,489,126
In more than 10 years	4,920,594	4,559,033
Government Loans Fund	9,390,276	8,730,579

Interest rates on Government Loans range between 1.87% and 15%.

17 b Creditors due after more than one year

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Other creditors falling due after more than one year		
Rates clawback	0	0
Other	0	0
	0	0

The council has a target of paying invoices within 30 days. During the year the council paid 5,885 invoices.

The average time taken to pay creditor invoices was 41 days for the year ended 31 March 2010.

Whilst the Minister at the Department of Finance and Personnel has reduced the target for the payment of invoice for central government departments to 10 days this target is not mandatory for local government. However, the council endeavours to process invoices as quickly as possible and monitors these figures on a regular basis.

18. Deferred Liabilities

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Between 1 and 5 years	0	0
In more than 5 years	0	0
	0	0

19 Financial Instruments

Ballymoney Borough Council has no material exposure to any of the risk types identified below in its dealings with Financial Instruments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. Customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council. The provision for bad and doubtful debts reflects the Council's assessment of the risk of non-payment by trade debtors and, as such, there is no further additional estimated exposure to default and inability to collect.

Trade debtors, inclusive of VAT, can be analysed by age as follows:

	£
Less than three months	91829
More than three months	20598

There is no historical experience of default in relation to deposits with banks and other financial institutions. Therefore there is no estimated exposure to risk of default.

Liquidity Risk

As the Council has ready access to borrowings from the Department of Finance and Personnel's Consolidated Fund, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under Financial Instruments. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is included in notes 16 to 18. All trade and other payables are due for payment within one year.

Market Risk

Interest rate risk

The Council is not exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings which are at fixed rates for the life of the loans. Rates on investments are subject to market movements.

Foreign exchange risk

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

Fair Value of Soft Loans and Government Loans

The Council is in receipt of loans from the Department of Finance and Personnel that differ from the prevailing market rates. The fair value of these loans is £11,209,329, analysed as follows.

	£
Government Loans	11,209,329
Market Loans	
Total	11,209,329

20 Provisions

20a Pension Liability

This is the Council's pension liability, which is an estimated liability in respect of discretionary payments awarded to employees granted early retirement. This pension liability is matched in the balance sheet by a reserve of the same amount but is not funded. Movements on this liability are as follows:

	Note	2009/10	2008/09
		£	£
Opening balance		135,439	134,338
Less: payments to NILGOSC	3,25	(10,925)	(10,412)
Add: revaluation	25	6,758	11,513
Add: amounts arising during the year		0	0
		131,272	135,439

20b) Other Provisions

	Opening Balance	Increase in provision during year	Utilised during year	Interest earned	Closing Balance
	£	£	£	£	£
Single status	532,417	0	532,417	0	0
Election expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Landfill closure	1,669,364	58,428	0	0	1,727,792
Reorganisation	0	0	0	0	0
Claims management	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
	2,201,781	58,428	532,417	0	1,727,792

Ballymoney Borough Council has a current discounted provision for Landfill closure and aftercare costs. This provision has been made on the assumption that Council will not have to pay for its capping materials and that the re-engineering works will not start until 2013. The capping materials expense issue will become clearer in the next couple of years, but should Council have to pay for same then the year end provision would increase to £2.2m. A potential additional liability is referred to in note 22 to these accounts.

21. Deferred Grants

	Note	2009/10	2008/09
		£	£
Opening balance		1,030,055	1,057,265
Add: new grants received	11	283,545	39,600
Less: amounts released to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account	23,25	(74,967)	(66,810)
		1,238,633	1,030,055

All capital grants towards the purchase of a fixed asset are taken to the Government Grants Deferred Account, and this amount is written off to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account over the useful life of the asset.

22 Contingencies

Towards the end of 2009/10 the Council received correspondence from the Department of the Environment that the EEC Landfill Directive was deemed to apply to a former landfill site which closed in November 2003. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency will be reviewing the adequacy of the Council's financial provision for landfill capping and aftercare costs in 2010/2011 in line with its paper "Financial Provision for waste management activities in NI". As a consequence the current landfill provision reflected in the financial statements may significantly change.

The Council is currently processing a number of job evaluation appeals and has received several equal pay claims. No provision has been made in the financial statements, as currently a reliable financial estimate of these costs cannot be made. The cost of the equal pay claims is not expected to be significant.

23. Reconciliation of Surplus to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities

	Note	2009/10 £	2009/10 £	2008/09 £	2008/09 £
Surplus/(Deficit) for year	3		(368,373)		(2,031,985)
<u>Non-cash transactions</u>					
Depreciation	3,10	1,148,889		1,102,661	
Deferred Grants amortised in year	3,21,25	(74,967)		(66,810)	
Movement in Pension Reserve	25	(4,167)		0	
Assets under construction written off		0		0	
Contributions to other reserves/provisions		(213,987)	855,768	1,089,568	2,125,419
<u>Adjustment for items reported separately on Cashflow</u>					
Interest and Investment Income	6b)		(2)		(25,760)
Interest payable and similar charges including gains or losses on the repurchase or early resettlement of borrowings	6a)		554,496		545,195
Gain or (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	3,25		4,988		6,514
<u>Items on an accruals basis</u>					
(Increase)/decrease in stock			(217)		969
(Increase)/decrease in debtors			42,072		111,534
Increase/(decrease) in creditors			(344,547)		389,759
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities			744,185		1,121,645

24 Other Cash Flow Disclosures

24a) Analysis of Changes in Cash and Liquid Resources During the Year

	Note	2009/10 £	2008/09 £	Change in the year £	2008/09 £
Temporary Investments		490,000	250,000	240,000	(1,380,000)
Cash		-44,299	-232,765	188,466	153,745
Bank Overdraft		0	0	0	0
Total		445,701	17,235	428,466	(1,226,255)

The Council classes liquid resources as short-term deposits, which do not have a fixed-term investment date. Only current asset investments are included.

24b) Analysis of Net Debt

	Cash	Temporary Investments	Cash at Bank and in hand	Loans due within one year	Loans due after more than one year	Finance Leases	Net Debt
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2009	-232,765	250,000	17,235	(429,771)	(8,730,579)	0	(9,143,115)
Interest accrued at last year end				0	0	0	0
Change in Year	188,466	240,000	428,466	(112,075)	(659,697)	0	(343,306)
Other non cash changes - new finance leases				0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2010	(44,299)	490,000	445,701	(541,846)	(9,390,276)	0	(9,486,421)

24c) Reconciliation of Changes in Cash to Movements in Net Debt

	Note	2009/10		2008/09	
		£	£	£	£
Increase/(Decrease) in cash in year			324,386		(1,226,255)
Cashflow fom Liquid resources			0		0
Cash inflow from new loans raised	11		(1,224,793)		0
Cash outflow from:					
Payment of interest accrued in previous year		0		0	
Loans repaid		453,020		404,051	
Finance lease repayments		0	453,020	0	404,051
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows			(447,387)		(822,204)
New finance leases	11		0		0
Loan Interest accrued			0		0
Net debt b/fwd			(9,143,115)		(8,320,911)
Net debt c/fwd			(9,590,502)		(9,143,115)

24d) Analysis of Government Grants

	2009/10	2008/09
	£	£
Capital Grants		
Heritage Lottery Fund	283,545	0
European Capital Grants	0	0
Central Government Grants	0	39,600
(i) Sub-total	283,545	39,600
Revenue Grants		
Community Services	70,689	26,772
Environmental Health	133,180	94,424
Economic Development	0	18,387
Community Relations	77,309	51,305
Recreation Grounds	11,944	23,913
Sports Development	56,933	25,195
Tourism	11,097	5,111
Arts development	24,992	29,536
Waste Management	0	103,884
Community Safety	97,448	102,741
District Policing Partnership	97,706	101,855
General Registrar Office	59,709	12,566
Emergency Planing	16,379	20,735
Other	91,160	230,745
(ii) Sub-total	748,546	847,169
Total Grants	1,032,091	886,769

25 Movement on Reserves

	Note	Available for										Other		TOTAL
		Capital Adjustment Account	Financial Instrument Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Financial Instruments Reserve	Pensions Reserve	Claw-Back Reserve	Rates Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Fund	Renewal & Repairs Fund	Reserves (Election Reserve)	District Fund	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 31 March 2009		25a) 7,416,744	25b) 0	25c) 9,784,521	25d) 0	20,25e) (135,439)	25f) 127,449	25g) 1,132,453	25h) 0	25i) 0	25j) 0	0	207,057	18,510,549
Prior Period Adjustment		(338,577)						338,577						0
At 1 April 2009 - as restated		7,078,167	0	9,784,521	0	(135,439)	127,449	1,471,030	0	0	0	207,057	18,510,549	
Movements on reserves during the year:														
Capital Grants Released	3,21,23	74,967										(74,967)	0	
Direct Revenue Financing	3,11	0						150,000	0	0	0	(150,000)	0	
Loans/lease principal/depreciation adjustment	3	(695,869)										695,869	0	
I & E Surplus/Deficit														
Interest Received														
Payments to NILGOSC	3,20					10,925							0	
Disposal of Fixed Assets/Capital Sales	3,10,23	0					4,988						(4,988)	
Capital Receipts used to finance capital expenditure	3,11	4,988				(4,988)							0	
Revaluation	10,20			0		(6,758)							6,758	
Other Movements		110,112		(168,540)		5,559.00						0	52,869	
Transfers from Capital Fund / Renewal & Repair Fund to finance capital expenditure	11	0						0				0	0	
Total movements on reserves during the year:														
(Change in Net Worth)		(505,802)	0	(168,540)	0	4,167	5,559	150,000	0	146,243			(368,373)	
At 31 March 2010		6,572,365	0	9,615,981	0	(131,272)	127,449	1,621,030	0	353,300			18,142,176	

Prior Period Adjustment This relates to the reutilisation of direct revenue financing of capital expenditure to finance the capital fund relating to the landfill site closure, the direct revenue financing to be replaced by loan finance.

25a) Capital Adjustment Account

The purpose of this account is to aggregate the amount of capital expenditure that has been financed from revenue and capital receipts excluding sums received in respect of loans negotiated to finance capital investment. This account is debited or credited with the adjustment made in the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account for principal debt repaid less than or in excess of the provision for depreciation already debited to revenue and credited against fixed assets, to adjust the provision in line with statutory requirements. The account is also debited with an amount equal to the carrying amount of assets held at historic cost when they are disposed of. If the asset disposed of was held at current value, the balance held on the Revaluation Reserve is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

25b) Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Council has no transactions that would require use of this account

25c) Revaluation Reserve

The purpose of this account is to build up a balance based on the revaluation (upwards or downwards) of individual assets. All such revaluations (excluding impairment losses that have been debited to the District Fund - Income and Expenditure Account) are mirrored in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses. It is a fundamental principle of this new account that it never becomes negative. If the asset disposed of was held at current value when it is disposed of, the balance held on the Revaluation Reserve is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

25d) Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Adjustment Reserve

The Council has no transactions that would require use of this reserve.

25e) Pension Reserve

Refer to note 20(a).

25f) Capital Receipts Reserve

These are capital receipts which have originated primarily from the sale of assets which have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure.

25g) Capital Fund

This fund was established under section 56 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1972 and has an approved limit of £1,500,000. (Approval to have limit increased being sought from DoE)

	£
Landfill Site Closure	1,621,030
	0
	0
Total	1,621,030

25h) Renewal and Repairs Fund

	£
	0
	0
	0
Total	0

25i) Election Reserve

This reserve is used to equalise (smooth) the cost of elections by building up a fund to cover the costs of future elections by making as and when contributions to the reserve.

26) Prior Period Adjustment

The prior period adjustment relates to the use of previously allocated direct revenue contributions to capital amounting to £338,577 to enhance the capital fund set up for the closure of the former landfill site. The capital projects originally financed by way of the revenue contributions will now be finance by way of loans to the same value.

Accounts Authorised for the Issue Certificate

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 21, this Statement of Accounts which contains a number of minor amendments from the Accounts approved on 28 June 2010, including an increase in the District Fund of £16K, are at today's date hereby authorised for issue.

FRS 21 sets out

- The period during which an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the balance sheet date as being the period between the date the financial statements were prepared and the date of this authorisation; and
- In the event of adjustments the disclosures that should be made.

Signed


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Chief Financial Officer

Date 28 October 2010