

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

For the year ended 31st March 2016



MID AND EAST ANTRIM BOROUGH COUNCIL
Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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Narrative Report

Introduction

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council came into existence on 26th May 2014, operating in shadow form until it took over full responsibility for local government on 1st April 2015 when Ballymena Borough Council, Larne Borough Council and Carrickfergus Borough Council ceased to exist. The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 introduced the legislative framework for Northern Ireland's 11 new councils and made transitional provisions to provide for the transfer of staff, assets and liabilities from the current 26 councils to the 11 new councils, and from Departments transferring functions to the new councils.

The Council's financial performance for the year ended 31st March 2016 is as set out in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and its financial position is as set out in the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement.

These financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom for the year ended 31st March 2016 (the Code) and the Department of the Environment Accounts Direction, Circular LG 04/2016. It is the purpose of this foreword to explain, in an easily understandable way the financial facts in relation to the Council.

This Statement of Accounts explains Mid and East Antrim Borough Council's finances during the financial year 2015/16 and its financial position at the end of that year. It follows approved accounting standards and is necessarily technical in parts.

Group Accounts

The Code 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. Mid and East Antrim Borough Council does not have material interests in such bodies and accordingly is not required to prepare group financial statements.

The Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement, as set out on page 28, shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The 'Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services' line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Local Tax purposes. The 'Net increase /Decrease before transfers to statutory and other reserves' line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from statutory and other reserves undertaken by the Council.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement, as set out on page 29, 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 to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet, as set out on page 30, shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the Council's assets and liabilities. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves are those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

The Cash Flow Statement

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

Financial Report

For the year ended 31 March 2016, the Council increased its General Fund reserve by £328k to £3,817k. The Council's budget of £47.1m was supplemented by £250k for prior year finalisation payment of district rates and £321k for 2015/16 finalisation payment of General Grant. The total net expenditure reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is £14.3m and includes allocations of £215k to the Repairs and Renewals Fund, £1.9m to the Capital Fund to fund capital expenditure for Mid and East Antrim Projects.

Expenditure on capital projects during the year amounted to £5.8m, the most significant spend was on Gobbins Cliff Top Path and Visitor Centre (£1.5m), Carnlough Library (£0.2m), Harryville Community Centre (£0.5m), ICT infrastructure (£0.45m), Carrickfergus Marina (£0.7m) and fleet vehicles (£0.5m). The Council has also spent (£2.7 m) on the Ballymena and Larne Public Realm schemes.

The following statements are designed to assist the reader of the accounts by focusing on material events and issues which occurred during the 2015/16 year or have an impact on the financial statements for the year.

- (a) The Council has closely monitored service expenditure in its first year of full operation seeking to deliver efficiencies wherever possible. Loan interest payable has been kept to a minimum by settling legacy commercial loans early and drawing down minimal new PWLB loans. This has been achieved notwithstanding the commencement of a 4 year £27m capital plan. £24.2m has already been progressed to commitment stage i.e. under way, statutory requirement or approved at least in principle. Income from grants have been received from various sources from small revenue schemes to major capital schemes such as the Gobbins Path. Council's corporate plan objectives are to grow the economy of the Borough while limiting any increase on local taxpayers to a minimum. In overall terms the Council has managed its first years activity within budget returning a surplus and adding to its Capital Fund.
- (b) On 1 April 2015 all the former assets and liabilities of Ballymena Borough Council, Carrickfergus Borough Council and Larne Borough Council were transferred to Mid and East Antrim Borough Council under a transfer process authorised by the Department of the Environment. The Council also acquired a number of car parks from the Department of Regional Development.
- (c) The Council continues its pension provision for the majority of its staff through the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers Pension scheme (NILGOSC) but from the start of the year a number of staff have transferred employment from The Planning Service and consequently the Council now also contributes to the Civil Service pension scheme. The council will continue to monitor the pensions liability of the NILGOSC scheme.
- (d) There were no material or unusual charges or credits in the accounts in the year.
- (e) As stated above all legacy Council assets transferred at 1 April 2015. The legacy Council's policy on the economic life of fixed assets differed. During the year all assets transferred into the Council were restated to a consistent economic life and residual value.
- (f) Under local government reform Council has retained all its former statutory functions and from 1 April 2015 added planning and off-street car parking. Over the remaining life of the Council (2015 - 2019) the Council is planning to update its leisure and community facilities. The Council has no plans to reduce services.
- (g) Council's current borrowing facilities were altered minimally during the year. One legacy commercial loan of approximately £917k was repaid early under a break clause in order to mitigate interest payments, and capital borrowing was limited to one loan of £1.5m for employee exit schemes. A number of capital projects are under way. The major non-current asset acquisition was the completion of the Gobbins Cliff Path and Visitor centre. There were no major disposals during the year.
- (h) Council has a Capital Fund of £8.3m available to meet its capital expenditure plans. The Council has a capital plan over 4 years and established Prudential Indicators to determine affordability. The Council is within its borrowing boundary. It also has commenced a Fund to address future major maintenance dredging at its harbours and marinas. The Council has a number of Hire Purchase financial commitments relating to legacy council vehicle purchases. Future fleet investment will be financed by revenue. The Council has no PFI schemes.
- (i) The Council has contingencies in relation to the ARC21 energy from waste project, landfill site closure aftercare costs, self insurance, outstanding job evaluation and a new provision in respect of legal challenges to its Planning Service . It has established a new fund to provide for any significant costs related to keeping the Gobbins Cliff Path open following for example periods of inclement weather.
- (j) There were no material events after the reporting date.
- (k) The Council will continue to monitor the economic climate and plan accordingly.

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

The Council's Responsibilities

Under Section 1 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 a council shall make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs. A council shall designate an officer of the council as its chief financial officer and these arrangements shall be carried out under the supervision of its chief financial officer.

Under Regulation 7 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 the Council, or a Committee, is required by resolution, to approve the accounts.

These accounts were approved by the Audit and Scrutiny Committee on 26th September 2016.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

Under Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015, 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
- follow relevant accounting and disclosure requirements and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis, and
- 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, and
- take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Scope of Responsibility

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

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, is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, 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 the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*. This statement explains how the Council meets the requirements of Regulation 4 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprised of the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled and its 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 for the year ended 31 March 2016 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The governance framework

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

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

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council agreed its first Corporate Plan 2015-2019 prior to Council commencing the implementation of its full legal duties on 1 April 2015. The Corporate Plan is a statement of Council's intent, describing Council's aims and ambitions for the next four years and how Council will achieve its vision of "Mid and East Antrim: Working together to create a better future for all".

With new responsibilities and a broader range of powers, combined with a partnership approach, Mid and East Antrim Borough Council will be stronger, more effective and flexible to local need, always being focused on our citizens. Council fully recognise that in the current economic climate it is even more important to make every penny count and account for every penny. That is what our citizens expect and that is what they deserve. Mid and East Antrim Borough Council will focus on delivering excellent services and value for money services.

The Corporate Plan will bring together the key priorities of all public service across Mid and East Antrim to ensure that public resources are used to the best effect and inline with citizen need. Council have agreed five integrated strategic priorities to deliver its vision of working together to create a better future for all.

1. Growing the Economy;
2. Developing Our Tourism Potential;
3. Building Stronger, Safe and Healthy Communities;
4. Delivering Excellent Services; and
5. Developing a High Performing Council.

Council have established seven values, which will allow Council to R.E.A.L.I.S.E its vision.

- Respect
- Excellence
- A teamwork approach
- Leadership and commitment
- Integrity
- Service innovation
- Equality and fairness

- **reviewing the Council's vision and its implications for the Council's governance arrangements.**

Council monitor and review the Corporate Plan on an six monthly basis, reporting on progress achieved in relation to delivery of its five strategic priorities and their associated objectives.

Each of the six monthly Corporate Plan progress reports are reported to Full Council for scrutiny and approval.

- **measuring the quality of services for users through the Citizen Satisfaction Survey, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the Council's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources.**

One of the key Strategic priorities contained within the Council's Corporate Plan is that of "Delivering Excellent Services". An objective under this strategic priority is to establish measurable service standards which will demonstrate Council's commitment to the provision of high quality, effective yet value for money services.

The measurement of quality of service for users is undertaken in the form of directorate business plans and performance reports, which are submitted to the relevant Council Committees for approval. During 2015/16 Council has developed directorate business plans, which are based on delivering efficient, effective and value for money services, inline with customer need.

Departmental Performance Reports and Business Plans demonstrate linkage to the Corporate Plan. The Performance Reports and Business Plans were reviewed annually and monitored by the Senior Management Team, Directors and Heads of Service.

As part of the development of Council's Community Plan, considerable community consultation has taken place in relation to the Quality of Life Indicators.

Councillor - Senior Officer engagement is a critical element in ensuring that service delivery meets the requirements of ratepayers.

Council financial performance is assessed through regular budget meetings and is reported to Council periodically. Value for money auditing is also considered by both Internal and External Audit when conducting their programme of reviews.

- **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.**

The Council fulfils its function by way of Full Council meetings and six standing Committees. Committee places are allocated proportionately to political parties using the quota greatest remainder method as prescribed by the Local Government Act. All Council and Committee decisions are recorded, minuted and available for public inspection.

The roles, responsibilities and order for the governance of Council is contained within Council's Constitution and Standing Orders (last revised February 2016). All Councillors and Directors are issued with a copy of the Council's Standing Orders. Council have established a Scheme of delegation (last reviewed March 2016), which details the decision making powers delegated by Full Council to Committees and Senior Officers. Council also has a range of other procedures and protocols in place to ensure roles are adequately defined, for example, Protocol for the operation of the Planning Committee, Protocol for the establishment of Working Groups, etc.

The Chief Executive is the head of the paid officers of Council. She is responsible and accountable to the Council for all aspects of Council functions including Finance and Human Resources.

- **developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct, defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff.**

The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 introduced an ethical standards framework for local government. A key element of the ethical standards framework was the introduction of a mandatory Northern Ireland Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors, which imposes a requirement for Councillors to observe the Code and establishes mechanisms for the investigation and adjudication of written complaints that a Councillor has failed, or may have failed, to comply with the Code.

A number of policies and guidance documents have been established for Members to provide clarity on their roles in light of the Code of Conduct.

The Council has adopted the Local Government Staff Commission Code of Conduct for Local Government employees and this was circulated to all officers.

A number of specific policies have been introduced, as guided by the employees Code of Conduct, including policies on harassment, equality and gifts and hospitality.

- **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 Standing Orders were last revised in February 2016. Council's Scheme of Delegation was last reviewed in March 2016. Standing financial instructions are contained in Council's Finance Policy Manual, which was approved in March 2015. These detail the processes and controls that exist for all financial transactions within Council.

Council has also established a portfolio of policies and procedures under its Constitution.

Council has a Risk Management Strategy in place, which requires the identification of both Corporate and Service risks, assessment of impact and likelihood of those risks and the mitigating controls in place. Council has a Corporate Risk Register in place which is reviewed by the Senior Management Team on a quarterly basis and presented to Audit and Scrutiny Committee on a rolling basis throughout the year.

During 2015/16 Council commenced the identification process in relation to developing a suite of Service Risk Registers that will encapsulate all key risks that have the potential to adversely impact the delivery of core Council services.

- **undertaking the core functions of an Audit Committee, as identified in CIPFA's *Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities*.**

Council's Audit and Scrutiny Committee undertakes the core functions of an audit committee as identified in CIPFA's *Audit Committees Practical Guidance for Local Authorities*.

The Audit and Scrutiny Committee met eight times during 2015/16 in conjunction with key audit and financial reporting timeframes. The Audit Committee established its Terms of Reference in March 2015.

Internal audit findings and risk management information were reported to the Committee during the year and other information, such as, the work of NIAO.

Council appointed an Independent Member to the Audit and Scrutiny Committee in November 2015.

The Committee reviewed its performance in May 2016 using the self-assessment checklist contained within the Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police (2013 Edition).

- **ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful.**

The Chief Executive is also the Council's Chief Financial Officer, as outlined in Section 1 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. The Chief Financial Officer is charged with ensuring the lawfulness and financial prudence of decision-making, providing advice and guidance and ensuring that expenditure incurred was lawful.

The Council's financial management arrangements does not comply with Principle 5 "The CFO in a local authority must be professionally qualified and suitably experienced" of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010) as set out in the Application Note to Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework, as the Council's designated Chief Financial Officer is not a professionally qualified accountant and the role of Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive are not separate within the Council. The arrangements in place are not considered to compromise the Council's financial management arrangements in any way as the Chief Financial Officer is supported by the Director of Finance and Governance, a fully qualified accountant, ensuring that the decisions made by the Chief Financial Officer are based on sound technical knowledge and understanding. This arrangement complies with the current legislation in Northern Ireland - section 1 (2) of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

Financial regulations are contained in the Council's Finance Policy Manual. These have been approved by Council. They are made available to all staff through publication on Council's internal computer network drive and are updated and maintained within the Finance Department. Any overriding of Financial procedures requires Council approval.

Two Members of the Audit and Scrutiny Committee attend the review of Council purchase ledger transactions, payroll transactions and treasury management transactions prior to each monthly meeting. The purpose of this activity is to allow payment to be recommended to the Full Council at the monthly Council meeting. Council retain the service of a solicitor for any legal guidance.

The internal audit function is outsourced and provides an independent opinion on compliance issues. Council's Internal Audit Service Provider was appointed for the period of 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2017.

The Council have a Fraud Policy (March 2015), which was circulated to all staff and Elected Members.

- **whistle-blowing and for receiving and investigating complaints from the public.**

Council implemented a Whistleblowing Policy (March 2015), which became effective from 1 April 2015. This policy was circulated to all staff and Elected Members. There were no whistleblowing incidents during 2015/16.

Council have established a corporate Complaints Policy and recording system which is maintained by the Policy Team. The Complaints Policy ensures that all formal public complaints are appropriately investigated and responded to. Council received 18 formal complaints during 2015/16.

- **identifying the development needs of Members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training.**

A Training Needs Analysis has been carried out for all Elected Members. Members have undertaken a diverse range of training activities in order to provide them with the capacity and capability to fulfil their role efficiently and effectively. Some of the training provided to Members has covered the key areas of:

- Community Planning
- Planning
- Declaration of Interests
- Standing Orders
- Audit and Scrutiny Committee

A staff Training Needs Analysis will be undertaken following the full implementation of Council's new staffing structures. Training will then be organised as per the identified training plans.

- **establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation.**

Communication is critically important to ensure the community in which the authority exists and other stakeholders are fully aware of Council's aims and objectives. Council utilises various mediums by which to communicate within and outside the Borough, such as the Council website, publications, brochures, leaflets, social media (Facebook, twitter) and media advertisements/broadcasts.

During 2015/16 Council published its first ratepayer magazine "Mid and East Antrim Connections" which was delivered to all households throughout the Borough. This magazine will continue to be published on a six monthly basis.

Councillors and officers sit on many partnerships and community groups throughout the borough. A significant amount of resource was used to create highly developed networks that permit communication and assist Council to achieve its vision.

All documents are made available in accessible formats such as large print or audio cassette and in minority languages to meet the needs of those who are not fluent in English.

Through the medium of Community Planning, Council has commenced a thorough engagement and consultative process with the various community groups, networks and clusters that make up the Borough's community and voluntary sector. Through Council's Community Planning Governance Framework, Council have created a Community Panel, in agreement with the community, which provides the community with a formalised channel by which to put forward community needs and concerns. The Community Panel is also represented on Council's Community Panel Strategic Alliance, which includes Council representatives and key decision makers from across the wider public sector and statutory agencies.

Council led and participated in a schools Youth Engagement Programme in partnership with Ballymena Learning Together, Carrickfergus Learning Communities, Larne Learning Communities and the Children & Young Peoples Strategic Partnership targeting post primary schools in the Mid and East Antrim area. The Youth Engagement Programme took place during February and March 2016 and was aimed at:

- Engaging young people in civic life;
- Increasing dialogue and involvement between Council and young people;
- Giving a voice to young people within Mid and East Antrim; and
- Involving young people within good relations activities and dialogue.

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 was 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.

The process that has been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework:-

● **Members**

A committee structure is in place within Council which provides Elected Members with a democratic mechanism by which to approve and scrutinise Council business.

Council business is governed by Council Standing Orders and Committee Terms of References to ensure that the transaction of the business of Council and its Committees is properly regulated and conducted in an efficient, fair and legal manner.

● **Senior Officers**

The Chief Executive leads the Council's Senior Management Team to collectively have involvement in and oversight of the processes involved in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework.

In doing so the Senior Management Team regularly reviewed:

- Full Council and Committee Actions;
- Corporate Risk Register;
- Corporate Health and Safety;
- Internal and External Audit Reports;
- New and revised Council Policies;
- Departmental Business Plans;
- Council performance against the priorities set within the Corporate Plan;
- Business Cases;
- Procurement Actions;
- Human Resource Permissions;
- Financial reporting; etc.

- **Audit and Scrutiny Committee**

The Audit and Scrutiny Committee met eight times during 2015/16. The Audit and Scrutiny Committee has an Independent Member. The internal and external auditors attend meetings as appropriate. The Audit and Scrutiny Committee approved a risk based audit plan for 2015/16 and considered the findings of internal audit reviews and the external audit reports to those charged with Governance in relation to the Legacy Councils.

The Audit and Scrutiny Committee reviews the Internal Audit function on an annual basis and through the Assurance Statement provided by the Internal Auditor ensured that its internal controls, risk management and governance are adequate and effective and that it has a sound system of internal control.

The effectiveness of the Audit Committee was reviewed at the Audit and Scrutiny Committee of 23 May 2016. This was done using the self-assessment checklist in the Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police (2013 Edition). The Committee was satisfied with its overall performance when compared against the checklist. In addition, the implementation of recommendations in Internal and External Audit Reports was reviewed.

- **Internal Audit**

Council's Internal Audit function is externally sourced and provides an independent opinion on the Council's Governance Framework.

An annual review of the Internal Audit function has been carried out in accordance with the recommended checklist provided in the CIPFA Local Government Application Note for the UK Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS), 2013. This review was presented to the Audit and Scrutiny Committee on 23 May 2016, along with the Annual Internal Audit Assurance Report. Internal Audit reported a substantial level of compliance with the standards.

Based on the conclusions of the 2015/2016 Internal Audit Programme, Internal Audit have provided the Council's Chief Financial Officer with an overall assurance rating of 'Satisfactory' in relation to the Council's system of internal control.

- **Other explicit review/assurance**

A Corporate Risk Register for Council was developed during 2015/16. Action Plans have been formulated for the highest risks in terms of likelihood and impact for each service. The Action Plans were reviewed during the 2015/16 Financial Year.

Directors completed Annual Risk Management Assurance Statements.

External audit by the NIAO during the year, gave Council's three legacy Councils an unqualified audit opinion in relation to their accounts for 2014/15.

The Seven Towers Leisure Centre retained the QUEST UK Quality Scheme for Sport and Leisure accreditation.

NIAO performed a very limited number of high level compliance checks on Councils Performance Improvement plan in relation to specific arrangements which councils were required to put in place in 2015-16, as directed by the Department. In their opinion Mid and East Antrim Borough Council had established arrangements to secure continuous improvement in 2015-16 in the exercise of its functions for the introductory year of the Commencement of part 12 of the Act.

All Service areas within Council's Larne Offices have retained the Environmental Management Quality Standard ISO 14001. Environmental Health and Building Control (Larne Section) have retained the Quality Management Standard ISO 9001.

Ballymena and Carrickfergus Museums are accredited to the National Museums and Galleries Standard.

Carnfunnock Country Park (Grade 4), Carrickfergus Museum (Grade 4) and Larne Museum (Grade 3) are all accredited by the NITB.

A number of Council Parks have been awarded the Green Flag environmental standard.

The Council was advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework, and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system were put in place.

Significant Governance Issues

The review of effectiveness by Senior Managers within the Council identified the following issues because of the risks they present.

Internal Audit

During the year 2015/16, Internal Audit conducted 5 assurance reviews, in which Council attained an overall Internal Audit Assurance of Satisfactory. One internal audit in relation to a review of Procurement and Contract Management received an assurance level of Limited. Following this review, a number of new internal controls were put in place to improve assurance levels within this area.

Included within the 5 internal audit assurance reviews Council received 4 Priority 1 Recommendations within the following areas:

1. Contract Management - A review of all current contracts should be undertaken to ensure value for money is being achieved.
2. Approval of Expenditure - To establish one approved officers purchasers and payments list across Council.
3. Compliance with Purchasing Procedures - To review the most appropriate mechanism for raising purchase orders across Council.
4. Discharging Responsibilities Under the Health and Safety Policy - To ensure Health and Safety Management is a standing item at both the Policy and Resources Committee and Senior Management Team.

In addition to the above, Internal Audit undertook and completed an advisory review of Council's IT function. A number of weaknesses were highlighted in the transition process from the three legacy Councils to Mid and East Antrim.

1. The transition process lacked coherent and documented project management and project governance.
2. There was limited focus on service management or on the development of an ICT Strategy.
3. Service Level Agreement arrangements did not provide the necessary assurance around support and continuity.
4. Agreement was required on the resources, roles and skills required within the ICT structure.
5. ICT related risks need to be considered as part of the risk management framework.

The key findings to be actioned are as follows:

1. Transition - To improve project management, governance and procurement processes.
2. Strategy - To develop an ICT Strategy and implement structures to support this.
3. Service Level Agreements - To implement support agreements with 3rd parties to provide assurance and continuity.
4. IT Risk and Continuity - To implement a Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan.

An action plan has been put in place to address the key findings over the short to medium term.

Risk Management

Council's Corporate Risk Register during 2015/16 contained 16 Corporate Risks of which two were identified of potentially posing a significant threat to Council. The two significant risks are as follows:

- The risk of financial liability and statutory compliance in respect of waste disposal for Mid and East Antrim Borough Council due to issues surrounding the delivery of the Arc21 Residual Waste Treatment Project.
- The Risk of ensuring that the Gobbins Cliff Path is accessible all year round.

Other Governance Issues

During 2015/16 Mid and East Antrim Borough Council dealt with a number of legacy issues which were transferred from the predecessor councils. The issues were progressed and Elected Members were briefed in relation to current status through the Audit and Scrutiny Committee of Council.

The issues arose from a number of areas within Proper Arrangements, including a prolonged procurement exercise, procedures in relation to Council expenditure, a disposal of assets procedure and governance in relation to the role of sub-committees.

The recommendations made within Internal Audit reports were considered by Mid and East Antrim Borough Council and corrective actions put in place, where appropriate, to ensure similar events could not recur.

In a number of cases the governance and controls within Mid and East Antrim Borough Council superseded the recommendations made within the reports.

Payments made to certain Senior Staff by Larne Borough Council

In the latter part of 2014/15 a significant issue arose in relation to payments made for time in lieu to certain senior staff in the legacy Larne Borough Council. The matter was highlighted by NI Audit Office within the Annual Audit Letter for Larne Borough Council at 31 March 2015 and in the Local Government Auditor's Report 2016.

During 2015/16 Mid and East Antrim Borough Council commissioned an investigation into the payments. The findings of the investigation have been presented to Audit and Scrutiny Committee. The conclusion of the report outlines that, based on evidence available, the decision to pay the time in lieu was not based on proper consideration of facts and was therefore inappropriate, irregular and improper.

There were a number of recommendations within the report and Council have agreed to action these recommendations. Legal opinion has been obtained on the prospect of successful recovery of monies paid to two senior employees. Council will consider this opinion at a future Audit and Scrutiny Committee.

Security of IT assets

We are also investigating a potential issue around the return of IT assets at the former legacy councils.

Procurement

During the audit process a number of issues have been highlighted in relation to procurement which are currently being investigated. The following actions are being proposed as a result.

1. Tender specification documentation should be reviewed in detail prior to distribution.
2. All tender specifications should include a weighting formula for cost.
3. Any changes to matrix score sheets should be accompanied by annotated justification.
4. Composition of assessment panels should comply with the procurement policy.
5. Council should review the tender evaluation process in light of best practice.
6. Procurement documentation should be retained as per the procurement policy.

Completion of the procurement department structure will ensure sufficient resources are in place to address these issues.

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



Date 26th September 2016

Chief Executive

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

Signed



Date 26th September 2016

Chairman of Audit and Scrutiny Committee

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

REMUNERATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 require larger local government bodies to prepare a remuneration report as part of the statement of accounts.

ALLOWANCE AND REMUNERATION ARRANGEMENTS

COUNCILLORS

Allowances are payable by councils to councillors and committee members under Part 3 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and The Local Government (Payments to Councillors) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012, which came into operation on 1 April 2012.

Following a review of allowances, carried out by an independent Councillors' Allowances Remuneration Panel, which was appointed in May 2013, the Minister of the Environment advised the Northern Ireland Assembly in a written statement of the new levels of allowances applicable for councillors from 1 April 2015.

Guidance and determinations on Councillors' Allowances applicable from 1 April 2015 were issued by the Department of the Environment on 24 February 2015 (Circulars LG 04/2015 and LG 05/2015 respectively). The determinations and rates have been updated in LG 29/2015 due to the increase in Dependants' Carer's Allowance from 1 October 2015. Details of the allowances paid to individual councillors are published on council websites.

Following local elections on 22 May 2014, 462 councillors were elected to the 11 new councils for a four year term. Mid & East Antrim Borough Council had 41 councillors in 2015/16.

SENIOR EMPLOYEES

The remuneration of senior employees employed by the Council is determined by the Council in line with that determined by the National Joint Council (NJC) for Local Government Services. Senior staff are those staff who are members of the Executive Management Team/Senior Management Team.

Council appointments of employees are made in accordance with the Local Government Staff Commissions' Code of Procedures on Recruitment and Selection, which requires appointment to be on merit and on the basis of fair and open competition.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by this report hold appointments which are open-ended.

ALLOWANCES PAID TO COUNCILLORS

The total amount paid to Councillors by way of allowances in 2015/16, under Part 3 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and the Local Government (Payments to Councillors) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 was:

Table 1: Total Allowances paid to councillors in 2015/16 (audited information)

Allowance	Total Allowances £	Number of Councillors receiving Allowance
Basic Allowance	565,365	41
Special Responsibility Allowance	54,000	12
Chairperson/ Mayor Allowance	7,200	2
Vice Chairperson/ Deputy Mayor Allowance	6,000	1
Mileage Allowance	50,176	36
Other Travel Allowance	401	0
Public Transport	28	0
Subsistence	191	5
Courses/ Conferences Visits	6,296	36
Dependents' Carers Allowance	0	0
TOTAL ALLOWANCES	689,656	

Details of the allowances paid to individual councillors in 2015/16 are published on the council website at <http://www.midandeantrim.gov.uk/council/corporate-documents-publications/financial-reports/councillor-allowances-return-2015-16>.

Please note: Gordon Lyons resigned from Council on 19th August 2015 and Angela Smith was declared a Councillor on 26th October 2015.

REMUNERATION OF SENIOR EMPLOYEES

The remuneration of senior employees covers the Executive Management Team/Senior Management Team. The following table provides details of the remuneration paid to senior employees in 2015/16:

Officers	2015/16			
	Salary (Full year equivalent in brackets where applicable) £'000	Bonus Payments £'000	Benefits in kind (to nearest £100) £'000	Total £'000
Anne Donaghy Chief Executive	100 - 105	0	0	100 - 105
Sandra Cole Director of Finance & Governance	75 - 80	0	1.8	75 - 80
Philip Thompson Director of Operations	75 - 80	0	0	75 - 80
Karen Hargan Director of Organisational Design & Community Planning	75 - 80	0	0	75 - 80
Linda Williams Director of Economic Development (appointed from 1st March 2016)	5 - 10 (75 - 80)	0	0	5 - 10 (75 - 80)

Councils are required to disclose the relationship between the remuneration of the highest paid member of the Executive Management Team/Senior Management Team and the median remuneration of the Councils workforce.

The banded remuneration of the highest paid member of the Executive Management Team/Senior Management Team in the financial year 2015/16 was £100k - £105k. This was 3.9 times the median remuneration of the workforce, which was £26,903.

Table 3: Relationship between the remuneration of the highest paid member of the Executive Management Team/Senior Management Team and the median remuneration of the Councils workforce (audited information)

	2015/16 £'000
Salary Band of Highest Paid Member of the Executive Management Team/Senior Management Team	100 - 105
Median Total Remuneration	26.9
Ratio	3.9 : 1

In 2015/16, no employees received remuneration in excess of the highest paid member of the Executive Management Team/Senior Management Team.

Total remuneration includes salary, bonus payments and benefits in kind.

Salary

“Salary” includes gross salary, overtime, and any gratia payments

Bonus Payments

Bonus payments are based on performance levels attained and are made as part of the appraisal process. Bonuses relate to the performance in the year in which they become payable to the individual. The bonuses reported in 2015/16 relate to performance in 2015/16.

Benefits in Kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by HM Revenue and Customs as a taxable emolument

Exit Packages for staff

The number of exit packages provided to all staff by the Council during 2015/16, together with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Table 4: Exit Packages in 2015/16 (audited information)

Severance Package Cost Band	Number of Compulsory Redundancies	Number of Other departures agreed	Total Number of Exit Packages in each Cost Band	Total Cost of Packages in each Cost Band
£0 - £20,000	0	0	0	0
£20,001 - £40,000	0	1	1	24
£40,001 - £60,000	0	3	3	140
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	0	2	2	240
£150,001 - £200,000	0	2	2	355
£200,000 +	0	4	4	1,036
Total	0	12	12	1,795

Pension Benefits

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Northern Ireland) (the Scheme) which is a funded defined benefit pension scheme, which provides retirement benefits for council employees on a “career average revalued earnings” basis from 1 April 2015. Prior to that date benefits were built up on a “final salary” basis.

From 1 April 2015, a member builds up retirement pension at the rate of 1/49th pensionable pay for each year. Pension benefits in relation to membership between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2015 were built up at the rate of 1/60th pensionable pay for each year of membership. There is no automatic lump sum provided in respect of membership after 31 March 2009. Pension benefits in relation to any membership before 1 April 2009 were built up at the rate of 1/80th (pension) and 3/80ths (tax-free lump sum) of pensionable pay for each year of membership up to 31 March 2009. At retirement, members may give up some pension for additional lump sum, subject to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) limits. The conversion rate is £12 additional lump sum for every £1 of pension given up.

Councillors have been able to join the Scheme since May 2011. The Scheme application is modified to reflect the fact that councillors hold an elected office. Councillor members have always accrued pension on a career average basis. Prior to 1 April 2015 pension was accrued at a rate of 1/60th and thereafter at a rate of 1/49th.

The Scheme is funded by contributions made by both employees/councillors and employers. Prior to 1 April 2009, a member’s contribution rates were fixed at 6% of their pensionable remuneration (except for those who were entitled to contribute to the Scheme at 5% before 1 February 2003 and have remained in continuous employment). Tiered member contribution rates, determined by the whole-time equivalent rate of pay, were introduced from 1 April 2009. From 1 April 2015, the member contribution rates are determined on the actual rate of pay.

The ranges for the bands for tiered contribution rates are revised by the Department of the Environment in April each year in accordance with the increase applied to a pension in payment. The bands, effective from 1 April 2015, were as follows:

Table 5: Employee Contribution Rates

Band	Range	Employee Contribution Rate
1	£0 - £14,000	5.50%
2	£14,001 - £21,300	5.80%
3	£21,301 - £35,600	6.50%
4	£35,601 - £43,000	6.80%
5	£43,001 - £85,000	8.50%
6	More than £85,000	10.50%

Employers' contribution rates are determined by the fund's actuary every three years at the triennial valuation. The 2013 triennial valuation was undertaken as at 31 March 2013 and an employer contribution rate of 20% for those employers whose participation in the Scheme is deemed to be indefinite has been set for the following three years, effective from 1 April 2014:

Table 6: Employer Contribution Rates

Year	Employer Contribution Rate
1 April 2014 - 31 March 2015	20%
1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016	20%
1 April 2016 - 31 March 2017	20%

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014 were made on 27 June 2014 and The Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment and Transitional Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014 were made on 30 June 2014. Both sets of regulations are effective from 1 April 2015.

Councillors have been able to join the Scheme since May 2011 and therefore have not accrued significant benefits thus far. However, the in-year pension contributions made by the Council for all councillors during 2015/16 was £117,633.

The value of pension benefits of the most senior management of the Council accrued during the year was as follows:

Table 7: Pension Benefits of senior staff in 2015/16 (audited information)

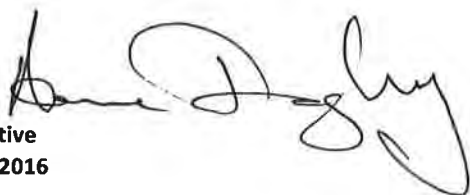
Officers	Accrued Pension at pension age as at 31/3/16 £'000	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age £'000	CETV at 31/3/15 £'000	CETV at 31/3/16 £'000	Real increase in CETV £'000
Anne Donaghy	25 - 30	2.5 - 5 (42.5 - 45 LS)	301	362	50
Sandra Cole	25 - 30	2.5 - 5 (47.5 - 50 LS)	345	413	61
Philip Thompson	20 - 25	2.5 - 5 (45 - 47.5 LS)	288	340	45
Karen Hargan	5 - 10	2.5 - 5 (0 - 2.5 LS)	67	97	24
Linda Williams	0 - 5	0 - 2.5 (0 - 2.5 LS)	0	1	1

The Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)

This is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. It is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the pension benefits they have accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

The real increase in the value of the CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV effectively funded by the employer. It takes account of the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.




Chief Executive
September 2016

Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer

I certify that:

- (a) the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2016 on pages 28 to 89 has been prepared in the form directed by the Department of the Environment and under the accounting policies set out on pages 32 to 50.

- (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 ending 31st March 2016.


Chief Financial Officer

Date 26th September 2016

Council Approval of Statement of Accounts

These accounts were approved by resolution of the Audit and Scrutiny Committee on 26th September 2016.

Chairman 

Date 26th September 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MID AND EAST ANTRIM BOROUGH COUNCIL

I have audited the financial statements of Mid and East Antrim Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2016 under the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005. The financial statements comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, and the related notes. The financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

This report is made solely to the Members of Mid and East Antrim Borough Council in accordance with the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and for no other purpose, as specified in the Statement of Responsibilities.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer and the independent auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Council's and Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they 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. My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and the Local Government Code of Audit Practice. I conducted my audit in accordance with 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 financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to Mid and East Antrim Borough Council's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by Mid and East Antrim Borough Council; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition I read all the financial and non-financial information in the Statement of Accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by me in the course of performing the audit. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies I consider the implications for my report.

Opinion on financial statements

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with relevant legal and statutory requirements and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015-16, of the financial position of Mid and East Antrim Borough Council as at 31 March 2016 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 and the Department for Communities (formerly Department of the Environment) directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Department for Communities directions made under the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015; and

- the information given in the Narrative Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 is consistent with the financial statements.

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 2015-16;
 - does not comply with proper practices specified by the Department for Communities (formerly 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 and the part of the remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
 - I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit, or
- I issue a report in the public interest under Article 9 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005; or
- I designate under Article 12 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 any recommendation made to the Council; or
- I exercise the other special powers of the auditor under Article 19 to 21 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005.

Certificate

I certify that I have completed the audit of accounts of Mid and East Antrim Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and the Local Government Code of Audit Practice.



Louise Mason
Local Government Auditor
Northern Ireland Audit Office
106 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1EU

30 September 2016

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Movement in Reserves Statement for the year ended 31 March 2016

	General Fund Summary £	Other Fund Balances and Reserves £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Total Usable Reserves £	Total Unusable Reserves £	Total Council Reserves £
Balance as at 1 April 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in reserves during the year						
Surplus/ (Deficit) on the provision of services	(56,897)	-	-	(56,897)	-	(56,897)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(56,897)	-	-	(56,897)	-	(56,897)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding under regulations	56,897	-	-	56,897	(56,897)	-
Net increase before transfers to Statutory and Other Reserves	-	-	-	-	(56,897)	(56,897)
Transfers to / from Statutory and Other Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/ Decrease in year	-	-	-	-	(56,897)	(56,897)
Balance as at 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	(56,897)	(56,897)
Movement in reserves during the year						
Surplus/ (Deficit) on the provision of services	(2,108,336)	-	-	(2,108,336)	-	(2,108,336)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	16,426,178	16,426,178
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(2,108,336)	-	-	(2,108,336)	16,426,178	14,317,842
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding under regulations	5,591,140	(4,904,459)	(216,240)	470,440	(470,440)	0.00
Net increase before transfers to Statutory and Other Reserves	3,482,804	(4,904,459)	(216,240)	(1,637,896)	15,955,738	14,317,842
Transfers to / from Statutory and Other Reserves	(3,153,982)	3,153,982	-	-	-	-
Increase in year	328,821	(1,750,477)	(216,240)	(1,637,896)	15,955,738	14,317,842
Opening Balance Movement	3,488,290	15,043,075	257,940	18,789,305	76,467,134	95,256,439
Balance as at 31 March 2016	3,817,111	13,292,598	41,700	17,151,409	92,365,975	109,517,384

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2016

Service Expenditure	Notes	2015/16			2014/15		
		Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £	Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £
Leisure and Recreational Services	2	24,535,232	(3,983,605)	20,551,627	-	-	-
Environmental Services	2	21,099,168	(2,950,755)	18,148,413	-	-	-
Planning and Development Services	2	7,953,108	(4,685,639)	3,267,469	-	-	-
Highways and Transport Services	2	789,434	(1,133,257)	(343,823)	-	-	-
DRM and Corporate Management	2	4,170,021	(247,245)	3,922,776	1,264,082	(1,207,185)	56,897
Other Services	2	1,919,439	(767,320)	1,152,119	-	-	-
Cost of Services on Continuing Operations		60,466,402	(13,767,821)	46,698,581	1,264,082	(1,207,185)	56,897
Other Operating Expenditure	7	-	(8,399)	(8,399)	-	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	8	4,552,682	(195,552)	4,357,130	-	-	-
Surplus or Deficit on Discontinued Operations				-			-
Net Operating Expenditure		65,019,084	(13,971,772)	51,047,312	1,264,082	(1,207,185)	56,897
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	9	-	(48,938,976)	(48,938,976)	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services		65,019,084	(62,910,748)	(2,108,336)	1,264,082	(1,207,185)	(56,897)
Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets	11			10,438,178			-
Surplus/(Deficit) arising on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets				-			-
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)	21			5,988,000			-
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				16,426,178			-
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				14,317,842			(56,897)

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Note	31st March 2016	31st March 2015
		£	£
Fixed Assets	11	184,621,422	284,335
Long Term Investments	16	-	-
Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures		-	-
Long Term Debtors	15	1,459,598	-
LONG TERM ASSETS		186,081,020	284,335
Short Term Investments	16	11,967,839	-
Inventories	14	235,839	-
Short Term Debtors	15	4,631,241	679,421
Cash and Cash Equivalents	26	3,366,498	142,936
Assets Held for Sale	11	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS		20,201,417	822,357
Bank Overdraft	26	2,926	-
Short Term Borrowing	17	3,617,913	-
Short Term Creditors	18	5,181,878	1,163,589
Provisions	19	737,250	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,539,967	1,163,589
Long Term Creditors	18	-	-
Provisions	19	2,074,011	-
Long Term Borrowing	17	61,286,293	-
Other Long Term Liabilities	5,21	23,864,782	-
Donated Assets Account	22	-	-
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	23	-	-
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		87,225,086	-
NET ASSETS		109,517,384	(56,897)
USABLE RESERVES			
Capital Receipts Reserve	27	41,700	-
Capital Grants Unapplied Account	27	296,440	-
Capital Fund	27	8,310,000	-
Renewal and Repairs Fund	27	2,428,197	-
Other Balances and Reserves	27	2,257,961	-
General Fund	27	3,817,111	-
		17,151,409	-
UNUSABLE RESERVES			
Capital Adjustment Account	28	71,426,609	-
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	28	-	-
Revaluation Reserve	28	45,368,349	-
Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	28	-	-
Pensions Reserve	28	(23,862,000)	-
Capital Receipts Deferred Account	28	-	-
Accumulated Absences Account	28	(566,983)	(56,897)
Landfill Regulations Reserve	28	-	-
Provisions Discount Rate Reserve	28	-	-
		92,365,975	(56,897)
NET WORTH		109,517,384	(56,897)

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Cash Flow Statement at 31 March 2016

	Note	2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Net Deficit on the provision of services		(2,108,336)	(56,897)
Adjustment for non-cash movements	26a	10,627,259	484,168
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are Investing and financing activities	26a	(291,941)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		8,226,982	427,271
Cash flows from Investing Activities	26d	(4,952,512)	(284,335)
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	26e	(2,414,652)	-
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		859,818	142,936
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period for the three Legacy Councils		2,360,818	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period for Shadow Council		142,936	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		3,363,572	142,936

**Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Notes to the Financial Statements
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

1 Accounting Policies

a General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2015/16 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2016. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts in a form directed by the Department of the Environment in accordance with regulations 3 (7) and (8) in the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 in accordance with proper accounting practices.

These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2015/16 (SeRCOP), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2015/16 also requires disclosure in respect of:

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

i) Accruals of Income and Expenditure

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.

- Expenses in relation to services received (including 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 revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where 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.

ii) **Acquisitions**

The Council has not acquired operations (or transferred operations under machinery of government arrangements) during the financial year.

iii) **Provision for Single Status, Job Evaluation and Pay and Grading Reviews**

At the 31st March 2016, the majority of Single Status and Job Evaluation payments have been made although a provision has been made to cover the possibility of other appeals/evaluations.

iv) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments which mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

v) **Contingent Assets**

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

vi) **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.

vii) **Discontinued Operations**

The Council has not discontinued operations (or transferred operations under combinations of public sector bodies) during the financial year.

viii) **Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees, and are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of:

- a) when the offer cannot be withdrawn or
- b) when the related restructuring costs are incurred.

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

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund administered by the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund

The Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme.

The liabilities of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 3.4% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds on the iBoxx Sterling Corporate Index, AA over 15 years with recently re-rated bonds removed from the index.

The assets of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

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

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into seven components:

Within the Cost of Services

Current Service Cost – the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (liabilities) resulting from employee service in the current period.

Past Service Cost – the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting from a plan amendment (the introduction or withdrawal of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan) or a curtailment (a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by the plan).

Any Gains or Losses on Settlement – arising where a council enters into a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligations for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan.

Within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset) – the change in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time,

Within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Remeasurements)

The Return on Plan Assets – excluding amounts recognised in the Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset). This includes interest, dividends and other income derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of managing plan assets, and any tax payable by the plan itself other than tax included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Actuarial Gains and Losses – changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from: a) experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and b) the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

Within the Movement in Reserves Statement Appropriations

Contributions by Scheme Participants – the increase in scheme liabilities and assets due to payments into the scheme by employees (where increased contribution increases pension due to the employee in the future).

Contributions by the Employer - the increase in scheme assets due to payments into the scheme by the employer.

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

Discretionary Benefits

The 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 that are applied to the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' pension fund.

Council employees who transferred from Central Government on 1st April 2015 as a result of Local Government reform, are covered by the provisions of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme Northern Ireland (PCSPS (NI)). The defined benefit schemes are unfunded and are non-contributory except in respect of dependants' benefits. The department recognises the expected cost of these elements on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which it benefits from employees' services by payment to the PCSPS (NI) of amounts calculated on an accruing basis. Liability for payment of future benefits is a charge on the PCSPS (NI). In respect of the defined contribution schemes, the department recognises the contributions payable for the year.

ix) **Events After the Balance Sheet Date**

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:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

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.

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

x) **Exceptional Items**

When items of income and expense 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.

xi) **Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors**

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e., in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

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

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

xii) **Financial Instruments**

Most financial instruments held by Councils 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 on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

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

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are then measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. Mid and East Antrim has not issued any loans.

Available-for-Sale Assets

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

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

- a. instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- b. other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis
- c. equity shares with no quoted market prices – independent appraisal of company valuations.

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

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

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

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) or fair value falls below cost, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation).

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, along with any accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in the Available-for-Sale Reserve.

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

Instruments Entered Into Before 1 April 2006

The Council entered into a number of financial guarantees that are not required to be accounted for as financial instruments. These guarantees are reflected in the Statement of Accounts to the extent that provisions might be required or a contingent liability note is needed under the policies set out in the sections on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

xiii) Foreign Currency Translation

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xiv) **Government Grants and Contributions**

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

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

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

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

xv) **Inventories & Long Term Contracts**

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the First in First Out (FIFO) costing formula.

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.

xvi) **Investment Property**

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's length. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 District 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.

xvii) **Landfill Allowance Scheme**

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 tradable 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.

xviii) **Leases**

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

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee - Finance Lease

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a. a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- b. a finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

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

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

Operating Leases:

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

The Council as Lessor - Finance Lease

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease asset (long term debtor) in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a. a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease asset (long term debtor) together with any premiums received, and
- b. finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and will be required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are paid, the element for the charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property is used to write down the lease asset (debtor). At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Council as Lessor - Operating Lease

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

xix) 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 revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of its 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.

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts and credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against district rates, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xx) **Overheads and Support Services**

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the 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:

- a. Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- b. 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 Net Expenditure on Continuing Services.

xxi) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e., repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. The de minimus level is £5,000, capital expenditure below this amount is treated as a revenue item.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- a. the purchase price.
- b. any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- c. the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition will not increase the cash flows of the Council. In the latter case, where the asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

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

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV)

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

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2008 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- a. where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains), with any excess charged to the service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- b. where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

The same accounting treatment is applied to revaluation losses as a result of a general fall in asset prices across the board as opposed to a consumption of economic benefit specific to an asset as is in the case of impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- vehicles, plant and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 10 - 54 years.

A full years depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and none in year of disposal.

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.

Componentisation is only applicable to larger value land and buildings or equipment assets.

Revaluations

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.

Dredging

Dredging expenditure is categorised into capital dredging and major maintenance dredging. Capital dredging is expenditure which includes creation of a new harbour or marina, deepening or extension of a harbour or marina basin in order to allow access to larger vessels and which will result in future economic benefits for the Council. This expenditure is capitalised and depreciated over the economic life of the asset. Major maintenance dredging is expenditure incurred to restore a channel or marina basin to its previous condition and depth. On an average the Council incurs such expenditure every 8 years. At the completion of major maintenance dredging the channel or basin has an average service potential of 8 years. Major maintenance dredging is regarded as a separate component of the asset and is capitalised and depreciated evenly over the 8 years subject to the findings of hydro-graphic reports carried out over the period.

xxii) **Heritage Assets**

Heritage Assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Heritage Assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historic associations> they would be held by this authority in pursuit of our overall objectives in relation to the maintenance of heritage.

At the end of this reporting period the authority held £1,162k in Heritage Assets. These were mainly museum collections, paintings, books, sculptures and other artifacts. The value was determined by the services of an external valuer. Further information is shown in Note 11e.

xxiii) **Provisions**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

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

xxiv) **Reserves**

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against District Rates for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant note to the accounts.

xxv) **Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets**

Charges to revenue for non-current assets e.g. services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

- a. Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service.
- b. 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.
- c. Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to service.

The Council is not required to raise District Rates to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement [equal to either an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance]. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by minimum revenue provision MRP 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.

xxvii) **Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute**

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

xxvii) **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.

xxviii) **Fair Value Measurement**

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings [other financial instruments as applicable] at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

1 b) **Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted**

Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions)
In November 2013 the IASB issued its amendments to IAS 19. CIPFA/LASAAC considered the options in the standard for accounting for employee contributions and concluded that if the amount of the contributions is independent of the years of service a council is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction to service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered. This is consistent with the approach currently adopted and therefore there will not be any significant change in accounting practice for the council.

Annual Improvements to IFRS 2010 - 2012 Cycle and 2012 - 2014 Cycle

The IASB carries out cyclical work to identify and implement improvements in IFRS's. The 2010 - 2012 cycle was issued in November 2013 and the 2012 - 2014 cycle was issued in December 2013. These amendments have not yet been endorsed by the European Union and this endorsement would be required to be adopted into the Code. There are no significant issues affecting the council emanating from the annual improvements work.

Amendment to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations)

When the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the joint operation constitutes a business, as defined by IFRS 3, it shall apply, all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 and disclose the information required. This is applicable to the acquisition of both the initial interest and additional interests in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business. The exception of the principles that conflict with guidance in IFRS 11.

Amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets (Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation)

These changes apply to local authorities though CIPFA/LASAAC considers that local authorities do not use the depreciation and amortisation methods prohibited by the amendments to the standard. This amendment clarifies the treatment as it is the IASB's view that the restatement of the accumulated depreciation is not always proportionate to the change in the gross carrying amount. The amendment sets out that the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount.

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Disclosure Initiative)

Under the IASB Disclosure Initiative, in December 2014 changes were published on IAS 1 Financial Statements. The presentation of financial statements has amended the reporting requirements for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement. Improvements in the presentation of the financial statements will take effect in 2016/17 Code.

1 c **Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies**

At 31 March 2016 Mid and East Antrim Borough Council has not identified any areas that require such critical judgements.

1 d **(i) Provisions**

The Council has made a provision of £94k for the settlement of claims for back pay arising from the Equal Pay initiative, based on the number of claims received.

(ii) Pension Liability

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

2 Segmental Reporting
a Segmental Reporting Analysis

The analysis of income and expenditure by service on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is specified by the Service Reporting Code of Practice. The segmental reporting notes within the financial statements are based on the summary first page of the General Fund – Service Income and Expenditure Analysis in the Department of Environment's Accounts Direction.

The General Fund – Service Income and Expenditure Analysis as presented to the Department of Environment is as follows:

Services	2015/16			2014/15		
	Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £	Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £
Culture and Heritage	3,589,526	(217,655)	3,371,871	-	-	-
Recreation and Sport	15,381,612	(2,646,639)	12,734,973	-	-	-
Tourism	2,704,832	(505,473)	2,199,359	-	-	-
Community Services	2,859,262	(613,838)	2,245,424	-	-	-
Leisure and Recreational Services	24,535,232	(3,983,605)	20,551,627	-	-	-
Cemetery, Cremation & Mortuary	1,509,173	(268,688)	1,240,485	-	-	-
Environmental Health	3,699,968	(1,515,326)	2,184,642	-	-	-
Flood Defence and Land Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Conveniences	508,441	(6,005)	502,436	-	-	-
Licensing	139,560	(67,728)	71,832	-	-	-
Other Cleaning	2,036,092	(13,459)	2,022,633	-	-	-
Waste Collection	7,241,138	(560,859)	6,680,279	-	-	-
Waste Disposal	5,602,285	(393,796)	5,208,489	-	-	-
Other Community Assets	12,097	-	12,097	-	-	-
Minor Works	350,414	(124,894)	225,520	-	-	-
Environmental Services	21,099,168	(2,950,755)	18,148,413	-	-	-
Community Planning	101,208	-	101,208	-	-	-
Economic Development	4,482,282	(2,834,341)	1,647,941	-	-	-
EU Rural Development	125,092	(125,092)	-	-	-	-
Urban Regeneration and Community Development	8,225	-	8,225	-	-	-
Planning Policy	2,157,362	(1,024,429)	1,132,933	-	-	-
Development Control	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Control	1,078,939	(701,777)	377,162	-	-	-
Environmental initiatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and Development Services	7,953,108	(4,685,639)	3,267,469	-	-	-
Off-street Parking Services	789,434	(1,133,257)	(343,823)	-	-	-
Highways and Transport Services	789,434	(1,133,257)	(343,823)	-	-	-
Democratic Representation and Management	1,639,248	(180,600)	1,458,648	1,264,082	(1,207,185)	56,897
Corporate Management	2,530,773	(66,645)	2,464,128	-	-	-
DRM and Corporate Management	4,170,021	(247,245)	3,922,776	1,264,082	(1,207,185)	56,897
Trading Services	406,653	(120,583)	286,070	-	-	-
Non Distributed Costs	100,454	-	100,454	-	-	-
Central Services to the Public	1,412,332	(646,737)	765,595	-	-	-
Other Services	1,919,439	(767,320)	1,152,119	-	-	-
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	60,466,402	(13,767,821)	46,698,581	1,264,082	(1,207,185)	56,897

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

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

	2015/16	2015/16	2014/15	2014/15
	£	£	£	£
Net Cost of Services in Service Analysis		46,698,581		56,897
Items excluded from Service Analysis:				
Add amounts not reported in Service Analysis but included in Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-		-	
Remove amounts reported in Service Analysis but not included in Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-		-	
Cost of Services on Continuing Operations in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		46,698,581		56,897
Items included in Net Operating Expenditure excluded from Service Analysis:				
Other Operating Expenditure	(8,399)		-	
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	4,357,130		-	
Surplus or Deficit on Discontinued Operations	-		-	
		4,348,731		
Net Operating Expenditure per the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		51,047,312		56,897

3 Adjustment between an Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

a Amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but required by statute to be excluded when determining the Movement on the General Fund Balance for the year:

	Notes	2015/16	2015/16	2014/15	2014/15
		£	£	£	£
Amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but required by statute to be excluded when determining the Movement on the General Fund Balance for the year:					
Impairments (losses & reversals) of non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Derecognition (other than disposal) of non-current assets	11	108,881	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/decreases taken to Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	11	52,402	-	-	-
Depreciation charged in the year on non-current assets	11	7,419,728	7,581,011	-	-
Net Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	12	-	2,069,003	-	-
Carrying amount of non current assets sold	11	36,701	-	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	7,26d	(45,100)	(8,399)	-	-
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	21b	-	5,957,000	-	-
Direct revenue financing of Capital Expenditure	12,27f	-	(1,470,876)	-	-
Capital Grants and Donated Assets Receivable and Applied in year	9	-	(641,394)	-	-
Capital Grants Receivable and Unapplied in year	9	-	(139,334)	-	-
Adjustments in relation to Short-term compensated absences	28g	-	81,316	-	56,897
Amounts not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but required by statute to be included when determining the Movement on the General Fund Balance for the year					
Statutory Provision for the financing of Capital Investment	27f	-	(3,575,187)	-	-
Employers contributions payable to the NILGOSC and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	21	-	(4,262,000)	-	-
		5,591,140		56,897	

Employers contributions payable to the NILGOSC and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners figure of £4,262k as shown in Note 3 excluded the following costs:

- Employers contributions payable to NICS- £259k in respect of planners
- Additional costs of early retirement pension paid to NILGOSC in 2015-16 - £302k
- Additional costs of £12k re accumulated absences

b Net transfers (to)/from statutory and other earmarked reserves:		2015/16	2015/16	2014/15	2014/15
Notes		£	£	£	£
Capital Fund					
Interest		-	-	-	-
From Capital		-	-	-	-
Other	27c	(1,889,225)	(1,889,225)	-	-
Renewal and Repairs Fund					
Interest		-	-	-	-
Other	27d	(215,240)	(215,240)	-	-
Capital Receipts Reserve					
Interest		-	-	-	-
Other	27a	-	-	-	-
Other Funds and earmarked reserves					
Interest		-	-	-	-
From Other funds		-	-	-	-
Other	27	(1,049,517)	(1,049,517)	-	-
			(3,153,982)		-

4 Cost of Services on Continuing Operations

a General Power of Competence

Prior to Local Government Reform on 1st April 2015, expenditure for special purposes was limited under Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This Section was repealed by Section 10 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014.

Under Section 79 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014, the Council has the power to do anything that individuals generally may do. Councils have the power to do this with or without charge. The power of competence is not limited to benefitting the area or its residents nor is it limited by existing powers.

The actual expenditure under the power of competence amounted to £nil. £nil in 2014/15

b External Audit Fees

The Council has incurred the following costs relating to the annual audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and other services provided by the Council's external auditors.

	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
External Audit Fees	57,750	6,000
Legacy External Audit Fees	7,000	-
Other Fees	-	-
	64,750	6,000

There were no other fees payable in respect of any other services provided by the appointed auditor over and above those described above (2014/15 £nil).

5 Operating and Finance Leases

Council as Lessor

a Finance Leases (Council as lessor)

The Council has a number of finance leases. However, the present value of the lease payments receivable under these arrangements are not material.

b Operating Leases (Council as lessor)

The Council, in accordance with its statutory and discretionary responsibilities, leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- for the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres
- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for small local businesses
- any other purposes

Rental income recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the current year amounts to £226,583. No contingent rents were recognised.

The lease terms are between 0 and 125 years. Future minimum lease income is set out below:

	2015/16		2014/15	
	Land and Buildings £	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £	Land and Buildings £	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £
Minimum lease rentals receivable:				
No later than 1 year	185,440	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	405,540	-	-	-
Later than 5 years	2,632,033	-	-	-
	3,223,013	-	-	-

The assets leased by the Council to third parties are included in the following categories of Property, Plant and Equipment with carrying values of:

	2015/16		2014/15	
	Land and Buildings £	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £	Land and Buildings £	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £
Cost	24,761,724	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairments at 1 April	(2,629,366)	-	-	-
Additions in Year	513,365	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(833,683)	-	-	-
Impairments	485,521	-	-	-
	22,297,561	-	-	-

Council as Lessee

c Finance Leases (Council as lessee)

Some of the Council's vehicles are held under finance leases. The net carrying amount of the vehicles held under finance lease arrangements is £109,774 (2014/15 £NIL). The assets are included under Vehicles, Plant & Equipment which form an integral part of property, plant and equipment (see Note 11g-leased assets). The rentals paid for vehicles / plant held under finance leases totalled £77,366 (2014-15 £NIL).

Furthermore, the Council holds a number of long-term leases (10,000 years) for items of land. Only a peppercorn rent is paid for this land and is therefore not included in the table below:

Future minimum finance lease payments at the end of each reporting period under review are as follows:

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£
2015/16				
Finance leases payments	31,848	3,142	-	34,990
Less: finance charges	(3,803)	(360)	-	(4,163)
Net present value	28,045	2,782	-	30,827
2014/15				
Finance leases payments	-	-	-	-
Less: finance charges	-	-	-	-
Net present value	-	-	-	-
2013/14				
Finance leases payments	-	-	-	-
Less: finance charges	-	-	-	-
Net present value	-	-	-	-
Included in the Balance Sheet as:				
	2016	2015	2014	
	£	£	£	
Current liabilities	28,045	-	-	
Long term liabilities	2,782	-	-	
Total	30,827	-	-	

d Operating Leases (Council as lessee)

The Council has acquired its office photocopiers and printers by entering into operating leases with typical lives of 5 years.

The Council has acquired land (five locations) on payment of annual rents to Crown Estates. The Council leases part of the sea bed under operating lease arrangements in Carrickfergus.

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

	2015/16		2014/15	
	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment
	£	£	£	£
Minimum lease payments	116,244	140,548	-	-
Contingent rentals	-	-	-	-
Less: Sublease payments receivable	-	-	-	-
Total	116,244	140,548	-	-

No sub-lease payments or contingent rent payments were made or received. No sublease income is expected as all assets held under operating lease agreements are used exclusively by the Council.

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases in future years are set out below:

	2015/16		2014/15	
	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment
	£	£	£	£
Minimum lease rentals payable:				
No later than 1 year	129,493	101,965	-	-
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	180,699	66,062	-	-
Later than 5 years	1,574,880	-	-	-
Total	1,885,072	168,027	-	-

6 Employee Costs and Member Allowances			
a Staff Costs		2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Salaries and Wages		17,774,124	341,000
Employers NIC		1,100,478	37,510
Employers Superannuation		3,320,082	68,199
Total staff costs		22,194,684	446,709

In addition, agency costs during the year amounted to £3,424,363 (2015: £34,687).

The Council's current contribution rate to NILGOSC scheme is 20%. At the last actuarial valuation, dated 31 March 2013, the Fund's assets as a whole were sufficient to meet 91% of the liabilities accrued up to that date.

Average Number of Employees - where FTE represents fulltime equivalent employees

b Average Number of Employees			
		2015/16	2014/15
		FTE	FTE
Leisure and Recreation Services		116	-
Environmental Services		239	-
Planning and Development Services		37	-
Highways and Transport Service		-	-
Other		277	7
Total Number		669	7

		2015/16	2014/15
		Actual Numbers	Actual Numbers
Full-time numbers employed		538	6
Part-time numbers employed		218	1
Total Number		756	7

c Senior Employees' Remuneration			
		2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
£50,001 to £60,000		8	2
£60,001 to £70,000		3	-
£70,001 to £80,000		2	1
£80,001 to £90,000		3	-
£90,001 to £100,000		-	-
£100,001 to £110,000		2	-
£110,001 to £120,000		1	-
Total Number		19	3

The figures above are significantly higher in the 15/16 Financial year as they include 5 staff redundancies

d Members' Allowances

	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Salaries	-	-
Basic allowance	565,365	329,996
Mayor's & Deputy Mayor's Allowance	18,465	10,670
Special Responsibility Allowances	58,000	21,825
Dependents' carers allowance	-	458
Statutory Transition Committee Allowances	-	-
Employer costs	152,299	80,586
Mileage	50,605	16,913
Conferences and Courses	6,296	-
Travel & Subsistence Costs	191	369
Miscellaneous Costs	-	-
Severance Payments	-	-
Total	842,221	460,517

e Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension Arrangements

As a result of Reform on 1st April 2015, staff transferred from Central Government to the Council are members of the Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension Scheme.

The Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension arrangements are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit schemes but the Department of the Environment is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The most up to date actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31/03/2012. This valuation is then reviewed by the Scheme Actuary and updated to reflect current conditions and rolled forward to the reporting date of the DFP Superannuation and Other Allowances Resource Accounts as at 31 March 2016.

For 2015-16, employers' contributions of £258,740 were payable to the NICS pension arrangements at one of four rates in the range 20.8% to 26.3% of pensionable pay, based on salary bands. The scheme's Actuary reviews employer contributions every four years following a full scheme valuation. A new scheme funding valuation based on data as at 31/03/2012 was completed by the Actuary during 2015-16. This valuation was used to determine employer contribution rates for the introduction of a new career average earning scheme from April 2015. The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2015-16 to be paid when the member retires, and not the benefits paid during this period to existing pensioners.

None of Mid & East Antrim Borough Council employees have opted to open a partnership pension account.

During the year no employees retired early on ill-health grounds; therefore there is no additional accrued pension liability for 2015/16.

7 Other Operating Expenditure

	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Other Operating Expenditure		
(Surplus) / Deficit on Non Current Assets	(8,399)	-
Other Operating (Income) / Expenditure	-	-
	(8,399)	-

8 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

a Interest Payable and Similar Charges

	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Lease/hire purchase interest	9,487	-
Bank interest	17,758	-
Loan interest	3,226,215	-
Other interest (please specify)	-	-
	3,253,460	-

b Interest and Investment Income

	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Bank Interest	2,234	-
Employee car loan interest	427	-
NIHE Loan interest receivable	89,296	-
Investment income on Fund Balances		
Capital Fund	-	-
Repairs & Renewals Fund	-	-
Other Funds	-	-
Other Investment income	79,488	-
	171,445	-

c Pensions interest costs

	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	833,000	-
	833,000	-

d Surplus/(Deficit) on trading operations

	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Income from trading	-	-
Expenditure	-	-
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	-	-

e Income, Expenditure and changes in Fair Value of Investment Properties

	2015/16	2014/15
Income/Expenditure from Investment Properties:		
Income including rental income	(24,107)	-
Expenditure	35,936	-
De-recognition in relation to amounts written off	-	-
<i>Net income from investment properties</i>	11,829	-
Surplus/deficit on sale of Investment Properties		
Proceeds from sale	-	-
Carrying amount of investment properties sold	-	-
<i>(Surplus)/deficit on sale of Investment Properties:</i>	-	-
Changes in Fair Value of Investment Properties	430,286	-
	442,115	-

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	2015/16			2014/15		
	Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £	Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	3,253,460	-	3,253,460	-	-	-
Interest and Investment Income	-	171,445	(171,445)	-	-	-
Pensions interest cost	833,000	-	833,000	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) on trading operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investment income	35,936	24,107	11,829	-	-	-
Changes in Fair Value of Investment Properties	430,286	-	430,286	-	-	-
	4,552,682	195,552	4,357,130	-	-	-

9 Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income

Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
District Rate Income	(43,230,562)	-
Revenue Grants	(4,927,686)	-
Capital Grants and Contributions	(780,728)	-
	(48,938,976)	-

10 Acquired and Discontinued Operations

Local Government reform was implemented on 1st April 2015, when 11 New Councils took over from the previous 26 Councils. As a result of reform

A number of functions which were previously delivered by NI Executive departments are now carried out by local councils. These include:

Planning

local development plan functions
development control and enforcement

Roads

off-street parking (except Park and Ride)

Local economic development

Start a Business Programme and Enterprise Shows
Youth entrepreneurship
social entrepreneurship
Investing for Women
neighbourhood renewal funding relating to enterprises initiatives

Local tourism

small-scale tourism accommodation development
providing business support including business start-up advice
providing advice to developers on tourism policies and related issues

Heritage

control of alterations, extension and demolition of listed buildings
conservation area designation and management
listed building enforcement notices
compensation where listed building consent has been revoked or modified
issuing of Building Preservation Notices
issuing notices to require Urgent Works to preserve a building
community listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest

Other Services

some elements of the delivery of the EU Rural Development Programme
local water recreational facilities
local sports

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Notes to the Financial Statements
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

11

Fixed Assets

Cost or Valuation	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Landfill Sites	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community Assets	PP&E Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total PP&E	Heritage Assets	Investment Properties	Intangible Assets	Non-Operational Assets	TOTAL
Balance as at 1 April 2015	30,100,968	4,452,321	4,355,907	-	15,104,377	161,469	8,586,031	37,000	200,698,073	1,162,298	825,659	6,255	321,947	203,014,232
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2015	30,100,968	4,452,321	4,355,907	-	15,104,377	161,469	8,586,031	37,000	200,698,073	1,162,298	825,659	6,255	321,947	203,014,232
Additions	-	2,347,079	-	-	2,022,906	-	1,156,848	-	5,526,833	-	251,508	-	-	5,778,341
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Revaluation Reserve	1,500	9,695,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,696,654	-	-	-	-	9,698,654
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(72,488)	545,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,181	-	(430,286)	-	-	42,895
Impairment to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derogation - Disposals	(4,666)	-	-	-	(891,696)	-	-	-	(896,362)	-	-	(6,255)	-	(402,617)
Derogation - Other	-	-	-	-	(2,158,028)	-	18,426	-	(2,166,654)	-	-	-	-	(2,166,654)
Reclassifications & Transfers	452,488	7,991,496	-	-	(492,832)	-	(6,230,839)	-	(779,185)	-	279,687	-	-	-
Reclassified to(/ from) Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2016	30,479,802	167,931,719	4,355,907	-	14,084,727	161,469	1,503,614	37,000	213,554,238	1,162,298	926,568	-	321,947	215,965,051
Depreciation and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	13,046,942	1,790,790	-	12,153,881	-	-	-	26,991,613	-	-	-	-	26,991,613
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	13,046,942	1,790,790	-	12,153,881	-	-	-	26,991,613	-	-	-	-	26,991,613
Depreciation Charge	-	6,338,524	356,692	-	944,512	-	-	-	7,419,728	-	-	-	-	7,419,728
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	-	(739,524)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(739,524)	-	-	-	-	(739,524)
Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,297	-	-	-	-	95,297
Impairment losses/ reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derogation - Disposals	-	-	-	-	(365,916)	-	-	-	(365,916)	-	-	-	-	(365,916)
Derogation - Other	-	22,215	-	-	(2,079,289)	-	-	-	(2,057,074)	-	-	-	-	(2,057,074)
Reclassifications & Transfers	-	422,228	-	-	(422,228)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on reclassification to Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2016	-	15,165,682	1,947,482	-	10,230,461	-	-	-	31,343,625	-	-	-	-	31,343,625
Net Book Values	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,000	182,210,613	1,162,298	926,568	-	321,947	184,621,426
Balance as at 31 March 2016	30,479,802	167,931,719	2,408,425	-	3,854,206	161,469	1,503,614	37,000	182,210,613	1,162,298	926,568	-	321,947	184,621,426

Cost or Valuation	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Landfill Sites	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community Assets	PP&E Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total PP&E	Heritage Assets	Investment Properties	Intangible Assets	Assets Held for Sale	TOTAL
Balance as at 1 April 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,335	-	284,335	-	-	-	-	284,335
Additions (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications & Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to / from (a) Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,335	-	284,335	-	-	-	-	284,335

b

Depreciation and Impairment	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Landfill Sites	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community Assets	PP&E Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total PP&E	Heritage Assets	Investment Properties	Intangible Assets	Assets Held for Sale	TOTAL
Balance as at 1 April 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications & Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on reclassification to Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Net Book Values	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015	Balance as at 31 March 2015
Net Book Values	10,479,802	1,817,660,917	2,408,425	1,654,466	1,501,814	37,000	1,162,298	9,26,568	321,967	184,621,426	284,335	-	-	184,621,426

Valuations

The last valuation of freehold and leasehold properties was carried out on 31st March 2011 for the Legacy Ballymena Assets, 1st April 2011 for the Legacy Carrickfergus Assets and 31st March 2013 for the Legacy Larne Assets. Mid and East Antrim Borough Councils plan to commence revaluations of their property portfolio during the next financial year 2016/17.

Effects of Changes in Estimates

Each of the legacy Council's and transferring function departments had differing accounting estimates in relation to residual values and useful lives for plant and machinery. Council have introduced a 7 year straight line depreciation method with a 5% residual value for plant and machinery which also includes information technology which are depreciated over 3 years with a 5% residual value. These changes have resulted in an E101K adjustment to the CIES.

Impairment

One of the Councils investment properties has been impaired by E348K during the year.

Derecognition

Other - relates to assets below capitalisation threshold of E5K which have now been derecognised.

11 c Intangible Assets

The Council does not own any Intangible Assets, software licences previously held by Larne Legacy Council have been disposed in year

11 d Investment Properties

Additions in the year of £251,508 included amounts in relation to enhancements of £251,508.

Reclassifications and Transfers includes £279,687 transferred from work in progress during the year.

Investment Properties		31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
	Rental Income from Investment Activities	24,107	-
	Direct Operating expenses arising from investment properties	(35,936)	-
	Net gain/(loss)	(11,829)	-

e Heritage Assets

Heritage assets for Mid and East Antrim consist of the following for each legacy council:

Ballymena Legacy Council - Museum Collection £95,000, Civic Regalia £65,000 and Mace valued at £2,000.

Carrickfergus Legacy Council - Painting & Books £215,449, Sculpturs £65,599 and Other Artefacts £541,250.

Larne Legacy Council - Art Collection £113,750, Cermonial Dress £35,340 and Other Heritage assets of £28,910.

Ballymena and Larne Heritage assets were valued by a fine arts consultant - Ballymena's Museum Collection at 31 March 2012 and the Civic Regalia and Mace were valued at 31 March 2013 whilst Larne's Heritage assets were valued at the 31 March 2014 and a professional valuer carried out a comprehensive valuation of Carrickfergus's assets in January 2013.

f Non-Operational Assets

Non-Operational Assets	Current	Non Current	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation			
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	321,947	321,947
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	-	-	-
Transferred from Non-Current Assets during year	-	-	-
Assets Held for Sale Donations	-	-	-
Assets Held for Sale Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-
Revaluation increases/decreases taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-
Assets Held for Sale Impairment @ Cost to Provision of Services	-	-	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	-	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-
Reclassified from Current Assets Held for Sale to non current Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-
Transferred to Property, Plant & Equipment during year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2016	-	321,947	321,947
Impairment			
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	-	-
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	-	-	-
Impairment losses/reversals taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	-	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-
Reclassified from Current Assets Held for Sale to non current Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-
Transferred to Property, Plant & Equipment during year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2016	-	-	-
Net Book Value			
Balance as at 31 March 2016	-	321,947	321,947
Balance as at 31 March 2015	-	-	-

g Long-Term Assets - Leased Assets

	Vehicles	Equipment	TOTAL
	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation			
At 1 April 2015	1,272,842	209,168	1,482,010
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(42,530)	(42,530)
At 31 March 2016	1,272,842	166,638	1,439,480
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	1,163,068	204,888	1,367,956
Disposals	-	(41,000)	(41,000)
Provided for year	-	(9,314)	(9,314)
At 31 March 2016	1,163,068	154,574	1,317,642
Net Book Value			
	109,774	12,064	121,838

h

Fair Value Hierarchy for Surplus Assets

Details of the Council's surplus assets and Information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

2015/16 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31st March 2016
	£	£	£	£
Type 1	37,000	-	-	37,000
Type 2	-	-	-	-
Type 3	-	-	-	-
Total	37,000	-	-	37,000

2014/15 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31st March 2015
	£	£	£	£
Type 1	37,000	-	-	37,000
Type 2	-	-	-	-
Type 3	-	-	-	-
Total	37,000	-	-	37,000

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Highest and best use of surplus assets

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

Valuation Techniques

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

Valuation Process for Surplus Assets

Land and Property services have valued Mid and East Antrim's surplus assets using the highest and best use basis of valuation.

i

Fair Value Hierarchy for Investment Properties

Details of the Council's Investment Properties and Information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2016 and 2015 as valued by Land and Property Services are:

2015/16 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31st March 2016
	£	£	£	£
Residential (Market Rental) Properties	926,568	-	-	926,568
Office Units	-	-	-	-
Commercial Units	-	-	-	-
Total	926,568	-	-	926,568

2014/15 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31st March 2015
	£	£	£	£
Residential (Market Rental) Properties	825,659	-	-	825,659
Office Units	-	-	-	-
Commercial Units	-	-	-	-
Total	825,659	-	-	825,659

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation Techniques

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

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Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

NOTE: The total Capital Expenditure incurred in the year (and comparative year) is shown below - including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI/PPP contracts together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where Capital Expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used, the expenditure results in an increase in the CFR, a measure of the Capital Expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

Capital Expenditure		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
		£	£	£
Opening Capital Financing Requirement		70,971,706	-	-
Capital Investment				
Property, Plant and Equipment	11a	5,526,833	284,335	-
Investment Properties	11a	251,508	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute Investments	3a	2,069,003	-	-
Sources of Finance				
Capital Receipts		(261,340)	-	-
Government Grants and Other Contributions	9/27b	(3,427,188)	-	-
Transfers from Earmarked Reserves	27c/27d	(2,258,000)	-	-
Sums set aside from Revenue:				
Direct Revenue Contributions		(1,470,876)	-	-
Minimum Revenue Provision		(3,575,187)	-	-
Closing Capital Financing Requirement		67,826,459	284,335	-
Explanation of Movements in Year		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
		£	£	£
Increase in underlying need to borrow		(3,145,247)	-	-
Assets acquired under finance leases		-	-	-
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts		-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement		(3,145,247)	-	-

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Future Capital Commitments

	Gross Cost	Grant Aid	Net Cost
	£	£	£
Schemes underway	17,005,904	5,585,217	11,420,687
Other Commitments	7,238,143	1,700,000	5,538,143
Total	24,244,047	7,285,217	16,958,830

Of the £24.2m capital commitments disclosed above, £4.1m of this relates to REFUCS.

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Inventories		2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Garage		16,880	-
Bins		41,145	-
Trading Outlets		93,612	-
Stationery		20,232	-
Other		63,970	-
Total		235,839	-

The above figures are stated net of an obsolete stock provision of £12,413.

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a

Debtors		2015/16	2014/15
Long Term Debtors		£	£
Government Departments		-	-
Other Councils		-	-
Public corporations and trading funds		-	-
Bodies external to general government		-	-
Employee car loans		-	-
Revenue Grants		-	-
Capital Grants		-	-
Interest Receivable		-	-
Capital Debtors		-	-
Loans and advances		-	-
Finance lease debtors		-	-
Trade debtors		-	-
NIHE Loans		1,459,598	-
Other		-	-
Impairment of loans and receivables		-	-
Total Long-Term Debtors		1,459,598	-

b

Short Term Debtors		2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Government Departments		1,293,838	316,722
Other Councils		72,562	353,451
Public corporations and trading funds		-	-
Bodies external to general government		300,823	-
NIHE loans		74,329	-
Employee car loans		4,747	-
Revenue Grants		717,444	-
Capital Grants		124,482	-
Interest Receivable		20,105	-
Capital Debtors		-	-
Value Added Tax		1,339,735	-
Prepayments		185,595	9,248
Finance lease debtors		-	-
Other		217,637	-
Trade receivables		329,024	-
Impairment loss - Trade receivables		(49,080)	-
Total Short-Term Debtors		4,631,241	679,421
Total Debtors		6,090,839	679,421

16

a

Investments	
Long Term Investments	
The Council does not hold any long term investments.	

b

Short-Term Investments		2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Investments - Deposits for landfill		2,066,923	-
Investments - other		9,900,916	-
Total Short-term Investments		11,967,839	-
Analysed over:		2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Money market deposits		-	-
Other deposits		11,967,839	-
Total Short-term Investments		11,967,839	-
Total Long Term and Short-term Investments		11,967,839	-

Third Party Investments

The Council administers third party investments totalling £288,605 (2014/15: Enil), these values are not included in the accounts of Mid and East Antrim Borough Council.

The Legacy Larne Borough Council received a donation from Fort James Paper Mill to be used for the benefit of the people of Larne, at 31 March 2016 the balance on deposit was £2,198. It also had investments in the Northern Ireland Central Investment Fund for Charities of £30,428, and a Charities account of £9,401. The Legacy Carrickfergus Borough Council had an investment, Legg Trust Fund with a balance of £245,009 at the 31 March 2016.

Third Party Investments include the following: Larne Coal fund £356, Legacy Larne council bank deposits for various community groups £1,213

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a

Borrowings		2015/16	2014/15
Short Term Borrowing		£	£
Loans re-payable within one year		3,589,868	-
Finance Lease Principal		28,045	-
Total Short Term Borrowing		3,617,913	-

b

Long Term Borrowing		2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Between 1 and 2 years		3,664,098	-
Between 2 and 5 years		9,005,858	-
Between 5 and 10 years		15,395,225	-
In more than 10 years		33,221,112	-
Government Loans Fund		61,286,293	-
Total Borrowing		64,904,206	-

Interest rates on Government loans range between 1.45% and 11.375%.

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Creditors		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Short Term Creditors		£	£	£
Government Departments		273,778	-	-
Other Councils		57,404	1,106,692	-
Public corporations and trading funds		-	-	-
Bodies external to general government		48,135	-	-
Rates clawback		-	-	-
VAT		14,748	-	-
Remuneration due to employees		194,740	-	-
Accumulated Absences		566,983	56,897	-
Receipts in advance		-	-	-
Trade creditors		3,167,724	-	-
Other		858,366	-	-
Total Short Term Creditors		5,181,878	1,163,589	-

b

Long Term Creditors		2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Other creditors falling due after more than one year		£	£	£
Government Departments		-	-	-
Other Councils		-	-	-
Public corporations and trading funds		-	-	-
Bodies external to general government		-	-	-
Rates clawback		-	-	-
Remuneration due to employees		-	-	-
Accumulated Absences		-	-	-
Receipts in advance		-	-	-
Trade creditors		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Total Long Term Creditors		-	-	-
Total Creditors		5,181,878	1,163,589	-

c

Payment of Invoices

The Council has a target of paying supplier invoices within 30 calendar days. During the year the Council paid 25,207 invoices totalling £42,140,885. (For 2014/15 these figures were disclosed as part of Ballymena Borough Councils' figures as they were the Lead Council for the Shadow period)

The Council paid:
 21,517 (85%) invoices within 30 calendar days;
 12,491 (50%) invoices within 10 working days; and
 3,690 (15%) invoices outside of the 30 day target

The average number of days taken to pay suppliers during the year was 13.78 days.

Provisions							
Provisions	Balance as at 1 April 2015	Increase in provision during year	Utilised during year	Unused amounts reversed	Interest cost and/or discount rate changes	Balance as at 31 March 2016	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Landfill Closure Provision	2,211,449	32,029	176,555	-	-	2,066,923	
Insurance Provision	198,825	239,973	46,528	100,770	-	291,500	
Single Status Provision	382,976	8,562	38,700	-	-	352,838	
Other	26,862	100,000	26,862	-	-	100,000	
Total	2,820,112	380,564	288,645	100,770	-	2,811,261	
Current Provisions	675,715	339,261	277,736	-	-	737,250	
Long Term Provisions	2,144,397	41,303	10,919	100,770	-	2,074,011	
Total	2,820,112	380,564	288,645	100,770	-	2,811,261	

Comparative Year

Comparative Year							
Provisions	Balance as at 1 April 2014	Increase in provision during year	Utilised during year	Unused amounts reversed	Interest cost and/or discount rate changes	Balance as at 31 March 2015	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Landfill Closure Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single Status Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Term Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Landfill Closure

The landfill closure provision relates to the subsequent closure costs for the closed Ballymacvea landfill site. A full revaluation was carried out during the year ended 31 March 2014 by RPS Consulting Engineers and the valuation has been discounted in line with real discount rates at 31 March 2016 i.e. discount rates are based on the National Loans fund borrowing rates.

Insurance

The Insurance provision relates to the Council's estimated self insurance liability re employers and public liability claims lodged against the Council. It would be expected that the majority of this expenditure will be incurred within the next three to five years.

Single Status

This provision relates to the estimated cost of Council's obligations to its employees under the National Agreement on Pay and Conditions of Service ("the Green Book") which the Council expects to finalise within the coming year. The majority of those obligations under the Green Book have been determined and agreed.

Other

This provision relates to the estimated cost of a judicial review in respect of planning.

Financial Instruments

The 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:

Trade debtors, inclusive of VAT, can be analysed by age as follows:		£
Less than three months		399,411
Three to six months		55,541
Six months to one year		107,087
More than one year		56,411
Total		618,450

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 17 to 19. All trade and other payables are due for payment within 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.

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 £87,534,994, analysed as follows.

	£
Government Loans	87,534,994
Market Loans	-
Total	87,534,994

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Retirement Benefits

Participation in the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund.

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Council offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund administered by the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

b

Transactions relating to retirement benefits - Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Charges:

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Cost of Services on Continuing Operations when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions.

However, the charge the Council is required to make against district rates is based on the cash payable in the year, and the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations line, in the Movement on Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations line, in the Movement on Reserves Statement during the year:

Note	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Net cost of services:		
Current service cost	4,083,000	-
Past service cost/(gain)	1,041,000	-
Gains and losses on settlements or curtailments	-	-
Net operating expenditure:		
Net Interest on net defined benefit Liability (asset)	833,000	-
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,957,000	-
Movement in Reserves Statement:		
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19 and the Code	(5,957,000)	-
Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	4,262,000	-
Net charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,695,000)	-

The service cost figures include an allowance for administration expenses of 1.2%.

Note	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		
Liability gains/(losses) due to change in assumptions	5,462,000	-
Liability experience gains/(losses) arising in the year	943,000	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on plan assets	(417,000)	-
Other - (if applicable)	-	-
Total gains/(losses) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	5,988,000	-

Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:		Note	2015/16	2014/15
			£	£
Balance as at 1 April			135,958,000	-
Current service cost			4,083,000	-
Interest cost			4,308,000	-
Contributions by members			1,035,000	-
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:				
	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions		(5,462,000)	-
	Actuarial gains/losses arising from demographic changes		-	-
	Actuarial gains/losses arising on liabilities from experience		(943,000)	-
	Other (if applicable)		-	-
Past service costs/(gains)			1,041,000	-
Losses/(gains) on curtailments			-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements			-	-
Estimated unfunded benefits paid			(53,000)	-
Estimated benefits paid			(3,725,000)	-
Balance as at 31 March			135,242,000	-

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme assets:		Note	2015/16	2014/15
			£	£
Balance as at 1 April			107,803,000	-
Interest Income			3,475,000	-
Contributions by members			1,035,000	-
Contributions by employer			4,209,000	-
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits			53,000	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss)			(417,000)	-
Assets distributed on settlements			-	-
Unfunded benefits paid			(53,000)	-
Benefits paid			(3,725,000)	-
Balance as at 31 March			112,380,000	-

The actual return on scheme assets in the year was a gain of £3,058,000

Fair Value of Plan Assets	31/03/2016	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	£	£	£
Equity investments	80,801,220	-	-
Bonds	13,597,980	-	-
Property	14,834,160	-	-
Cash	2,584,740	-	-
Other	561,900	-	-
	112,380,000	-	-

The above asset values are at bid value as required by IAS 19.

Details of estimates made by the Fund Manager when assessing the fair values of plan assets

The amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for property occupied by the Council was £nil

	31/03/2016	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	£	£	£
Fair Value of Employer Assets	112,380,000	-	-
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(135,421,000)	-	-
Pension asset/(liability) of Funded Scheme	(23,041,000)	-	-
Present Value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	(821,000)	-	-
Other movement in the liability (asset) (if applicable)	-	-	-
Net asset/(liability) arising from the defined benefit obligation	(23,862,000)	-	-
Amount in the Balance sheet:			
Liabilities	(23,862,000)	-	-
Assets	-	-	-
Net Asset/(Liability)	(23,862,000)	-	-

d

Scheme history			
Analysis of scheme assets and liabilities	31/03/2016	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	£	£	£
Fair Value of Assets in pension scheme	112,380,000	-	-
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(136,242,000)	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) in the Scheme	(23,862,000)	-	-
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure:			
	31/03/2016	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	£	£	£
Actuarial gains/(losses)	6,405,000	-	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(417,000)	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in irrecoverable surplus from membership fall and other factors	-	-	-
Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	5,988,000	-	-
Cumulative actuarial gains and losses	5,988,000	-	-
History of experience gains and losses:			
Experience gains and (losses) on assets	-	-	-
Experience gains and (losses) on liabilities	943,000	-	-

Analysis of projected amount to be charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year to 31 March 2016

	31/03/2016	31/03/2016
	£	%
Projected current cost	3,970,000	84.0%
Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	755,000	16.0%
Fast service cost	-	-0.0%
Gains and losses on settlements or curtailments	-	0.0%
	4,725,000	100.0%

History of experience gains and losses

	31/03/2016	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	%	%	%
Experience (gains and (losses) on Assets	0	0	0
Experience gains and (losses) on Liabilities	0.01	0	0

e

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:	2015/16	2014/15
	%	%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 current pensioners:		
	Years	Years
Men	22.3	0
Women	24.8	0
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	24.5	0
Women	27.2	0
Inflation/Pension Increase Rate	1.80%	0.00%
Salary Increase Rate	3.30%	0.00%
Expected Return on Assets	0.00%	0.00%
Discount Rate	3.40%	0.00%
Pension accounts revaluation rate	1.80%	0.00%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum:		
Service to April 2009	0%	0%
Service post April 2009	0%	0%

Pension Assumptions Sensitivity Analysis

Funded Pension Scheme Benefits

Discount Rate Assumption		
	+0.1%p.a.	-0.1%p.a.
Adjustment to discount rate		
Present value of the total obligation	132,674,000	136,017,000
% change in the present value of the total obligation	-1.90%	1.90%
Projected service cost	3,848,000	4,095,000
Approximate % change in projected service cost	-3.10%	3.20%
Rate of General Increase in Salaries		
	+0.1%p.a.	-0.1%p.a.
Adjustment to salary increase rate		
Present value of the total obligation	136,193,000	134,658,000
% change in the present value of the total obligation	0.60%	-0.60%
Projected service cost	3,970,000	3,970,000
Approximate % change in projected service cost	0.00%	0.00%

Rate of Increase to Pensions in Payment and Deferred Pension Assumption		
Adjustment to pension increase rate	+0.1%p.a.	-0.1%p.a.
Present value of the total obligation	137,238,000	133,629,000
% change in the present value of the total obligation	1.30%	1.30%
Projected service cost	4,095,000	3,848,000
Approximate % change in projected service cost	3.20%	-3.10%
Post Retirement Mortality Assumption		
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption*	-1 Year	+1 Year
Present value of the total obligation	138,966,000	131,876,000
% change in the present value of the total obligation	2.60%	-2.60%
Projected service cost	4,103,000	3,837,000
Approximate % change in projected service cost	3.30%	-3.30%

* A rating of +1 year means that members are assumed to follow the mortality pattern of the base table above for an individual that is 1 year older than that

Major categories of plan assets as percentage of total plan assets

	31/03/2016	31/03/2015	31/03/2014
	%	%	%
Equity investments	71.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Government Bonds	5.70%	0.00%	0.00%
Corporate Bonds	6.40%	0.00%	0.00%
Property	13.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Cash	2.30%	0.00%	0.00%
Other	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension Arrangements

The Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension arrangements are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit schemes but the Council is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities.

The most up to date actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31/03/12. This valuation is then reviewed by the Scheme Actuary and updated to reflect current conditions and rolled forward to the reporting date of the DFP Superannuation and Other Allowances Resources Accounts as at 31 March 2016.

Donated Assets Account

The Council does not hold any Donated Assets

Capital Grants Received in Advance	Note	2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Opening balance		15,711	0
Add: new capital grants received in advance (condition of use not met)		0	0
Less: amounts released to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(15,711)	0
		0	0

Contingencies

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency will be reviewing the adequacy of the Councils financial provision for landfill capping and aftercare costs in line with it's paper "Financial Provision for Waste Management activities in NI". As a consequence the current landfill closure provision in the financial statements may change.

The Arc21 Joint Committee has, with the approval of their Participant Councils, entered into a Contingent Liability Undertaking with the bidding consortium in the procurement for the Residual Waste Treatment Project and Mid and East Antrim Borough Council has agreed its share of the contingent liability. Payments made if any in accordance with this undertaking will be funded by the Participant Councils. No further information on this agreement can be disclosed due to the commercial sensitivity of the procurement process.

Council may also be required to carry out work in order to rectify another waste management issue. An up to date report is currently being completed on costs which are likely to be in the region of £50,000 - £100,000

However, due to the uncertainty around the above events, Council have not made a provision for these costs in the current financial statements, but have included them as contingent liabilities for the future.

	Ballymena Borough Council	Carrickfergus Borough Council	Larne Borough Council	GB&C & NSG Group	Elimination of inter council balances	Transfers as a result of Boundary	Transfers from Central Government	Transfers from Joint Committees	Balance as at 1 April 2015
Property Plant & Equipment	81,567,068	40,110,438	44,301,814	-	-	-	7,442,794	-	173,706,449
Heritage Assets	162,000	822,238	178,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,162,238
Investment Properties	235,000	600,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	825,659
Intangible Assets	-	6,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,255
Non Operational Assets	261,947	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	321,947
Long Term Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures	866,340	707,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,573,832
Long Term Debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONG TERM ASSETS	81,882,355	47,240,887	44,546,809	-	894,335	-	7,442,794	-	177,596,440
Short Term Investments	12,501,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,501,727
Inventories	504,853	61,481	77,886	-	-	-	-	-	244,200
Short Term Debtors	3,721,816	1,068,253	2,179,567	21,834	(1,411,396)	679,471	-	-	6,259,495
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,995,266	420,417	735,030	246,385	-	142,936	-	-	3,540,034
Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS	16,823,642	1,590,351	2,992,403	268,219	(1,411,396)	822,397	-	-	22,645,356
Bank Overdraft	443,765	592,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,036,660
Short Term Borrowing	998,101	1,041,436	1,018,117	-	-	-	-	-	2,997,654
Short Term Creditors	2,085,080	1,026,644	1,995,837	179,858	(1,411,396)	1,163,589	-	-	5,995,612
Provisions	963,840	85,013	26,862	-	-	-	-	-	675,715
Liabilities in Disposal Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES	4,428,906	2,745,588	3,000,816	179,858	(1,411,396)	1,163,589	-	-	10,303,261
Long Term Creditors	-	-	-	57,514	(57,514)	-	-	-	-
Provisions	2,148,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,148,397
Long Term Borrowing	22,743,732	21,726,781	19,853,472	-	-	-	-	-	64,323,985
Other Long Term Liabilities	11,954,000	10,178,000	6,023,000	-	-	-	-	-	28,155,000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	15,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,711
Donated Assets Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONG TERM LIABILITIES	36,807,840	31,904,781	25,876,472	57,514	(57,514)	-	-	-	94,639,093
NET ASSETS	59,919,351	9,140,669	18,661,264	34,047	57,514	(66,897)	7,442,794	-	95,199,542
USABLE RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Receipts Reserve	-	216,240	41,700	-	-	-	-	-	257,940
Capital Grants Unapplied Account	-	39,306	2,903,593	-	-	-	-	-	2,942,899
Capital Fund	8,505,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,505,000
Renewal and Repairs Fund	2,212,957	173,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,386,732
Other Balances and Reserves	1,153,478	54,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,208,444
General Fund	1,608,643	527,248	1,239,985	112,414	-	-	-	-	3,488,290
TOTAL USABLE RESERVES	13,480,078	956,349	4,202,944	112,414	-	-	-	-	18,779,305
UNUSABLE RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Adjustment Account	42,047,109	6,972,670	12,481,166	-	-	-	7,442,794	-	68,943,939
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Reserve	16,540,924	11,532,256	8,033,785	-	-	-	-	-	36,106,965
Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	(11,954,000)	(10,178,000)	(6,023,000)	(57,514)	57,514	-	-	-	(28,155,000)
Capital Receipts (Deferred) Account	(194,760)	(143,026)	(70,931)	(20,053)	-	(56,897)	-	-	(485,667)
Accumulated Absences Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill Regulations Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions Discount Rate Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES	46,939,273	8,184,100	14,421,000	(77,567)	57,514	(56,897)	7,442,794	-	76,110,237
NET WORTH	59,919,351	9,140,669	18,661,264	34,047	57,514	(66,897)	7,442,794	-	95,199,542

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
Notes to the Financial Statements
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

26 Other cash flow disclosures
a Analysis of Adjustments to Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services

Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	Notes	2015/16	2014/15
		£	£
Depreciation	11a	7,419,728	-
Impairment & downward revaluations (& non-sale derecognitions)	11a	(377,890)	-
Amortisation (included with depreciation above)		-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Stock		8,361	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors		1,725,293	(679,421)
Increase/(decrease) in impairment provision for bad debts		17,195	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors		(402,135)	1,163,589
Increase/(Decrease) in Interest Creditors		(25,310)	-
Payments to NILGOSC	21	1,695,000	-
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	11a	36,701	-
AIC/WIP written off to Net Cost of Services	11a	108,881	-
Contributions to Other Reserves/Provisions		(8,851)	-
Movement in value of investment properties-included above in Impairment & downward revaluations (& non-sale derecognitions)		430,286	-
Amounts posted to CIES from Donated Assets Account	21	-	-
		10,627,259	484,168

Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	Notes	2015/16	2014/15
Purchase of short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)		-	-
Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)		533,888	-
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets		(45,100)	-
Capital grants included in "Taxation & non-specific grant income"		(780,729)	-
		(291,941)	-

b Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in bank and short term deposits and investments (considered to be cash equivalents), net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
	£	£	£
Cash and Bank balances	3,366,498	142,936	-
Short Term Deposits (considered to be Cash Equivalents)	-	-	-
Short Term Investments (considered to be Cash Equivalents)	-	-	-
Bank Overdraft	(2,926)	-	-
	3,363,572	142,936	-

c Cash Flow Statement: Operating Activities	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
The cash flows from operating activities include:		
Interest received	171,445	-
Interest paid	(3,253,460)	-

d Cash flows from Investing Activities	2015/16	2014/15	
	£	£	
Purchase of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	11a	5,778,341	284,335
Purchase of Short Term Investments (not considered to be cash equivalents)		-	-
Purchase of Long Term Investments		-	-
Other Payments for Investing Activities		-	-
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets		(45,100)	-
Proceeds from Short Term Investments (not considered to be cash equivalents)		-	-
Proceeds from Long Term Investments		-	-
Capital Grants and Contributions Received		(780,729)	-
Other Receipts from Investing Activities		-	-
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities		4,952,512	284,335

e Cash flows from Financing Activities	2015/16	2014/15
	£	£
Cash Receipts from Short and Long Term Borrowing	1,500,000	-
Other Receipts from Financing Activities	-	-
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liability relating to a finance lease and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts	(67,878)	-
Repayment of Short and Long Term Borrowing	(3,846,774)	-
Other payments for Financing Activities	-	-
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	(2,414,652)	-

27 Usable Reserves

a 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.

The Capital Receipts Reserve is credited with the proceeds from fixed asset sales and other monies defined by statute as capital receipts. These are originally credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain/loss on disposal and posted out via the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Receipts Reserve. The reserve is written down when resources are applied to finance new capital expenditure or set aside to reduce an authority's capital financing requirement (or used for other purposes permitted by statute).

Capital Receipts Reserve	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		257,940	-
Movement			
Transfers between statutory & other reserves & the General Fund		-	-
Disposal of Non Current Assets/ Capital Sales	3,11, 26	45,100	-
Capital Receipts used to finance capital expenditure	12	(261,340)	-
Difference between finance and other costs and income calculated on an accounting basis and finance costs calculated in accordance with statutory requirements		-	-
Other Movements		-	-
At 31 March		41,700	-

b Capital Grants Unapplied account

Where a capital grant or contribution (or part thereof) has been recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but the expenditure to be financed from that grant or contribution has not been incurred at the Balance Sheet date, the grant or contribution shall be transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account (within the usable reserves section of the balance sheet), reflecting its status as a capital resource available to finance expenditure. This transfer is reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

When, at a future date, the expenditure to be financed from the grant or contribution is incurred, the grant or contribution (or part thereof) shall be transferred from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account to the Capital Adjustment Account, reflecting the application of capital resources to finance expenditure. This transfer is also reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement or in the notes to the accounts.

Capital Grants Unapplied account	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		2,942,899	-
Movement			
Unapplied Capital Grants received in year		139,334	-
Unapplied Capital Grants transferred to CAA in year		(2,785,793)	-
At 31 March		296,440	-

c Capital Fund

This fund was established under section 56 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1972, however this section of the act was repealed under the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

Capital Fund	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		8,505,000	-
Transfers between statutory & other reserves & the General Fund		1,889,225	-
Transfers between Capital Fund & CAA to finance Capital Expenditure	12	(2,084,225)	-
At 31 March		8,310,000	-

	£
Fund for Legacy Ballymena Borough Council Capital Projects	6,420,775
Fund for Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Capital Projects	1,889,225
Total	8,310,000

d Renewal and Repairs Fund

This fund was established under section 56 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1972, however this section of the act was repealed under the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Councils should disclose details where any of these reserves are earmarked for specific purposes.

Renewal and Repairs Fund	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		2,386,732	-
Transfers between statutory & other reserves & the General Fund		215,240	-
Transfers between Renewal & Repair Fund & CAA to finance Capital Expenditure	12	(173,775)	-
At 31 March		2,428,197	-

	£
General	2,428,197
Total	2,428,197

e Other Balances & Reserves

Other Balances & Reserves	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		1,208,444	-
Transfers between statutory & other reserves & the General Fund		1,049,517	-
Transfers between Capital Fund/Renewal & Repair Fund & CAA to finance capital expenditure	12	-	-
At 31 March		2,257,961	-

This reserve is used to equalise (smooth) the cost of legal fees and other miscellaneous costs.

f General Fund

This reserve 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 District Rates. Councils raise rates to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

General Fund	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		3,488,290	-
Applied Capital Grants	3	(641,395)	-
Unapplied Capital Grants received in year	3	(139,334)	-
Direct Revenue Financing	3, 12	(1,470,876)	-
Depreciation and Impairment adjustment	3	7,581,011	-
Statutory Provision for financing Capital Investment	3	(3,575,187)	-
Net Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute			
	3, 12	2,069,003	-
Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services	CIES	(2,108,336)	(56,897)
Transfers between Statutory and Other Reserves and the General Fund			
		(3,153,982)	-
Net movements on Pension Reserve	3, 21	1,695,000	-
Disposal of Fixed Assets/Capital Sales	3, 11	(8,399)	-
Difference between finance and other costs and income calculated on an accounting basis and finance costs calculated in accordance with statutory requirements			
		81,316	56,897
Other Movements		-	-
At 31 March		3,817,111	-

28 Unusable Reserves

a 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 the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions.

The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to an historic cost basis.

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 2008, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Capital Adjustment Account	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		68,943,939	-
Applied Capital Grants	3, 22, 24	641,395	-
Unapplied Capital Grants transferred to CAA in year		2,785,793	-
Direct Revenue Financing	3, 12	1,470,876	-
Depreciation & Impairment adjustment	11	(7,581,011)	-
Statutory Provision for financing Capital Investment	3	3,575,187	-
Net Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under statute	3, 12	(2,069,003)	-
Disposal of Fixed Assets/ Capital Sales	3, 11	(36,701)	-
Capital Receipts used to finance capital expenditure	3, 12	261,340	-
Other Movements		1,176,794	-
Transfers between Capital Fund/Renewal & Repair Fund & CAA to finance capital expenditure	12	2,258,000	-
At 31 March		71,426,609	-

b Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

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

c Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. The reserve 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 2008, the date the reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

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 Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services in the) are mirrored in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. It is a fundamental principle of this account that it never becomes negative. If an asset was held at current value when derecognised, the balance held on the Revaluation Reserve is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revaluation Reserve	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		36,106,965	-
Revaluation & Impairment	11	10,438,178	-
Other Movements		(1,176,794)	-
At 31 March		45,368,349	-

d Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

This Council has no transactions that would require use of this account.

e Pension Reserve

Pension Reserve	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		(28,155,000)	-
Net Movements on Pension Reserve	3, 21	(1,695,000)	-
Revaluation & Impairment	21	5,988,000	-
At 31 March		(23,862,000)	-

f Deferred Capital Receipts Account

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

g 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. staff annual leave entitlement carried forward at the end of the financial year. Statutory arrangements are expected to require that the impact on the General Fund is neutralised by transfers to or from this Accumulated Absences Account

Accumulated Absences Account	Notes	31/03/2016	31/03/2015
		£	£
At 1 April		(485,667)	-
Difference between finance and other costs and income calculated on an accounting basis and finance costs calculated in accordance with statutory requirements		(81,316)	(56,897)
At 31 March		(566,983)	(56,897)

29 Significant Trading Operations

The Council does not have any significant trading operations

30 Agency Services

The Council does not provide any agency services.

31 Related Party Transactions

A Related Party Transaction is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. Related Party Transaction exclude transactions with any other entity that is a related party solely because of its economic dependence on the Council or the Government of which it forms part. A related party is one that has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes cases where the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control but excludes providers of finance in the course of their normal business with the Council and Trade Unions in the course of their normal dealings with the Council. In addition where the relationship with the Council and the entity is solely that of an Agency these are not deemed to be Related Party Transactions.

The Council paid amounts of over £3,000 to the following bodies in which Councillors or Council Senior Management had an interest. Councillors were voted on to the Management Committees in relation to some of the organisations listed. Any payments were made with proper consideration of declaration of interests.

	31/03/2016
	£
Arc 21	4,665,527
Ballee and Harryville Community Enterprise	57,012
Ballycarry & District Community Association	3,022
Ballymena Bid Ltd	24,623
Ballymena North Partnership	38,442
Ballymena Retailers Against Crime	8,732
Broughshane Community Association	5,359
Carrickfergus Enterprise	38,300
Causeway Coast & Glens Heritage Trust	22,000
Citizens Advice Bureau	220,000
G4s Security	7,149
Glenlough Community Association	4,828
Larne Economic Development Co (Ledcom)	94,365
Lough Neagh Partnership	3,500
Mid and East Antrim Agewell Partnership	31,782
Millbrook Community Association	7,095
Moyle Primary School	13,338
Northern Ireland Local Government Association	42,871
Northern Health & Social Care Trust	12,750
Royal Scottish Pipe Band Association	7,000
Somme Association	5,530
War Years Remembered	5,000
Whitehead Community Association	32,081
	5,350,306

Council Car scheme

A Council Director avails of the Council Car lease scheme and made a contribution towards lease costs.

Joint Committees

North East Region Rural Development Programme

The North East Region Rural Development Joint Committee is the delivery mechanism for the Northern Ireland Rural Development Programme (NIRDP) 2007-2013. It comprised the Legacy Council Areas of Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne and Moyle. The Northern Ireland Rural Development Programme is funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD). Ballymena Borough Council acts as the Administrative Council with responsibility for all financial and administrative matters.

Ballymena Borough Council was the Lead Administrative Council for the Joint Committee and this transferred to Mid and East Antrim Borough Council on 1 April 2015 after Local Government Reform. The Council administers the payments and income for the Joint Committee but these transactions are not reflected in the Council's accounts. Instead they are reflected in the North East Region Rural Development Joint Committee's statement of accounts for the period ended 30th September 2015. These statements are prepared under the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and are subject to statutory audit by a local government auditor. This Joint Committee ceased on 30th September 2015 and was replaced by a new Rural Development Programme, the income and expenditure for this programme are reported within the Council's accounts.

Joint Committee income and expenditure for the period ended 30th September 15 was as follows:

	Period ended 30th Sept 2015
	£
Income	107,854
Expenditure	107,854
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-
Surplus brought forward	-
Surplus carried forward	-

North East Partnership Joint Committee

The North East Partnership Joint Committee is the delivery mechanism for the INTERREG IVA Programme 2007-2013. It comprised the Legacy Council Areas of Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Larne, Moyle and Newtownabbey. The INTERREG IVA Programme is a European Union Structural Funds programme provided by the Special EU Programmes Body. Ballymena Borough Council acted as the Administrative Council with responsibility for all financial and administrative matters, this responsibility transferred to Mid and East Antrim on 1st April 2015 after Local Government Reform.

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council administers the payments and income for the Joint Committee but these transactions are not reflected in Mid and East Antrim Borough Council's accounts. Instead they are reflected in the North East Partnership Joint Committee's statement of accounts for the period ended 31st August 2015. These statements are prepared under the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and are subject to statutory audit by a local government auditor. This Joint Committee ceased on 31st August 2015.

Joint Committee income and expenditure for the period ended 31st August 15 was as follows:

	Period ended 31st August 2015
	£
Income	89,203
Expenditure	89,203
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-
Surplus brought forward	-
Surplus carried forward	-

Arc21

The Council is a member of the Arc21 Joint Committee which is established for the purposes of managing waste. During the year the Council made a contribution of £195k (£nil in 2014/15) towards the running costs of Arc21. The Council also made payments to Arc21 of £4.47m (£nil in 2014/15) for those waste management contracts specifically procured and managed by Arc21 on behalf of the Council.

The Joint Committee is a partnership of Antrim and Newtownabbey, Mid and East Antrim, Ards and North Down, Belfast, Lisburn and Castlereagh, Newry, Mourne and Down Councils established to collaborate in implementing the Waste Management Plan to develop an integrated network of regional waste management facilities which would be cost effective to the public.

The Joint Committee accounts for its funding by the provision of a statement of accounts which is prepared under the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and are subject to statutory audit by a local government auditor.

32 Prior Year Re-statement

There has been no restatements made to the accounts.

33 Events after the Reporting Period

There were no events occurring after 31 March 2016 which require adjustments to the Council's financial statements or additional disclosures.

34 Date of Authorisation for Issue

The Chief Financial Officer authorised these financial statements for issue on 26th September 2016.

