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**With reference to the consideration by the Audit Committee of the Audited Annual Financial Statement (AFS) for 2016 and the Local Government Auditor's report on the Accounts of Dublin City Council for 2016**

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Section 60 of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 places a specific reporting requirement on Audit Committees in relation to the Audited Annual Financial Statement and the Local Government Auditor's report. The Act requires the Committee to consider these reports at the next meeting of the Committee, following their receipt. The Audit Committee is then required to report formally to the City Council on its findings.

This Committee considered the reports at its meeting held for that purpose on the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2017. The Principal Local Government Auditor and Head of Finance were present to deal with queries raised by the Committee.

With the agreement of the Committee, the Chairperson asked Mr. Richard Murphy, the Principal Local Government Auditor to give an overview of the report. Mr. Murphy gave a brief summary of the different sections of the report.

**Transfers to Reserves**

There was a discussion between the Members, Mr. Murphy and the Head of Finance in relation to the Transfer from and to Reserves in the AFS. Mr. Murphy and the Head of Finance explained the reasons why it is necessary to transfer monies from Revenue to Reserves and how this system operates. The Chairman asked the Councillors present, if sufficient information is provided to them at budget time to enable them to approve the budget. They confirmed that comprehensive information is provided.

**Homeless**

The Chairman queried the value of spending in relation to Homeless. Mr. Murphy confirmed the figures for 2016 and the Head of Finance informed the Committee members that it has increased for 2017 and will again for 2018.

**Risk Management**

A Committee member asked about Risk Management. Mr. Murphy confirmed that this is under review and needs to be constantly refreshed.

All of the other items raised in the report were addressed and all of the Committee's queries and requests for clarification were adequately dealt with by the Principal Local Government Auditor/Head of Finance.

Accordingly I, on behalf of the Audit Committee, recommend this report of the City Council for noting.

**Brendan Foster**

**Chairperson**

**Audit Committee**

**21<sup>st</sup> September, 2017**

# ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Dublin City Council

For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016

Audited



Comhairle Cathrach  
Bhaile Átha Cliath  
Dublin City Council

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## Introduction

I am pleased to present the Annual Financial Statements of Dublin City Council for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. Comparative figures are given for 2015. Dublin City is the economic hub of the Dublin Region, which in turn is the economic hub of the State. Dublin City has a diverse economy, a source of employment and income for an area well beyond the City itself. Dublin is a centre for retail, financial, higher education, medical, cultural and entertainment activities.

## Review of Dublin City Council's Financial Performance in 2016

Dublin City Council had an overall deficit for the year of €2.5m, which when added to our opening general reserve of €28.6m gave a closing reserve of €26.1m. The Council's bank position at the end of 2016 was a credit balance of €24.3m, and the Council operated in credit for 365 days in 2016. At the year end the Council had €117.8m invested with Financial Institutes on our behalf and on joint deposit. The City Council's bank balance included cash on hand of €1.5m relating to Loan Redemptions and Relending and €3m working capital cash received from Irish Water in relation to the operation of the Service Level Agreement. Further detail is available in the Statement of Funds Flow.

In 2016 the Entry Year Property Levy secured an additional €0.36m income and the Non Principal Private Residence Charge was €3.06m greater than originally budgeted for. Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances paid a dividend of €533k.

Dublin City Council adjusts and matches both operational day to day spend and its long-term capital investment programme with available funding and resources. Central to all of Dublin City Council's services is the objective to maintain and support businesses and households through the provision of quality value driven services.

## Financial Management Measures 2016

Over the course of 2016 Dublin City Council managed its resource base effectively. The City Council have in place a programme of prudent expenditure controls, strengthened debt collection measures, limited exposure to capital projects and accelerated a review process of work practices and resource demands. This programme continues into the future. It has been a key enabler in the City Council's capacity to limit the impact of reduced resources on services to the relatively low level that has occurred. The programme is critical to continuing to make changes in how Dublin City Council works. It will assist in further service reviews over the course of 2017 and beyond.

These effective controls have enabled Dublin City Council to bring forward the advantage of once off issues such as additional income that arose with regard to the Non Principal Private Residence charges.

## Accounting Statements, Notes & Appendices

The aim of the Annual Financial Statement is to fairly present the financial position of Dublin City Council as at the end of 2016. This is achieved through the production of Statements, Notes and Appendices, as required by the regulatory accounting framework set by the Minister for Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government. The purpose of each of these documents is set out in the glossary.

## Changes to Accounting Policies

Changes to Accounting Policies are set out later regarding the accounting treatment relating to:

- Development Contributions
- Local Property Tax
- Lansdowne Road Compensation
- Remittance of PRD in 2017
- Other matters

## Revenue Expenditure

During 2016, Revenue (i.e. day to day operations) Expenditure amounted to €817.5m with income of €815m, giving an excess of expenditure over income of €2.5m (see Table 1). This demonstrates a decrease in General Reserves of €2.5m

Table 1: Revenue Expenditure 2016

	€m
Revenue Expenditure on City Council Service	817.5
Revenue Income (Government Grants, Service Charges & Rates)	815.0
Excess of Expenditure over Income	(2.5)

## Transfers to Reserve Fund

As required by the regulatory accounting framework set by the Minister for Housing, Planning, Community & Local Government, expenditure shown in the 2016 Statement of Comprehensive Income is net of transfer to reserves i.e. transfer to reserves are excluded. Note 14 "Transfers from / (to) Reserves" provides greater detail on these transfers. The movement from gross expenditure to net expenditure indicated in the AFS is set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Movement from Gross to Net Expenditure 2016

	€m
Expenditure	770.0
Transfers to Reserve	47.5
Final Expenditure	817.5

Income is also expressed in the AFS net of transfers from reserves, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Movement from Gross to Net Income 2016

	€m
Income	468.5
Rates Income	324.5
Local Property Tax	6.8
Pension Levy	12.3
Income before Transfers	812.1
Plus Transfers from Reserves	2.9
Final Income	815.0

### Capital Expenditure

Expenditure in 2016 on Capital projects and investment net of internal transfers was €229.7m. This spend forms part of the Capital Programme 2016 to 2018 of €686m. This expenditure of €229.7m was funded through income net of transfers of €241.7m and net transfers of €30.1m, giving an excess of income over expenditure of €42.1m. (See Table 4)

Table 4: Capital Account 2016

	€m
Opening Balance (Debit)	(77.5)
Expenditure as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	229.7
Income	241.7
Net Transfers (€33.0 - €2.9)	30.1
Closing Balance 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016 (Debit)	(35.4)

### Accounting Policies

The Accounting Policies used in the preparation of the AFS are set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies. Dublin City Council is fully compliant with the regulatory accounting framework as determined by the Department of the Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government.

### Statutory Audit

Dublin City Council undergoes an annual audit, required by statute, carried out by the Local Government Audit Service (LGAS). The Audit for the financial year 2016 commenced in January 2017. This Audit provides an independent review to help assure a fair presentation of Dublin City Council's financial

position. Dublin City Council is also subject to audit in relation to EU funding, NRA funding, tax compliance and audits with a Value For Money objective through the LGAS.

### Development Contributions

Section 48 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 enables Dublin City Council when granting a planning permission under Section 34 of the Act to include conditions requiring the payment of a contribution. This contribution is in respect of public infrastructure and facilities benefiting development in the area of the planning authority and that is provided, or that is intended will be provided by or on behalf of a Local Authority (regardless of other sources of funding for the infrastructure and facilities). Dublin City Council's first Development Contributions Scheme under the 2000 Act came into operation on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 and a subsequent scheme (2010 – 2017) came into operation on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

Following a review of the 2010-2017 Scheme, the Development Contribution Scheme 2013-2015 was adopted by the Elected Members in December 2012. The 2013-2015 scheme was reviewed in 2015 and the current scheme is now the Development Contribution Scheme 2016-2020 which was adopted by the Elected Members in December 2015. The Annual Financial Statement for the financial year 2016 includes values for development contributions as set out in Table 5. Changes in the accounting policy requires that Dublin City Council include details of current development contributions outstanding at year end only i.e. details of long term debtors are no longer to be included.

Table 5: Development Contributions 2016

	€m
Development Contributions Outstanding at the Year End	23.8

### Rates

Rates are levied by Dublin City Council on the occupiers and owners (in some cases) of commercial properties in Dublin City. Rates income in 2016 amounted to €324.5m, and accounts for 40% of Dublin City Council's funding for day-to-day services.

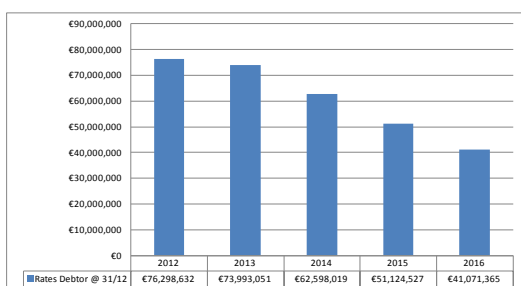
Rates are based on rateable valuations of properties as set by the Commissioner of Valuation, and the annual rate on valuation (the multiplier) is determined each year by reserved function of the elected members of Dublin City Council (see Table 6).

Table 6: Rates Income 2013 – 2016

	2013	2014	2015	2016
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Commercial Rateable Valuation of City	5.60	1,332	1,313	1,267
ARV (multiplier)	60.58	0.257	0.256	0.256
Rates Income	339.00	342.00	336.26	324.5

Trading conditions for business in 2016 involved many pressures and varied extensively. Commercial rates underpin all services provided by Dublin City Council. All rate payers are pursued so that compliant rate payers can be assured that non compliant rate payers will discharge their liability. Dublin City Council's collection of the current year charge increased from 88% to 90% in 2016. Arrears reduced from €51.1m at 1/1/2016 to €41.1m at 31/12/16. (See Table 7)

Table 7: Rates arrears 2012 – 2016



The Valuation office carried out a review of commercial property valuations in Dublin City and determined revised valuations in the context of trading conditions in April 2011. The revaluation outcome was that 56% of ratepayers have reduced rates liabilities, 41% have increased rates liabilities, with 3% having no change in their commercial rates liability. The revaluation process was intended to be neutral (i.e. Dublin City Council should not have benefited from an increased yield nor suffered a reduced yield from commercial rates as a consequence of the revaluation). This has not been the case.

There is an extensive appeals process for ratepayers who are unhappy with the outcome of the revaluation process. The first stage involves an appeal to the Commissioner of Valuation. The second stage involves an appeal to the Valuation Tribunal – an independent body established to determine such appeals. There is also a further right of appeal to the High Court on a point of law. The Revaluation was effective in Dublin City from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014.

## Financial Management

### System of Internal Controls

The Executive of Dublin City Council acknowledges its responsibility for systems of internal control in Dublin City Council including putting in place processes and procedures for the purpose of ensuring that control systems are effective. These systems can provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or detected in a timely period. Effective internal control systems enable Dublin City Council to meet its responsibilities for the integrity and accuracy of its accounting records.

Dublin City Council has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment is in place by:

- Clearly defining and documenting Management's responsibilities and powers
- Strengthening a strong culture of accountability across all levels of the organisation
- The work of Internal Audit
- The work of the Central Procurement office
- The work of the Risk Management Unit
- The work of the Ethics Officer
- The work of the Audit Committee
- External Audit and scrutiny through many channels

Financial management reporting in Dublin City Council is robust and thorough. A rigorous system of monthly financial monitoring ensures that any significant budget variances are identified and appropriate actions are taken to minimise any adverse financial impact. The system of internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, administrative procedures including segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular it includes:

- A comprehensive budgeting system with an annual budget which is reviewed and agreed by the elected members
- Regular financial reviews; weekly, monthly and quarterly financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts on both expenditure and income and variance analysis evaluation
- Setting targets to measure financial and other performances
- Clearly defined capital investment control guidelines
- Formal project management disciplines
- Strict policies and procedures for the receipt, recording and control of monies. These procedures are regularly reviewed and audited.

## Internal Audit

The primary role of Internal Audit is to provide assurance to Senior Management and to the Audit Committee that the various risks facing the Council have been identified and appropriate internal controls are in place to manage those risks.

Internal Audit is a key player in the Corporate Governance process and makes a valuable contribution to the effective management of Dublin City Council. The concepts of accountability and transparency are important principles in responsible governance, implying openness to scrutiny and a requirement to report on performance. Internal Audit facilitates this process by providing an independent review function to Management, to assure that services are being provided in an efficient, effective and economic manner and in conformity with legal requirements. In 2016, 7 Internal Audit reports were issued covering a wide range of issues.

## Management and Staff

Dublin City Council acknowledges the committed work of staff. The high quality of services, projects and interaction is due to their dedication and tremendous contribution. Dublin City Council is fully committed to the development of staff. Dublin City Council wishes to be considered as a destination employer, attracting the best staff to achieve our vision for Dublin City and is an equal opportunities employer. The Finance Department and others operate a Continuing Professional Development support scheme for staff to assist in retaining and developing professional skills and knowledge.

## Finance Strategic Policy Committee

The Finance Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) provides leadership and direction on key areas relating to the financing of Dublin City Council. Key topics pursued during 2016 were:

### *Local Government Funding:*

- Hotel Bed Tax
- Local Property Tax – statistics

### *Rates:*

- Rates Debtors 2015
- Debt Management – Rates Collection
- Rates Exemptions on Government properties – letter to Seamus McCarthy, Comptroller and Auditor General
- Rates Exemptions (Schedule 4)

### *AFS:*

- Annual Financial Statement 2015 including Debtor Report

### *Pensions:*

- Pension Liabilities

### *Motor Tax:*

- Dublin City Council - Motor Tax Efficiency Recommendations

### *Audit Committee*

- Audit Committee – Minutes of all meetings

### *Housing related Funding issues:*

- Cost of Pyrite Works – update from Housing and Community Services Department
- Housing Acquisitions update from Brendan Kenny, Asst. Chief Executive, Housing and Community Services Department

### *Waste Related:*

- Community Gain Fund for the Dublin Waste to Energy Project
- Outstanding Domestic Waste Debtors update from Dick Brady, Asst. Chief Executive, Environment and Transportation Department

### *Planning related:*

- Development Contributions Scheme report
- Community Group Lettings/Licences – copy report from Paul Clegg, Planning and Property Development Department

### *Water related:*

- Water and Drainage Related Assets of Dublin City Council

### *KPIs and NOAC*

- Dublin City Council Performance Indicators 2015
- NOAC Performance Indicators in Local Authorities 2014 – published December 2015
- Cost of compiling NOAC performance indicators update from Mary Pyne, Asst Chief Executive, Human Resources Department

### *Related Companies:*

- BRL recoupment
- Dissolution of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority - update
- Temple Bar Cultural Trust - update
- Establishment of Ringsend Toll Bridge Designated Activity Company (DAC)

### *BIDs:*

- BIDs report year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015

### *Lobbying*

- Lobbying Act – Transparency Code & Requirements

### *Presentations made:*

- City Centre Trading Environment - Presentation from DublinTown
- Housing Finance Agency – presentation by Dr. Michelle Norris, Chair of HFA
- Dublin Business Innovation Centre – Michael Culligan, Chief Executive Officer

- Local Enterprise Office Dublin City – grants presentation from Greg Swift, Head of Local Enterprise

#### Motions dealt with:

Cllrs. Noeleen Reilly, Daithí Doolan, Greg Kelly and Micheál MacDonncha - *That Dublin City Council calls on the New Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government Simon Coveney to provide clarity as a matter of urgency on the position of Irish Water facilities which have been made exempt from rates under Section 12 of the Water Services Act 2014 which has a value of €14.05m to Dublin City Council*

## Overview of Priorities for 2017

### Local Property Tax

The net effect of the implementation of LPT to DCC's funding base 2015 to 2017 is set out in Table 8. Additional funding of €4.1m in 2015 via LPT recurred in 2016 and reduced in 2017 to €3.9m i.e. in 2016 there was no 'new' additional LPT funding and in 2017 there was less LPT funding. This funding supports current service provision. There is an expectation on the part of Dublin householders discharging their LPT liability, of additional service provision as a consequence. The introduction of the LPT is broadly understood to be a 'new' funding source for local government. However, LPT income has in the main replaced funding that was previously allocated by Government. In addition, €48m of LPT paid by households in Dublin City over the period 2015 to 2017 was used to fund local services outside Dublin City in other local authority areas.

Table 8 – LPT Funding Movements 2015-2017

	Budget 2015	Budget 2016	Budget 2017
	€m	€m	€m
LPT Receipts	82,659,298	77,547,442	79,467,549
Equalisation	16,531,859	15,509,488	15,893,510
15% Decrease	12,398,895	11,632,116	11,920,132
Self Funding (Roads & Housing)	46,928,600	43,861,135	28,584,938
Balance	6,799,944	6,800,295	23,068,969
Less LGF/GPG	2,667,330	2,667,330	2,667,330
	4,132,613	4,132,965	20,401,639
Less PRD	-	-	16,428,262
Discretionary Funding	4,132,613	4,132,965	3,973,377
Loss in available funding			159,588

### Commercial Rates

The Valuation Office completed the revaluing of all non-domestic properties in the City Council area in 2013, with new valuations taking effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014. The revised valuations form the basis for the determination of commercial rates from 2014. The revaluation process was intended to be revenue neutral for the City Council - the relevant legislation provides that rates yield should not increase or decrease as a direct result of the revaluation.

There is an extensive appeals process as outlined previously.

Appeals are not determined until after the revenue neutral ARV is set. Successful appeals have resulted in significant downward movement in valuations. The exact quantum of this loss will be known during 2017. The revaluation process has not, in any way, been neutral to the City's funding base. In 2016, the loss of rates income through global revaluations (i.e. €3.2m) was compensated by a *once off* grant from the Department. This loss of €3.2m impacts from 2017 onwards. Table 9 sets out the cumulative loss of rates income to Dublin City Council through the revaluation process (global valuations and routine commercial valuations) over the period 2014 to 2017 of €43.2m. There have been no compensatory measures applied to Dublin City Council for this perpetual loss. The Council's ARV did not increase since 2009, having been reduced year on year from 2009 to 2015 and held stable in 2016. In the face of the funding pressures including the loss of rates income due to revaluation appeals the ARV has increased in 2017 by 0.75% to 0.257.

Table 9 – Cumulative loss of Rates Income to DCC through revaluation 2014 – 2017 (€m)

Year	VO	VT <sup>1</sup>	VT <sup>2</sup>	VT <sup>3</sup>	Globals	Total
2014	4.4	2	3	0.6		10
2015	4.4	2	3	0.6		10
2016	4.4	2	3	0.6		10
2017	4.4	2	3	0.6	3.2	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>

VO: Valuation Office

VT<sup>1</sup>: Valuation Tribunal - 1st batch of appeals

VT<sup>2</sup>: Valuation Tribunal - 2nd batch of appeals

VT<sup>3</sup>: Valuation Tribunal - 3rd batch of appeals

### Homeless Services

The numbers of persons presenting as homeless increased again in 2016 and has stabilised in 2017. The numbers of families with dependent children presenting as homeless continues to be of concern. The costs of service provision for homeless persons have increased in line with demand. Trends in demand for homeless related services have been well documented and debated in recent times. Many households are accommodated on a temporary basis in hotels which is expensive and unsatisfactory. While the causes of homelessness are many and complex, a key factor has been the inability of low income households to secure and sustain private rented accommodation in the face of significant increases in rents and caps on rent supplement payments. The Minister for Housing, Planning, Community & Local Government published the Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness: Rebuilding Ireland which is built on 5 key pillars, one of which is to address



homelessness. Action has been taken to stabilise the housing rental market in areas of high housing demand. The Minister's commitment to tackling homelessness and to Dublin City Council's services for those presenting as homeless is evident.

The level of expenditure being incurred on homeless service has increased disproportionately to other Local Authority service costs. Increased demand for homeless services has to date presented a severe funding liability for Dublin City Council, and to a lesser extent the other Dublin local authorities (the service is managed on a regional basis by the Dublin Region Homeless Executive), as there has been a departure in recent years from the original funding framework of 90% recoupment of expenditure on homeless services from the State.

#### ***The Landsdowne Road Agreement***

The Government provided compensation in relation to increased payroll costs arising from the implementation of the Landsdowne Road / Haddington Road agreements. In 2016 funding of €2.6m was confirmed to meet additional payroll costs of €2.9m. The Government decision to accelerate pay increases to staff from September to April brings a consequential additional payroll cost of €2.5m.

#### **IW Related Exempted Rates**

The introduction of Irish Water (IW) gave responsibility for water and drainage related services from Local Authorities to IW. Related assets, previously held by Dublin City Council were transferred to the company. Section 12 of the Water Services Act 2014 states that IW will not be liable for rates on the facilities transferred to the company from Local Authorities that previously had a rates liability. The Department gave a grant to the affected Local Authorities to the value of lost rates related to the IW in 2015 and 2016. This grant amounts to €13.5m. The Department has given a further commitment to funding the rates income foregone by the exemption of IW related rateable properties **in 2017 only**. It is important that the Government recognise that it is simply not possible for Dublin City Council's severely reduced funding base to absorb a loss of funding on this matter and that this funding should be confirmed into the future.

#### ***DFB Emergency Ambulance Service***

The HSE currently pays the City Council €9.18m per annum in respect of the cost of providing the DFB emergency ambulance service. The Brady/Flaherty report on the DFB emergency ambulance service is awaited. The 2017 budget was prepared based on additional income of €4m being provided from 2017 from the HSE towards the cost of the service. DCC is confident that the inadequacy of the current recoupment by the HSE will be recognised in the Brady/Flaherty report.

#### ***Pension Liabilities***

The Accounting policy relating to pensions (item 5 in the list of accounting policies) has been amended in the prescribed accounting code for local authorities. Dublin City Council's Finance Strategic Policy Committee has twice commissioned actuarial evaluations of Dublin City Council's future pension liabilities, in 2005 and 2009. The evaluation was carried out by the Department of Finance's actuarial service. The principal findings were that the pension liability of Dublin City Council, at that time, amounts to €1.8bn, at a discount rate of 5.5%, increasing to €2.4bn, at a discount rate of 4%. Increases in pension costs are financed through revenue income. Sustained increases form a steadily increasing demand on funds, which might otherwise fund service provision/improvements. The Finance Strategic Policy Committee has successively corresponded with the Department of Housing, Planning, Community & Local Government and the Department of Finance on this issue, outlining the funding pressures arising from increasing pension liabilities. The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform are currently carrying out a review of public sector pension liabilities.

#### **Insurances**

Dublin City Council has for some time 'self insured' with regard to major risk areas (e.g. public liability, employer liability, property, professional indemnity) with insurance cover only being purchased in respect of individual claims above a certain level. The Chief Executive undertook a review of DCC's insurance arrangements. On the basis of this review, DCC has moved, with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2017, to 'ground up' insurance cover across all risk areas. This means that Dublin City Council has changed from a basis of low premiums, high excesses and high pay out values to significantly higher premiums, low or zero excesses and lower pay out values. As part of this review, the value of outstanding claims related liabilities was determined at circa €34m. This liability will be funded, as it crystallises, through an insurance reserve and additional funding in the 2016 and 2017 budgets.

#### **Conclusion**

Dublin City Council services support business, residential and visitor life in the City. Service demand remained high in 2016 notwithstanding economic pressures, and this remains the case in 2017. Dublin City Council will continue to closely link service provision with available resources. Notwithstanding movements in resources, services will be delivered to the highest quality and represent value for money.

The staff of Dublin City Council is committed to supporting the ongoing development of the Dublin economy. During the past year many notable events were held here in Dublin and in

the process the City's international reputation and image has been significantly enhanced.

I would like to thank the staff of all Departments for their co-operation and especially my colleagues in the Finance Department for their work in producing the Annual Financial Statement, in particular Antoinette Power, Head of Financial Accounting and the staff of the Financial Accounting Unit. I also wish to thank the members of Dublin City Council in relation to their consideration in resolving the many financial issues which arose during 2016. I also wish to acknowledge the contribution made by Members of the Audit Committee and its Chairperson Brendan Foster. Finally I would like to thank in particular the Members of the Finance Strategic Policy Committee and its chairperson Cllr Ruairi McGinley, for their contribution and commitment.

**Kathy Quinn, CPFA**  
**Head of Finance**

## **Changes to Accounting Policies AFS 2016**

The Minister for Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government has advised of the following changes to the prescribed Accounting Code of Practice for Local Authorities.

### **Development Contributions**

The reporting of long term development contribution debtors and deferred income is to be amended so that they are no longer shown separately.

Short term development levy debtors are included in note 5. Income from development contributions not due to be paid within the current year is deferred and not separately disclosed in the financial statements.

### **Local Property Tax**

The recording, accounting and reporting of the self-funding element of Local Property tax is now all accounted for as grants.

- The self-funding element is recorded above the line within the relevant housing or roads division and is reported under grants / LPT.
- **Appendix 3** will no longer show LPT Self-Funding separately, however for AFS 2016

the table will continue to show the heading *LPT Self-Funding* for the prior year comparatives. This row will be removed for AFS 2017.

- **Appendix 9** – Removed for 2016

### **Specific Revenue Reserve**

Each Local Authority can eliminate their Specific Revenue Reserve if deemed appropriate in individual LA's for the purpose of one, or a combination of the following:

- I. Write down of General Revenue Reserve deficits
- II. Write down of unfunded capital project balances

### **Accounting Treatment for Lansdowne Road Compensation in 2016**

Compensation for the impact of the Lansdowne Road agreement on PRD income, pay and pension's is to be accounted for as a miscellaneous grant income under H11 in 2016.

### **Accounting Treatment for Remittance of PRD in 2017**

PRD deductions currently retained by local authorities as an income stream are required, **from 1 January 2017 on**, to be remitted directly to the Department. As pay periods may cross over years, only the amounts in respect of pay over year should be remitted.

Therefore PRD is no longer to be accounted for as income but treated in the same manner as all other payroll deductions.

### **Policy 5 – Pensions**

A note for insertion in the AFS referring to FRS 17 is prescribed.

### **Policy 10- Development Debtors and Income**

The policy note has been amended to reflect the changes in the reporting of development contributions.

### **Policy 16- Related Parties**

A policy note is to be added in accordance with the Accounting Code of Practice and best accounting practice. The note discloses current practices and does not place any new requirement on Local Authorities beyond what is currently required.

### **Accounting Policy - Transfer of Responsibility for the Delivery of Water Services**

Removed from Accounting Policies

### **Accounting Policy Insurance**

Removed from Accounting Policies

### **Accounting Policy Debtors and Creditors**

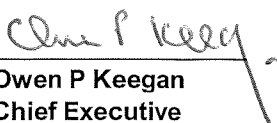
Removed from Accounting Policies

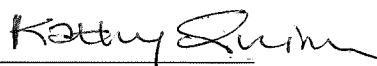
# Dublin City Council

## Certificate of Chief Executive & Head of Finance for the year ended

31 December 2016

- 1.1 We the Chief Executive and Head of Finance are responsible for preparing an annual financial statement in accordance with the accounting code of practice issued by the Minister under section 107 of the Local Government Act, 2001
- 1.2 We are responsible for maintaining proper books of account that disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the local authority and enable it to ensure that financial statements prepared comply with the statutory requirements.
- 1.3 We are responsible for the safeguarding of assets of the local authority and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.
- 1.4 When preparing financial statements we have:
- stated that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Code of Practice and the accounting policies have been applied consistently; and,
  - made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 1.5 We certify that the financial statements of Dublin City Council for the year ended 31 December 2016, as set out on pages 15 to 32, are in agreement with the books of account and have been prepared in accordance with the accounting requirements as directed by the Minister for Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government.

  
Owen P Keegan  
Chief Executive

  
Kathy Quinn CPFA  
Head of Finance

23/3/17  
Date

23/3/17  
Date

## **Independent Auditor's Opinion to the Members of Dublin City Council**

I have audited the annual financial statement of Dublin City Council for the year ended 31 December 2016 as set out on pages 15 to 32, which comprise the Statement of Accounting Policies, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Funds Flow Statement and notes to and forming part of the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in its preparation is the Code of Practice and Accounting Regulations as prescribed by the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government.

### **Responsibilities of the Council and the Local Government Auditor**

The Council, in accordance with Section 107 of the Local Government Act, 2001, is responsible for the maintenance of all accounting records including the preparation of the Annual Financial Statement. It is my responsibility, based on my audit, to form an independent opinion on the statement and to report my opinion to you.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statement**

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, as prescribed under Section 117 of the Local Government Act, 2001. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the annual financial statement. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made in the preparation of the financial statement, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Council's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the annual financial statement is free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

### **Opinion on the financial statement**

In my opinion the annual financial statement, which has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice and Accounting Regulations for local authorities, presents fairly the financial position of Dublin City Council at 31 December 2016 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

### **Statutory Audit Report**

I have also prepared an associated audit report as provided for in Section 120(1)(c) of the Local Government Act, 2001.



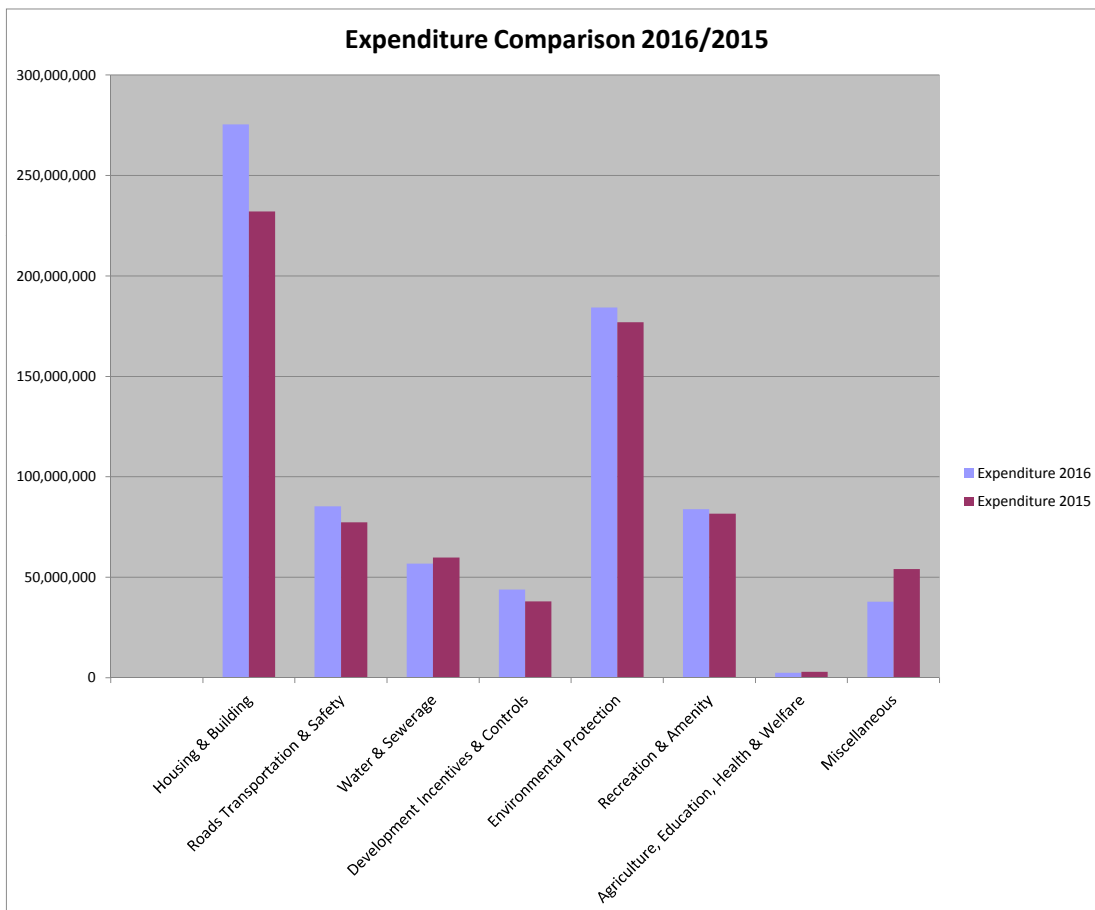
**Richard Murphy**  
**Principal Local Government Auditor**  
31 August 2017

# GRAPHS

## Revenue Accounts 2016 / Financial Profile at a glance

	Expenditure 2016	Expenditure 2015
<b>Housing &amp; Building</b>	275,486,058	232,091,432
<b>Roads Transportation &amp; Safety</b>	85,304,184	77,361,413
<b>Water &amp; Sewerage</b>	56,763,864	59,819,723
<b>Development Incentives &amp; Controls</b>	43,926,879	37,963,579
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	184,358,194	176,916,102
<b>Recreation &amp; Amenity</b>	83,896,518	81,611,949
<b>Agriculture, Education, Health &amp; Welfare</b>	2,440,404	2,983,145
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	37,773,359	54,171,521
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>769,949,460</b>	<b>722,918,864</b>

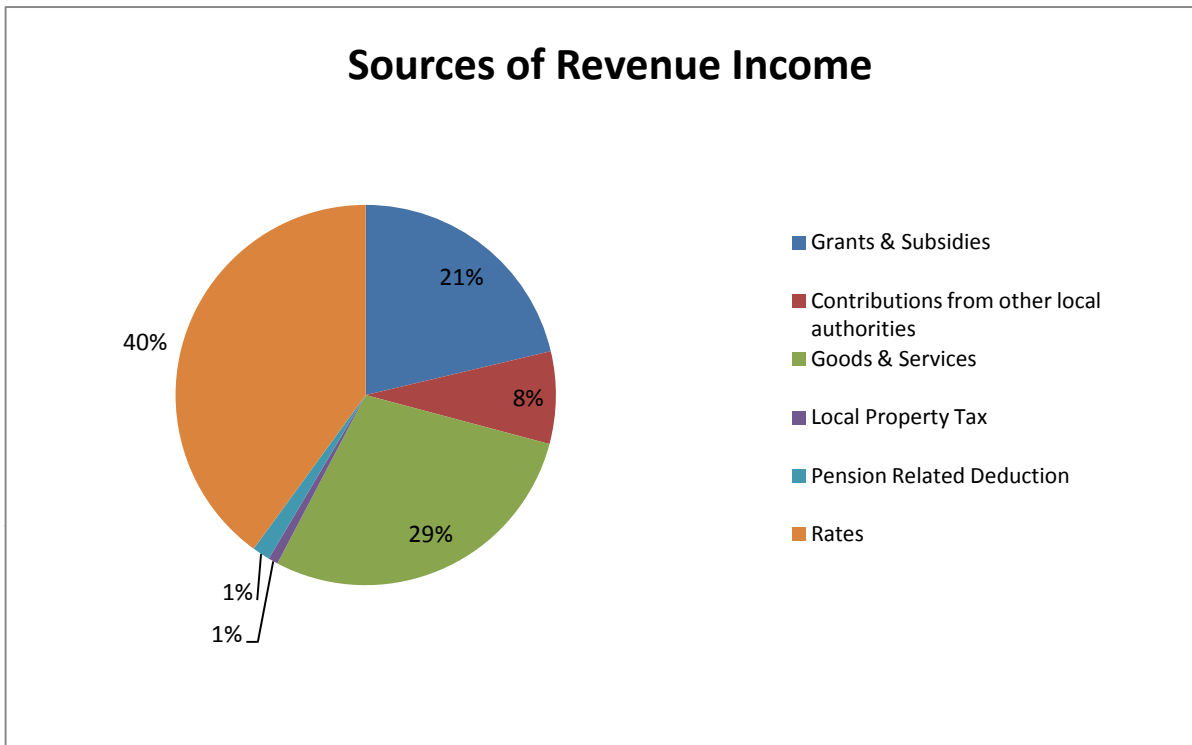
As per Income & Expenditure Account



## Main Sources of Revenue Income

	2016
	€
Grants & Subsidies	172,976,081
Contributions from other local authorities	63,621,206
Goods & Services	231,897,624
Local Property Tax	6,800,295
Pension Related Deduction	12,291,085
Rates	324,501,784
	812,088,075

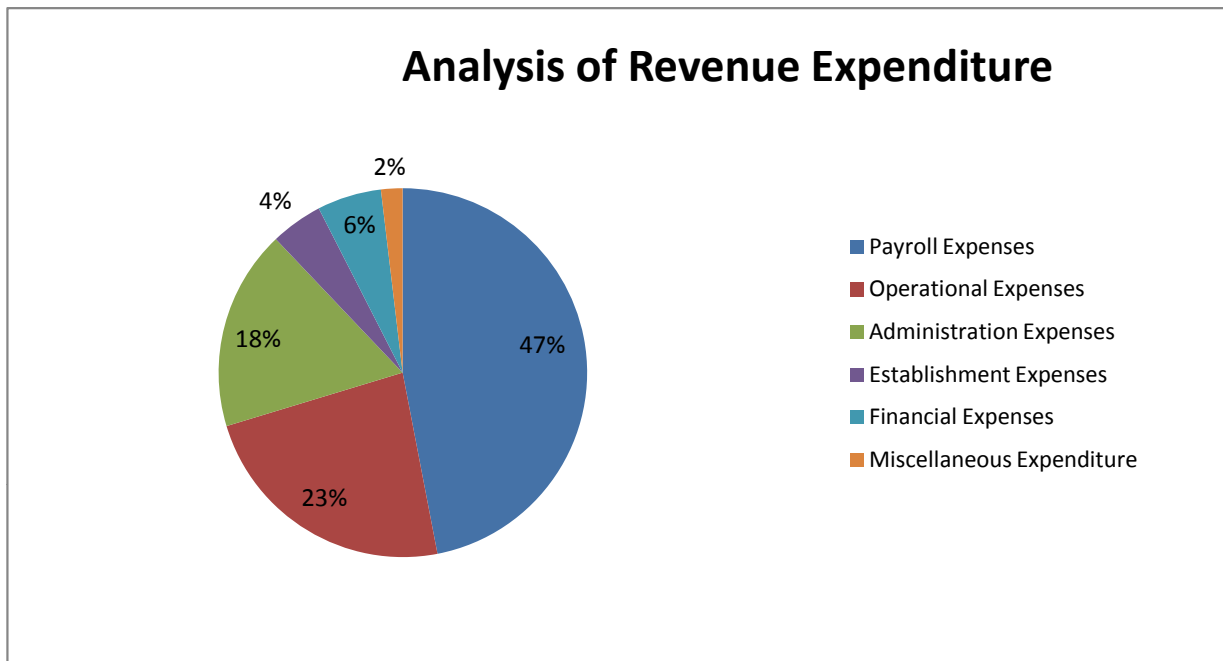
*As per Note 15*



## Main Categories of Revenue Expenditure

	2016
	€
Payroll Expenses	361,675,923
Operational Expenses	179,747,088
Administration Expenses	135,407,950
Establishment Expenses	35,088,876
Financial Expenses	43,400,698
Miscellaneous Expenditure	14,628,925
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b><u>769,949,460</u></b>

*As per Appendix 1*

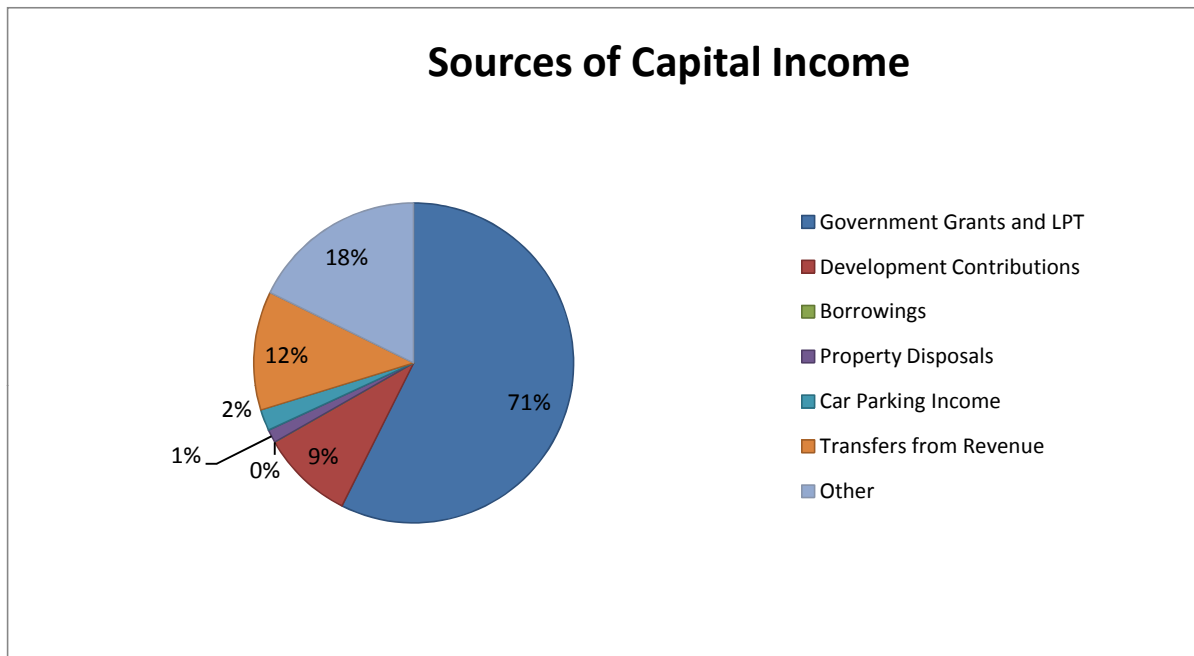




## Sources of Capital Income

	<b>2016</b>
	<b>€</b>
Government Grants and LPT	157,631,103
Development Contributions	25,747,442
Borrowings	-
Property Disposals	3,679,915
Car Parking Income	5,868,418
Transfers from Revenue	32,992,930
Other	48,732,595
	<b>274,652,403</b>

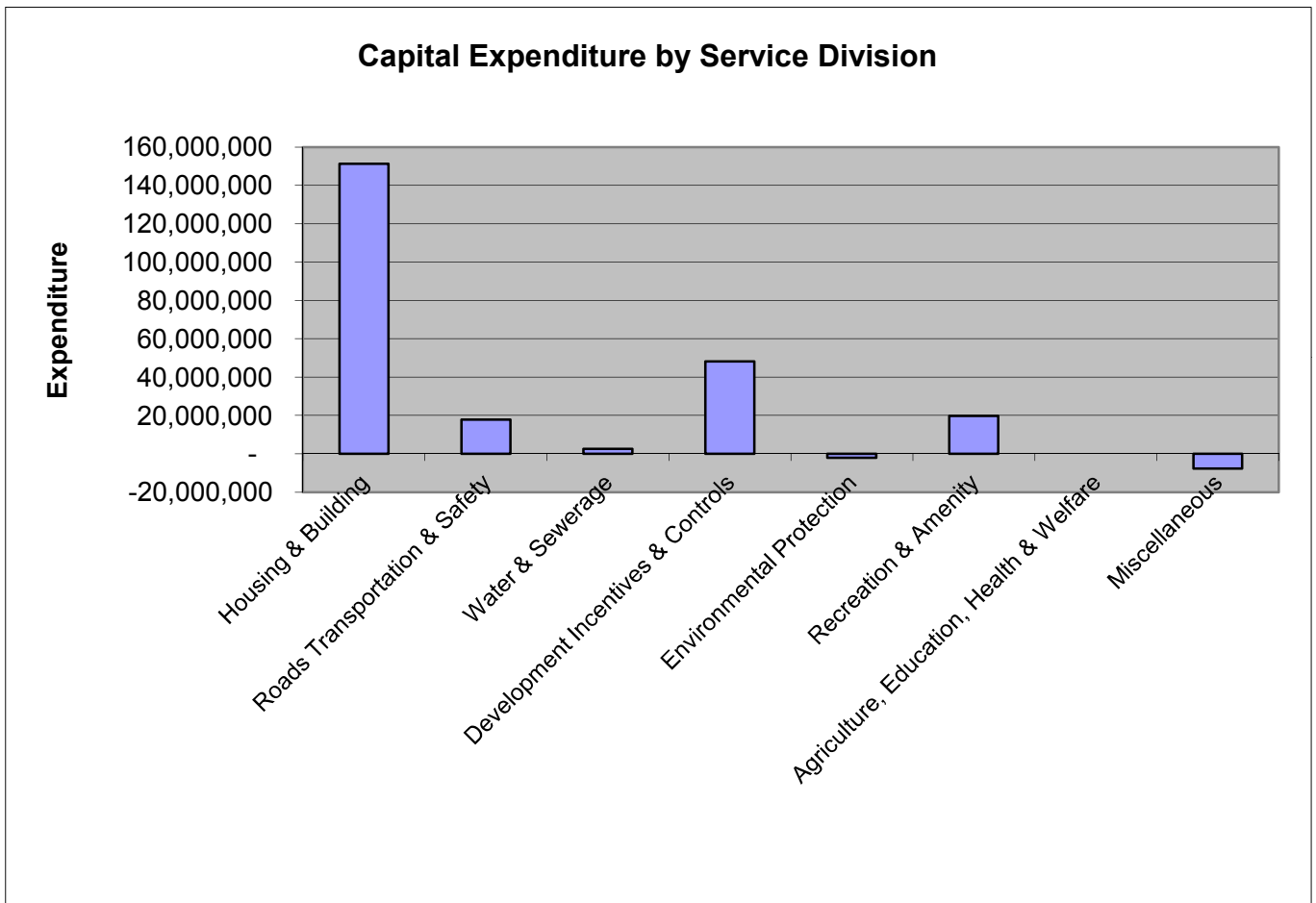
*As per Appendix 5*



## Capital Expenditure by Service Division

	<b>2016</b>
	<b>€</b>
Housing & Building	151,240,817
Roads Transportation & Safety	17,880,850
Water & Sewerage	2,611,266
Development Incentives & Controls	48,099,034
Environmental Protection	(2,062,877)
Recreation & Amenity	19,712,726
Agriculture, Education, Health & Welfare	-
Miscellaneous	(7,764,061)
	<b>229,717,755</b>

*As per Appendix 6*



# STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 1. General

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Code of Practice ACoP on local authority accounting, as revised by the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government (DHPCLG) at 31st December 2016. Non-compliance with accounting policies as set out in ACoP must be stated in the Policies and Notes to the Accounts.

## 2. Statement of Funds Flow (Funds Flow Statement)

A Statement of Funds Flow has been introduced as part of AFS 2011. While the guidance of International Accounting Standard 7 Statement of Cash Flows has been followed, the business of local authorities is substantially different to most private sector organisations and therefore some minor changes to the format have been agreed to ensure the data displayed is meaningful and useful within the local government sector. For this reason the statement is being referred to as a 'Statement of Funds Flow'. The financial accounts now include a Statement of Funds Flow shown after the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet). Notes 17 – 22 relate to the Statement of Funds Flow and are shown in the Notes on and forming part of the Accounts section of the AFS. Note 19 details Project/Non Project/Affordable/Voluntary balances, which can be either a debit or a credit balance. The funds flow assumes that these are debit balances and bases the (Increase)/Decrease description on this.

## 3. Accruals

The revenue and capital accounts have been prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the Code of Practice.

## 4. Interest Charges

Loans payable can be divided into the following two categories:

- Mortgage related loans
- Non- mortgage related loans

### 4.1 Mortgage Related Loans

Mortgage related loans have a corresponding stream of income from long term advances (i.e. monies lent by the local authorities to borrowers), for the purchase of houses. Only the interest element is charged or credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Income and Expenditure Statement).

### 4.2 Non Mortgage Related Loans

Note 7 to the accounts sets out the types of borrowing under this heading. Loans relating to assets/grants, revenue funding will not have a corresponding stream of income. Bridging finance will eventually become part of permanent funding. Loans in respect of the other headings will have a corresponding value in Note 3.

## **5. Pensions**

Payments in respect of pensions and gratuities are charged to the revenue account in the accounting period in which the payments are made. The cost of salaries and wages in the accounts includes deductions in respect of pension contributions (including Widows and Orphans) benefits under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and the Single Public Service Pension Scheme.

The Single Public Service Pension Scheme ("Single Scheme") commenced with effect from 1 January 2013. Employee contributions for the Single Scheme continue to be deducted by local authorities but are remitted centrally to DPER.

## **6. Agency and Other Services**

Expenditure on services provided or carried out on behalf of other local authorities is recouped at cost or in accordance with specific agreements.

## **7. Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts**

Provision has been made in the relevant accounts for bad & doubtful debts.

## **8. Fixed Assets**

### **8.1 Classification of Assets**

Fixed assets are classified into categories as set out in the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet). A further breakdown by asset type is set out in note 1 to the accounts.

### **8.2 Recognition**

All expenditure on the acquisition or construction of fixed assets is capitalised on an accrual basis.

### **8.3 Measurement**

A Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) incorporating all of the assets of the local authority was included for the first time in the Annual Financial Statement for 2003. The assets were valued based on the 'Valuation Guideline' issued by the DHPCLG. All assets purchased or constructed as from 1/1/2004 have been included at historical cost. Accounting policies relating to leases are currently being developed and will be reflected in the financial statements at a future date.

### **8.4 Revaluation**

As set out in a revision to the Accounting Code of Practice it is policy to show fixed assets at cost. Maintenance and enhancement costs associated with Infrastructure assets are not currently included in fixed assets but will be reviewed at a future date. Due to their physical nature the vast majority of assets are unique to local authorities and are not subject to disposal. Any loss or gain associated with the net realisable value of the remaining general assets subject to disposal, are accounted for at time of disposal.

## 8.5 Disposals

In respect of disposable assets, income is credited to a specific reserve and is generally applied in the purchase of new assets. Proceeds of the sale of local authority houses are to be applied as directed by the DHPCLG.

## 8.6 Depreciation

Under the current method of accounting, the charge for depreciation is offset by the amortisation of the source of funding the asset. This method has a neutral impact on Income & Expenditure and consequently the charge for depreciation and the corresponding credit from amortisation is excluded from the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Income & Expenditure Statement).

The policies applied to assets subject to depreciation are as follows:

Asset Type	Bases	Depreciation Rate
Plant & Machinery		
- Long life	S/L	10%
- Short life	S/L	20%
Equipment	S/L	20%
Furniture	S/L	20%
Heritage Assets		Nil
Library Books		Nil
Playgrounds	S/L	20%
Parks	S/L	2%
Landfill sites ( <b>*See note</b> )		
Water Assets		
- Water schemes	S/L	Asset life over 70 years
- Drainage schemes	S/L	Asset life over 50 years

The Council does not charge depreciation in the year of disposal and will charge a full year's depreciation in the year of acquisition.

**\* The value of landfill sites has been included in note 1 under land. Depreciation represents the depletion of the landfill asset.**

## 9. Government Grants

Government grants are accounted for on an accrual basis. Grants received to cover day-to-day operations are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Income & Expenditure Statement). Grants received, relating to the construction of assets, are shown as part of the income of work-in-progress. On completion of the project the income is transferred to a capitalisation account.

## 10. Development Debtors & Income

Short term development levy debtors are included in note 5. Income from development contributions not due to be paid within the current year is deferred and not separately disclosed in the financial statements.

## **11. Debt Redemption**

The proceeds from the early redemption of loans by borrowers, are applied to the redemption of mortgage related borrowings from the HFA and OPW.

## **12. Lease Schemes**

Rental payments under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Income & Expenditure Statement). Assets acquired under a finance lease are included in fixed assets. The amount due on outstanding balances is shown under current liabilities and long-term creditors.

## **13. Stock**

Stocks are valued on an average cost basis.

## **14. Work-in-Progress & Preliminary Expenditure**

Work-in progress and preliminary expenditure is the accumulated historical cost of various capital related projects. The income accrued in respect of these projects is shown in the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) as 'Income WIP'.

## **15. Interest in Local Authority Companies**

The interest of Dublin City Council in companies is listed in Appendix 8.

## **16. Related Parties**

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the local authority and a related party. The main related parties for a local authority include the following:

- i. Management and Personnel
- ii. Council members
- iii. Government Departments
- iv. Local Authority Companies

Local Authority council members and key personnel are bound under the relevant sections of the Local Government Act 2001 and subsequent amending legislation to:

- a. furnish an annual declaration of 'declarable interests' set out in section 175 of the Act;
- b. disclose under sections 167, 178 and 179 any beneficial interests that they or a connected person has; and
- c. follow a code of conduct issued by the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government under section 169 of the Local Government Act 2001 in 2004.

'Declarable interests' cover both financial and certain other interests such as land etc.

Local authority management and personnel salary and remuneration is determined by the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government in line with central government policy on rates of pay.

Local Authority interests in companies and joint ventures are disclosed in Appendix 8 to the Annual Financial Statements.

Local Authority transactions with government departments are governed by central government controls and procedures driven by government accounting rules.

# **FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT STATEMENT)  
FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 2016**

The Income and Expenditure Account Statement brings together all the revenue related income and expenditure. It shows the surplus/(deficit) for the year. Transfers to/from reserves are shown separately and not allocated by service division. Note 16 allocates transfers by service division in the same format as Table A of the adopted Local Authority budget.

**Expenditure by Division**

	Notes	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Net Expenditure
		2016 €	2016 €	2016 €	2015 €
Housing & Building		275,486,058	228,076,956	47,409,102	37,935,709
Roads Transportation & Safety		85,304,184	49,490,039	35,814,145	34,774,779
Water Services		56,763,864	48,045,492	8,718,372	6,971,047
Development Management		43,926,879	18,267,974	25,658,905	23,475,881
Environmental Services		184,358,194	80,240,352	104,117,842	99,189,573
Recreation & Amenity		83,896,518	13,427,765	70,468,753	67,975,103
Agriculture, Education, Health & Welfare		2,440,404	761,612	1,678,792	1,558,913
Miscellaneous Services		37,773,359	30,184,721	7,588,638	41,273,981
<b>Total Expenditure/Income</b>	16	<b>769,949,460</b>	<b>468,494,911</b>	<b>301,454,549</b>	<b>313,154,986</b>
<b>Net cost of Divisions to be funded from Rates &amp; Local Property Tax</b>					
Rates			<b>324,501,784</b>	324,501,784	336,255,813
Local Property Tax			<b>6,800,295</b>	6,800,295	6,800,296
Pension Related Deduction			<b>12,291,085</b>	12,291,085	16,249,294
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for Year before Transfers</b>				<b>42,138,615</b>	46,150,417
<b>Transfers from/(to) Reserves</b>	14			(44,637,645)	(45,904,483)
<b>Overall Surplus/(Deficit) for Year</b>	16			<b>(2,499,030)</b>	245,934
<b>General Reserve @ 1st January 2016</b>				28,600,516	28,354,582
<b>General Reserve @ 31st December 2016</b>				<b>26,101,486</b>	28,600,516



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET) AT 31st DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 €	2015 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	1		
Operational		6,562,452,714	6,656,966,363
Infrastructural		2,926,987,449	2,931,048,354
Community		101,862,693	301,988,046
Non-Operational		380,792,245	228,376,315
		<b>9,972,095,101</b>	<b>10,118,379,078</b>
<b>Work in Progress and Preliminary Expenses</b>	2	432,853,360	426,526,055
<b>Long Term Debtors</b>	3	446,071,748	501,536,671
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks	4	4,846,374	5,082,619
Trade Debtors & Prepayments	5	136,552,297	109,186,999
Bank Investments		117,779,123	51,654,507
Cash at Bank		23,756,007	87,749,812
Cash in Transit		590,935	679,761
		<b>283,524,736</b>	<b>254,353,698</b>
<b>Current Liabilities (Amounts falling due within one year)</b>			
Bank Overdraft		-	-
Creditors & Accruals	6	198,891,503	184,164,652
Finance Leases		-	-
		<b>198,891,503</b>	<b>184,164,652</b>
<b>Net Current Assets / (Liabilities)</b>		<b>84,633,233</b>	<b>70,189,046</b>
<b>Creditors (Amounts falling due after more than one year)</b>			
Loans Payable	7	527,989,902	596,969,354
Finance Leases		-	-
Refundable deposits	8	6,933,313	5,836,373
Other		21,036,302	27,290,194
		<b>555,959,517</b>	<b>630,095,921</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>10,379,693,925</b>	<b>10,486,534,929</b>
<b>Represented by</b>			
Capitalisation Account	9	9,972,095,101	10,118,379,078
Income WIP	2	378,719,262	375,604,292
Specific Revenue Reserve		37,328,385	37,328,385
General Revenue Reserve		26,101,486	28,600,516
Other Balances	10	(34,550,309)	(73,377,342)
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>10,379,693,925</b>	<b>10,486,534,929</b>

**STATEMENT OF FUNDS FLOW (FUNDS FLOW STATEMENT)  
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2016**

	Note	2016 €	2016 €
<b>REVENUE ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net Inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	17	(14,901,232)	
<b>CAPITAL ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Returns on Investment &amp; Servicing of Finance</b>			
Increase/(Decrease) in Fixed Asset Capitalisation Funding		(146,283,977)	
Increase/(Decrease) in WIP/Preliminary Funding		3,114,970	
Increase/(Decrease) in Reserves Balances	18	26,051,461	
<b>Net Inflow/(Outflow) from Returns on Investment and Servicing of Finance</b>		<u>(117,117,546)</u>	
<b>Capital Expenditure &amp; Financial Investment</b>			
(Increase)/Decrease in Fixed Assets		146,283,977	
(Increase)/Decrease in WIP/Preliminary Funding		(6,327,305)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Agent Works Recoupable		-	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Capital Balances	19	19,204,482	
<b>Net Inflow/(Outflow) from Capital Expenditure and Financial Investment</b>		<u>159,161,154</u>	
<b>Financing</b>			
Increase/(Decrease) in Loan Financing	20	(19,768,421)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Reserve Financing	21	(6,428,910)	
<b>Net Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities</b>		<u>(26,197,331)</u>	
<b>Third Party Holdings</b>			
Increase/(Decrease) in Refundable Deposits		1,096,940	
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	22	2,041,985	<u><u>2,041,985</u></u>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 1. Fixed Assets

	Land	Parks	Housing	Buildings	Plant & Machinery (Long & Short Life)	Computers, Furniture & Equipment	Heritage	Roads & Infrastructure	Water & Sewerage Network	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Costs</b>										
Accumulated Costs @ 1/1/2016	154,027,306	37,048,858	5,867,762,779	858,548,698	31,832,165	18,481,616	275,983,098	2,478,500,829	816,030,285	10,538,215,634
<b>Additions</b>										
- Purchased	-	550,000	43,017,963	1,980,436	917,232	273,537	117,635	19,247	-	46,876,050
- Transfers WIP	-	-	10,694,791	25,818,644	-	-	-	-	-	36,513,435
Disposals\Statutory Transfers	(5,250,000)	-	(39,865,000)	(165,000)	(614,031)	(2,043,428)	-	-	-	(47,937,459)
Revaluations	-	-	(139,816)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139,816)
Historical Cost Adjustments	7,909,579	7,080,008	(2,417,000)	16,545,853	(427,393)	1,031,962	(206,500,254)	-	-	(176,777,245)
<b>Accumulated Costs @ 31/12/2016</b>	<b>156,686,885</b>	<b>44,678,866</b>	<b>5,879,053,717</b>	<b>902,728,631</b>	<b>31,707,973</b>	<b>17,743,687</b>	<b>69,600,479</b>	<b>2,478,520,076</b>	<b>816,030,285</b>	<b>10,396,750,599</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>										
Depreciation @ 1/1/2016	-	11,043,910	-	-	27,246,099	18,063,787	-	-	363,482,760	419,836,556
Provision for Year	-	1,372,742	-	-	1,615,754	840,114	-	-	4,080,152	7,908,762
Disposals\Statutory Transfers	-	-	-	-	(1,065,311)	(2,024,509)	-	-	-	(3,089,820)
<b>Accumulated Depreciation @ 31/12/2016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,416,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,796,542</b>	<b>16,879,392</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>367,562,912</b>	<b>424,655,498</b>
<b>Net Book Value @ 31/12/2016</b>	<b>156,686,885</b>	<b>32,262,214</b>	<b>5,879,053,717</b>	<b>902,728,631</b>	<b>3,911,431</b>	<b>864,295</b>	<b>69,600,479</b>	<b>2,478,520,076</b>	<b>448,467,373</b>	<b>9,972,095,101</b>
Net Book Value @ 31/12/2015	154,027,306	26,004,948	5,867,762,779	858,548,698	4,586,066	417,829	275,983,098	2,478,500,829	452,547,525	10,118,379,078
<b>Net Book Value by Category</b>										
Operational	-	-	5,879,053,717	678,623,271	3,911,431	864,295	-	-	-	6,562,452,714
Infrastructural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,478,520,076	448,467,373	2,926,987,449
Community	-	32,262,214	-	-	-	-	69,600,479	-	-	101,862,693
Non-Operational	156,686,885	-	-	224,105,360	-	-	-	-	-	380,792,245
<b>Net Book Value @ 31/12/2016</b>	<b>156,686,885</b>	<b>32,262,214</b>	<b>5,879,053,717</b>	<b>902,728,631</b>	<b>3,911,431</b>	<b>864,295</b>	<b>69,600,479</b>	<b>2,478,520,076</b>	<b>448,467,373</b>	<b>9,972,095,101</b>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 2. Work in Progress and Preliminary Expenses

A summary of work in progress and preliminary expenditure by asset category is as follows:

	Funded 2016 €	Unfunded 2016 €	Total 2016 €	Total 2015 €
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Work in Progress	109,886,113	203,728,261	313,614,374	339,708,174
Preliminary Expenses	54,843,854	64,395,132	119,238,986	86,817,881
	<b>164,729,967</b>	<b>268,123,393</b>	<b>432,853,360</b>	426,526,055
<b>Income</b>				
Work in Progress	106,276,578	174,688,733	280,965,311	302,448,552
Preliminary Expenses	50,207,974	47,545,977	97,753,951	73,155,740
	<b>156,484,552</b>	<b>222,234,710</b>	<b>378,719,262</b>	375,604,292
<b>Net Expended</b>				
Work in Progress	3,609,535	29,039,528	32,649,063	37,259,622
Preliminary Expenses	4,635,880	16,849,155	21,485,035	13,662,141
<b>Net Over/(Under) Expenditure</b>	<b>8,245,415</b>	<b>45,888,683</b>	<b>54,134,098</b>	50,921,763

### 3. Long Term Debtors

A breakdown of the long-term debtors is as follows:

	Balance @ 1/1/2016 €	Loans Issued €	Principal Repaid €	Early Redemptions €	Other Adjustments €	Balance @ 31/12/2016 €	Balance @ 31/12/2015 €
Long Term Mortgage Advances*	205,209,253	6,299,866	7,343,699	20,495,533	-	183,669,887	205,209,253
Tenant Purchases Advances	4,973,880	-	1,275,269	-	-	3,698,611	4,973,880
Shared Ownership Rented Equity	86,391,764	-	2,829,832	15,406,063	-	68,155,869	86,391,764
	<b>296,574,897</b>	<b>6,299,866</b>	<b>11,448,800</b>	<b>35,901,596</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>255,524,367</b>	296,574,897
Voluntary Housing & Water Loans recoupable						240,211,083	251,371,581
Capital Advance Leasing Facility						21,036,298	6,844,005
Development Levy Debtors **						-	20,446,188
Inter Local Authority Loans						-	-
Long-term Investments						-	-
Cash						-	-
Interest in associated companies						-	-
Other						(29,700,000)	(29,700,000)
						<b>487,071,748</b>	<b>545,536,671</b>
Less: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 5)						(41,000,000)	(44,000,000)
Total Amounts falling due after more than one year						<b>446,071,748</b>	<b>501,536,671</b>

\* Includes HFA Agency Loans

\*\* Short term development levy debtors are included in note 5. Income from development contributions not due to be paid within the current year is deferred and not separately disclosed in the financial statements

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 4. Stocks

A summary of stock is as follows:

	2016 €	2015 €
Central Stores	-	-
Other Depots	4,846,374	5,082,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,846,374</b>	<b>5,082,619</b>

### 5. Trade Debtors & Prepayments

A breakdown of debtors and prepayments is as follows:

	2016 €	2015 €
Government Debtors	55,890,808	39,120,948
Commercial Debtors	63,329,196	68,884,927
Non-Commercial Debtors	38,188,721	38,453,748
Development Levy Debtors	23,823,089	20,093,027
Other Services	7,557,136	5,775,048
Other Local Authorities	5,618,236	4,161,492
Agent Works Recoupable	-	-
Revenue Commissioners	-	-
Other	-	-
Add: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 3)	41,000,000	44,000,000
<b>Total Gross Debtors</b>	<b>235,407,186</b>	<b>220,489,190</b>
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(105,177,979)	(111,527,271)
<b>Total Trade Debtors</b>	<b>130,229,207</b>	<b>108,961,919</b>
Prepayments	6,323,090	225,080
	<b>136,552,297</b>	<b>109,186,999</b>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 6. Creditors and Accruals

A breakdown of creditors and accruals is as follows:

	2016 €	2015 €
Trade creditors	39,626,185	32,286,290
Grants	-	-
Revenue Commissioners	14,424,206	11,854,369
Other Local Authorities	312,447	1,547,283
Other Creditors	9,111,565	7,460,482
	<b>63,474,403</b>	<b>53,148,424</b>
Accruals	66,409,178	58,139,557
Deferred Income	41,007,922	48,876,671
Add: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 7)	28,000,000	24,000,000
	<b>198,891,503</b>	<b>184,164,652</b>

### 7. Loans Payable

#### (a) Movement in Loans Payable

	HFA €	OPW €	Other €	Balance @ 31/12/2016 €	Balance @ 31/12/2015 €
<b>Balance @ 1/1/2016</b>	601,865,722	-	19,103,632	620,969,354	732,776,236
Borrowings	9,955,409	-	-	9,955,409	22,491,663
Repayment of Principal	(24,738,301)	-	(2,800,090)	(27,538,391)	(30,532,384)
Early Redemptions	(47,396,470)	-	-	(47,396,470)	(103,766,161)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance @ 31/12/2016</b>	<b>539,686,360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,303,542</b>	<b>555,989,902</b>	<b>620,969,354</b>
Less: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 6)				(28,000,000)	(24,000,000)
<b>Total Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>				<b>527,989,902</b>	<b>596,969,354</b>

#### (b) Application of Loans

An analysis of loans payable is as follows:

	HFA €	OPW €	Other €	Balance @ 31/12/2016 €	Balance @ 31/12/2015 €
<b>Mortgage loans*</b>	164,804,349	-	-	164,804,349	187,451,947
<b>Non-Mortgage loans</b>					
Asset/Grants	6,236,033	-	2,250,455	8,486,488	9,897,686
Revenue Funding	-	-	-	-	-
Bridging Finance	73,872,753	-	-	73,872,753	80,231,495
Recoupable	-	-	-	-	-
Shared Ownership – Rented Equity	68,615,229	-	-	68,615,229	92,016,645
Inter-Local Authority	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Housing & Water Loans recoupable	226,157,997	-	14,053,086	240,211,083	251,371,581
	<b>539,686,361</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,303,541</b>	<b>555,989,902</b>	<b>620,969,354</b>
Less: Amounts falling due within one year (Note 6)				(28,000,000)	(24,000,000)
<b>Total Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>				<b>527,989,902</b>	<b>596,969,354</b>

\* Includes HFA Agency Loans

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 8. Refundable Deposits

The movement in refundable deposits is as follows:

	2016 €	2015 €
Opening Balance at 1 January	5,836,373	4,721,843
Deposits received	1,201,760	1,596,530
Deposits repaid	(104,820)	(482,000)
<b>Closing Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>6,933,313</b>	<b>5,836,373</b>

**Note: Short Term Refundable Deposits are included as part of Cash Investments on the Balance sheet**

### 9. Capitalisation Account

The capitalisation account shows the funding of the assets as follows:

	Balance @ 1/1/2016 €	Purchased €	Transfers WIP €	Disposals\Statutory Transfers €	Revaluations €	Historical Cost Adj €	Balance @ 31/12/2016 €	Balance @ 31/12/2015 €
Grants	2,166,651,124	43,978,401	10,694,791	(39,865,000)	-	-	2,181,459,316	2,166,651,124
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue funded	21,544,453	1,190,768	-	(2,657,459)	-	686,337	20,764,099	21,544,453
Leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Levies	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	550,000	-
Tenant Purchase Annuities Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historical	7,989,525,432	-	-	-	(139,816)	(208,662,542)	7,780,723,074	7,989,525,432
Other	360,494,625	1,156,881	25,818,644	(5,415,000)	-	31,198,960	413,254,110	360,494,625
<b>Total Gross Funding</b>	<b>10,538,215,634</b>	<b>46,876,050</b>	<b>36,513,435</b>	<b>(47,937,459)</b>	<b>(139,816)</b>	<b>(176,777,245)</b>	<b>10,396,750,599</b>	10,538,215,634
<b>Less: Amortised</b>							(424,655,498)	(419,836,556)
<b>Total</b>							<b>9,972,095,101</b>	<b>10,118,379,078</b>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 10. Other Balances

A breakdown of other balances is as follows:

		Balance @ 1/1/2016 €	Capital re-classification * €	Expenditure €	Income €	Net Transfers €	Balance @ 31/12/2016 €	Balance @ 31/12/2015 €
<b>Development Levies balances</b>	(a)	45,846,755	-	(5,086,186)	25,819,942	1,609,747	68,190,258	45,846,755
<b>Capital account balances including asset formation and enhancement</b>	(b)	(111,437,487)	11,729,170	(168,654,707)	157,964,435	19,157,008	(91,241,581)	(111,437,487)
<b>Voluntary &amp; Affordable Housing Balances</b>	(c)							
- Voluntary Housing		(1,450,801)	-	(20,117,885)	20,062,355	(1)	(1,506,332)	(1,450,801)
- Affordable Housing		(12,808,159)	-	(1,180,426)	1,142,912	(898,379)	(13,744,052)	(12,808,159)
<b>Reserves created for specific purposes</b>	(d)	53,296,663	737,232	(3,712,371)	8,692,717	(2,009,620)	57,004,621	53,296,663
<b>A. Net Capital Balances</b>		<b>(26,553,029)</b>	<b>12,466,402</b>	<b>(198,751,575)</b>	<b>213,682,361</b>	<b>17,858,755</b>	<b>18,702,914</b>	<b>(26,553,029)</b>
<b>Balance Sheet accounts relating the loan principal outstanding (including Unrealised TP Annuities)</b>	(e)						(53,253,223)	(46,824,313)
Interest in Associated Companies	(f)						-	-
<b>B. Non Capital Balances</b>							<b>(53,253,223)</b>	<b>(46,824,313)</b>
<b>Total Other Balances</b>							<b>(34,550,309)</b>	<b>(73,377,342)</b>

**\*) Denotes Debit Balances**

- (a) This represents the cumulative balance of development levies i.e. income less expenditure and transfers to date.
- (b) This represents the cumulative position on funded and unfunded capital jobs consisting of project (completed assets) and non-project (enhancement of assets) balances. Debit balances will require sources of funding to clear.
- (c) This represents the cumulative position on voluntary and affordable housing projects.
- (d) Relates to reserves and advance funding for future Local Authority assets, insurance liabilities, other purposes and includes realised tenant purchase annuities.
- (e) Loan related balances including outstanding principal on leases and non-mortgage loans remaining to be funded, historical mortgage funding gap, unrealised principal on tenant purchase annuities to be repaid in the future and shared ownership rented equity.
- (f) Represents the local authority's interest in associated companies.



## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 11. Capital Account Analysis

The capital account has been de-aggregated and is comprised of the following accounts in the balance sheet:

	2016 €	2015 €
Net WIP & Preliminary Expenses (Note 2)	(54,134,098)	(50,921,763)
Net Capital Balances (Note 10)	18,702,914	(26,553,029)
Agent Works Recoupable (Note 5)	-	-
<b>Capital Balance Surplus/(Deficit) @ 31 December</b>	<b>(35,431,184)</b>	<b>(77,474,792)</b>

A summary of the changes in the Capital account (see Appendix 6) is as follows:

	2016 €	2015 €
<b>Opening Balance @ 1 January</b>	<b>(77,474,792)</b>	<b>(25,565,818)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>229,717,755</b>	<b>249,265,879</b>
<b>Income</b>		
- Grants	157,631,103	120,800,198
- Loans	-	2,377,568
- Other	84,028,372	51,041,783
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>241,659,475</b>	<b>174,219,549</b>
Net Revenue Transfers	30,101,884	23,137,356
<b>Closing Balance @ 31 December</b>	<b>(35,431,188)</b>	<b>(77,474,792)</b>

### 12. Mortgage Loan Funding Surplus/(Deficit)

The mortgage loan funding position on the balance sheet is as follows:

	2016 Loan Annuity €	2016 Rented Equity €	2016 Total €	2015 Total €
Mortgage Loans/Equity Receivable (LT Mortgage Shared Own Note 3)	183,669,887	68,155,869	251,825,756	291,601,017
Mortgage Loans/Equity Payable (Mort Loans Shared Own Note 7)	(164,804,349)	(68,615,229)	(233,419,578)	(279,468,592)
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) in Funding @ 31st December</b>	<b>18,865,538</b>	<b>(459,360)</b>	<b>18,406,178</b>	<b>12,132,425</b>

**NOTE: Cash on Hand relating to Redemptions and Relending**

€  
1,530,510

### 13. Summary of Plant & Materials Account

A summary of the operations of the Plant & Machinery account is as follows:

	2016 Plant & Machinery €	2016 Materials €	2016 Total €	2015 Total €
Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Charged to Jobs	-	-	-	-
Transfers from/(to) Reserves	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 14. Transfers from/(to) Reserves

A summary of transfers to/from Reserves is as follows:

	2016 Transfers from Reserves €	2016 Transfers to Reserves €	2016 Net €	2015 €
Loan Repayment Reserve	-	12,495,770	12,495,770	16,267,112
Lease Repayment Reserve	-	-	-	-
Historical Mortgage Funding / Specific Reserve Write off	-	-	-	-
Development Levies	-	-	-	-
Other	(2,891,046)	35,032,921	32,141,875	29,637,371
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for Year</b>	<b>(2,891,046)</b>	<b>47,528,691</b>	<b>44,637,645</b>	<b>45,904,483</b>

### 15. Analysis of Revenue Income

A summary of the major sources of revenue income is as follows:

	Appendix No	2016		2015	
		€	%	€	%
Grants & Subsidies	3	172,976,081	21%	121,703,848	16%
Contributions from other local authorities		63,621,206	8%	60,713,658	8%
Goods & Services	4	231,897,624	29%	227,346,372	30%
		<b>468,494,911</b>	<b>58%</b>	409,763,878	53%
Local Property Tax		6,800,295	1%	6,800,296	1%
Pension Related Deduction		12,291,085	2%	16,249,294	2%
Rates		324,501,784	40%	336,255,813	44%
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>812,088,075</b>	<b>100%</b>	769,069,281	100%

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

### 16. Over/Under Expenditure

The following table shows the difference between the adopted estimates and the actual outturn in respect of both expenditure and income:

	EXPENDITURE				
	Excluding Transfers	Transfers	Including Transfers	Budget	(Over)/Under Budget
	2016 €	2016 €	2016 €	2016 €	2016 €
Housing & Building	275,486,058	16,293,798	291,779,856	276,332,280	(15,447,576)
Roads Transportation & Safety	85,304,184	5,618,852	90,923,036	86,094,209	(4,828,827)
Water Services	56,763,864	1,636,671	58,400,535	63,284,079	4,883,544
Development Management	43,926,879	455,938	44,382,817	43,512,035	(870,782)
Environmental Services	184,358,194	2,012,418	186,370,612	179,955,341	(6,415,271)
Recreation & Amenity	83,896,518	1,527,312	85,423,830	82,844,914	(2,578,916)
Agriculture, Education, Health & Welfare	2,440,404	-	2,440,404	2,826,618	386,214
Miscellaneous Services	37,773,359	19,983,703	57,757,062	68,707,792	10,950,730
<b>Total Divisions</b>	<b>769,949,460</b>	<b>47,528,692</b>	<b>817,478,152</b>	<b>803,557,268</b>	<b>(13,920,884)</b>
Local Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Pension Related Deduction	-	-	-	-	-
Rates	-	-	-	-	-
Dr/Cr Balance	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Deficit)/Surplus for Year</b>	<b>769,949,460</b>	<b>47,528,692</b>	<b>817,478,152</b>	<b>803,557,268</b>	<b>(13,920,884)</b>

	INCOME					NET
	Excluding Transfers	Transfers	Including Transfers	Budget	Over/(Under) Budget	(Over)/Under Budget
	2016 €	2016 €	2016 €	2016 €	2016 €	2016 €
	228,076,956	41,696	228,118,652	215,365,388	12,753,264	(2,694,312)
	49,490,040	1,151,954	50,641,994	43,320,508	7,321,486	2,492,659
		-	48,045,492	50,132,654	(2,087,162)	2,796,382
	18,267,974	127,000	18,394,974	16,269,649	2,125,325	1,254,543
	80,240,352	1,250,000	81,490,352	77,433,559	4,056,793	(2,358,478)
	13,427,766	190,183	13,617,949	12,644,344	973,605	(1,605,311)
	761,612	-	761,612	1,133,912	(372,300)	13,914
	30,184,721	130,212	30,314,933	20,596,272	9,718,661	20,669,391
	<b>468,494,913</b>	<b>2,891,045</b>	<b>471,385,958</b>	<b>436,896,286</b>	<b>34,489,672</b>	<b>20,568,788</b>
	6,800,295	-	6,800,295	6,800,295	-	-
	12,291,085	-	12,291,085	12,400,000	(108,915)	(108,915)
	324,501,784	-	324,501,784	320,305,036	4,196,748	4,196,748
	-	-	-	-	-	(27,155,651)
	<b>812,088,077</b>	<b>2,891,045</b>	<b>814,979,122</b>	<b>776,401,617</b>	<b>38,577,505</b>	<b>(2,499,030)</b>

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

**2016**

**€**

### **17. Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities**

Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	(2,499,030)
(Increase)/Decrease in Stocks	236,245
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Debtors	(27,365,298)
Non operating activity in Trade Debtors (Agent Works)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors Less than One Year	14,726,851
	(14,901,232)

### **18. Increase/(Decrease) in Reserve Balances**

Increase/(Decrease) in Development Levies balances	22,343,503
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Reserve Balances	3,707,958
	26,051,461

### **19. (Increase)/Decrease in Other Capital Balances**

(Increase)/Decrease in Capital account balances including asset formation and enhancement	20,195,906
(Increase)/Decrease in Voluntary Housing Balances	(55,531)
(Increase)/Decrease in Affordable Housing Balances	(935,893)
	19,204,482

### **20. Increase/(Decrease) in Loan Financing**

(Increase)/Decrease in Long Term Debtors	55,464,923
Increase/(Decrease) in Mortgage Loans	(22,647,598)
Increase/(Decrease) in Asset/Grant Loans	(1,411,198)
Increase/(Decrease) in Revenue Funding Loans	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Bridging Finance Loans	(6,358,742)
Increase/(Decrease) in Recoupable Loans	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Shared Ownership Rented Equity Loans	(23,401,416)
Increase/(Decrease) in Inter-Local Authority Loans	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Voluntary Housing Loans	(11,160,498)
Increase/(Decrease) in Finance Leasing	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Portion Transferred to Current Liabilities	(4,000,000)
Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Creditors - Deferred Income	(6,253,892)
	(19,768,421)

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

2016

€

### 21. (Increase)/Decrease in Reserve Financing

(Increase)/Decrease in Specific Revenue Reserve	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Balance Sheet accounts relating the loan principal outstanding (including Unrealised TP Annuities)	(6,428,910)
(Increase)/Decrease in Reserves in Associated Companies	-
	<u>(6,428,910)</u>

### 22. Analysis of Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents

Increase/(Decrease) in Bank Investments	66,124,616
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash at Bank/Overdraft	(63,993,805)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash in Transit	(88,826)
	<u>2,041,985</u>

# **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX 1**  
**ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE**  
**FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2016**

	2016 €	2015 €
<b>Payroll Expenses</b>		
Salary & Wages	260,106,069	262,471,858
Pensions (incl Gratuities)	90,065,419	87,319,221
Other costs	11,504,435	11,504,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,675,923</b>	<b>361,295,234</b>
<b>Operational Expenses</b>		
Purchase of Equipment	968,200	923,207
Repairs & Maintenance	16,795,907	15,569,439
Contract Payments	50,497,681	38,802,799
Agency services	3,294,849	3,131,970
Machinery Yard Charges incl Plant Hire	9,783,784	9,983,381
Purchase of Materials & Issues from Stores	19,343,884	17,942,232
Payment of Grants	17,406,608	10,172,361
Members Costs	489,136	495,008
Travelling & Subsistence Allowances	11,014,175	11,164,911
Consultancy & Professional Fees Payments	9,806,996	8,558,927
Energy / Utilities Costs	14,068,221	15,074,941
Other	26,277,647	27,408,354
<b>Total</b>	<b>179,747,088</b>	<b>159,227,530</b>
<b>Administration Expenses</b>		
Communication Expenses	4,999,340	5,249,439
Training	2,264,730	2,006,090
Printing & Stationery	2,849,771	2,194,937
Contributions to other Bodies	113,006,624	74,584,122
Other	12,287,485	12,535,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,407,950</b>	<b>96,570,161</b>
<b>Establishment Expenses</b>		
Rent & Rates	22,457,134	20,472,298
Other	12,631,742	10,988,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,088,876</b>	<b>31,460,341</b>
<b>Financial Expenses</b>	43,400,698	61,730,946
<b>Miscellaneous Expenses</b>	14,628,925	12,634,652
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>769,949,460</b>	<b>722,918,864</b>

**APPENDIX 2  
SERVICE DIVISION A  
HOUSING and BUILDING**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME			
DIVISION	TOTAL	State Grants & Subsidies	Provision of Goods and Services	Contributions from other local authorities	TOTAL	
	€	€	€	€	€	
A01	Maintenance/Improvement of LA Housing	64,264,754	746,759	555,038	-	1,301,797
A02	Housing Assessment, Allocation and Transfer	6,129,440	59,964	540,102	-	600,066
A03	Housing Rent and Tenant Purchase Administration	9,223,236	-	75,803,365	-	75,803,365
A04	Housing Community Development Support	22,198,999	667,962	597,645	-	1,265,607
A05	Administration of Homeless Service	101,476,300	73,866,239	688,120	6,440,686	80,995,045
A06	Support to Housing Capital & Affordable Prog.	25,503,046	13,703,058	46,997	-	13,750,055
A07	RAS Programme	33,486,467	28,692,373	3,832,962	-	32,525,335
A08	Housing Loans	14,006,416	465,284	8,254,592	-	8,719,876
A09	Housing Grants	9,250,615	4,638,961	-	-	4,638,961
A11	Agency & Recoupable Services	55,866	-	2,333,828	-	2,333,828
A12	HAP Programme	6,184,717	6,184,717	-	-	6,184,717
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>291,779,856</b>	<b>129,025,317</b>	<b>92,652,649</b>	<b>6,440,686</b>	<b>228,118,652</b>
	Less Transfers to/from Reserves	16,293,798		41,696		41,696
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>275,486,058</b>		<b>92,610,953</b>		<b>228,076,956</b>



**APPENDIX 2**  
**SERVICE DIVISION B**  
**ROAD TRANSPORTATION and SAFETY**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME			
DIVISION		TOTAL	State Grants & Subsidies	Provision of Goods and Services	Contributions from other local authorities	TOTAL
		€	€	€	€	€
B01	NP Road - Maintenance and Improvement	-	-	-	-	-
B02	NS Road - Maintenance and Improvement	-	-	-	-	-
B03	Regional Road - Maintenance and Improvement	8,260,323	-	60,000	-	60,000
B04	Local Road - Maintenance and Improvement	27,093,296	5,780,644	1,382,880	-	7,163,524
B05	Public Lighting	9,696,542	-	48,157	-	48,157
B06	Traffic Management Improvement	24,575,755	282,456	7,689,845	269,573	8,241,874
B07	Road Safety Engineering Improvement	-	-	-	-	-
B08	Road Safety Promotion/Education	3,357,724	-	-	-	-
B09	Maintenance & Management of Car Parking	11,830,774	-	32,348,933	-	32,348,933
B10	Support to Roads Capital Prog.	3,421,310	34,733	48,899	-	83,632
B11	Agency & Recoupable Services	2,687,312	-	2,695,873	-	2,695,873
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>90,923,036</b>	<b>6,097,833</b>	<b>44,274,587</b>	<b>269,573</b>	<b>50,641,993</b>
Less Transfers to/from Reserves		5,618,852		1,151,954		1,151,954
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>85,304,184</b>		<b>43,122,633</b>		<b>49,490,039</b>

**APPENDIX 2  
SERVICE DIVISION C  
WATER SERVICES**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME			
DIVISION	TOTAL €	State Grants & Subsidies €	Provision of Goods and Services €	Contributions from other local authorities €	TOTAL €	
C01	Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply	30,913,980	1,743,511	28,949,615	-	<b>30,693,126</b>
C02	Operation and Maintenance of Waste Water Treatment	13,044,582	-	13,196,770	-	<b>13,196,770</b>
C03	Collection of Water and Waste Water Charges	758,864	-	729,641	-	<b>729,641</b>
C04	Operation and Maintenance of Public Conveniences	171,818	-	3,340	-	<b>3,340</b>
C05	Admin of Group and Private Installations	-	-	-	-	-
C06	Support to Water Capital Programme	-	-	-	-	-
C07	Agency & Recoupable Services	3,364,028	-	2,870,737	405,040	<b>3,275,777</b>
C08	Local Authority Water and Sanitary Services	10,147,263	-	997,094	(850,256)	<b>146,838</b>
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>58,400,535</b>	<b>1,743,511</b>	<b>46,747,197</b>	<b>(445,216)</b>	<b>48,045,492</b>
Less Transfers to/from Reserves		1,636,671		-		-
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>56,763,864</b>		<b>46,747,197</b>		<b>48,045,492</b>

**APPENDIX 2  
SERVICE DIVISION D  
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME			
DIVISION	TOTAL €	State Grants & Subsidies €	Provision of Goods and Services €	Contributions from other local authorities €	TOTAL €	
D01	Forward Planning	5,096,073	-	126,790	-	126,790
D02	Development Management	6,538,264	-	2,911,700	-	2,911,700
D03	Enforcement	2,524,259	-	84,755	-	84,755
D04	Op & Mtce of Industrial Sites & Commercial Facilities	9,629,624	-	3,914,299	627,868	4,542,167
D05	Tourism Development and Promotion	2,557,916	-	-	-	-
D06	Community and Enterprise Function	7,452,656	5,344,610	131,247	-	5,475,857
D07	Unfinished Housing Estates	-	-	-	-	-
D08	Building Control	1,335,551	-	917,632	-	917,632
D09	Economic Development and Promotion	6,787,836	2,099,501	795,767	150,000	3,045,268
D10	Property Management	273,173	-	380,406	-	380,406
D11	Heritage and Conservation Services	2,186,854	375,000	64,293	-	439,293
D12	Agency & Recoupable Services	611	-	471,106	-	471,106
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>44,382,817</b>	<b>7,819,111</b>	<b>9,797,995</b>	<b>777,868</b>	<b>18,394,974</b>
Less Transfers to/from Reserves		455,938		127,000		127,000
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>43,926,879</b>		<b>9,670,995</b>		<b>18,267,974</b>

**APPENDIX 2  
SERVICE DIVISION E  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME		
DIVISION	TOTAL €	State Grants & Subsidies €	Provision of Goods and Services €	Contributions from other local authorities €	TOTAL €
E01	Operation, Maintenance and Aftercare of Landfill	5,308,055	-	-	-
E02	Op & Mtce of Recovery & Recycling Facilities	3,685,942	146,133	1,076,601	41,216
E03	Op & Mtce of Waste to Energy Facilities	-	-	-	-
E04	Provision of Waste to Collection Services	1,611,665	-	14,367	14,367
E05	Litter Management	3,947,041	85,250	156,045	-
E06	Street Cleaning	38,210,192	-	467,860	-
E07	Waste Regulations, Monitoring and Enforcement	4,330,791	982,000	2,861,092	83,278
E08	Waste Management Planning	651,060	383,453	23,201	281,205
E09	Maintenance and Upkeep of Burial Grounds	19,864	-	13,469	-
E10	Safety of Structures and Places	8,232,565	71,782	2,349,719	327,155
E11	Operation of Fire Service	116,068,802	2,099,871	14,218,909	54,594,477
E12	Fire Prevention	2,287,718	4,059	(4,104)	-
E13	Water Quality, Air and Noise Pollution	805,871	-	5,840	13,200
E14	Agency & Recoupable Services	1,211,046	-	1,194,274	-
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>186,370,612</b>	<b>3,772,548</b>	<b>22,377,273</b>	<b>55,340,531</b>
Less Transfers to/from Reserves		2,012,418		1,250,000	1,250,000
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>184,358,194</b>		<b>21,127,273</b>	<b>80,240,352</b>

**APPENDIX 2  
SERVICE DIVISION F  
RECREATION and AMENITY**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME			
DIVISION	TOTAL €	State Grants & Subsidies €	Provision of Goods and Services €	Contributions from other local authorities €	TOTAL €	
F01	Operation and Maintenance of Leisure Facilities	10,563,727	-	2,459,142	-	2,459,142
F02	Operation of Library and Archival Service	23,840,704	689,124	393,460	21,475	1,104,059
F03	Op, Mtce & Imp of Outdoor Leisure Areas	23,043,205	(18,374)	1,484,776	60,000	1,526,402
F04	Community Sport and Recreational Development	16,157,590	3,762,803	1,472,287	-	5,235,090
F05	Operation of Arts Programme	11,818,604	254,578	1,546,842	-	1,801,420
F06	Agency & Recoupable Services	-	-	1,491,835	-	1,491,835
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>85,423,830</b>	<b>4,688,131</b>	<b>8,848,342</b>	<b>81,475</b>	<b>13,617,948</b>
Less Transfers to/from Reserves		1,527,312		190,183		190,183
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>83,896,518</b>		<b>8,658,159</b>		<b>13,427,765</b>

**APPENDIX 2**  
**SERVICE DIVISION G**  
**AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, HEALTH and WELFARE**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME		
DIVISION	TOTAL	State Grants & Subsidies	Provision of Goods and Services	Contributions from other local authorities	TOTAL
		€	€	€	€
G01	Land Drainage Costs	-	-	-	-
G02	Operation and Maintenance of Piers and Harbours	-	-	-	-
G03	Coastal Protection	-	-	-	-
G04	Veterinary Service	651,368	74,500	167,909	242,409
G05	Educational Support Services	1,789,036	519,203	-	519,203
G06	Agency & Recoupable Services	-	-	-	-
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>2,440,404</b>	<b>593,703</b>	<b>167,909</b>	<b>761,612</b>
Less Transfers to/from Reserves		-		-	-
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>2,440,404</b>		<b>167,909</b>	<b>761,612</b>

**APPENDIX 2  
SERVICE DIVISION H  
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES**

		EXPENDITURE	INCOME			
DIVISION		TOTAL €	State Grants & Subsidies €	Provision of Goods and Services €	Contributions from other local authorities €	TOTAL €
H01	Profit/Loss Machinery Account	-	-	-	-	-
H02	Profit/Loss Stores Account	-	-	-	-	-
H03	Adminstration of Rates	37,332,265	13,483,305	690,095	-	<b>14,173,400</b>
H04	Franchise Costs	1,056,451	-	1,179	-	<b>1,179</b>
H05	Operation of Morgue and Coroner Expenses	3,298,224	-	-	1,100,000	<b>1,100,000</b>
H06	Weighbridges	-	-	-	-	-
H07	Operation of Markets and Casual Trading	1,682,001	-	729,834	-	<b>729,834</b>
H08	Malicious Damage	1,720	-	-	-	-
H09	Local Representation/Civic Leadership	4,657,516	-	-	-	-
H10	Motor Taxation	6,899,064	-	5,485	-	<b>5,485</b>
H11	Agency & Recoupable Services	2,829,821	5,752,622	8,496,125	56,289	<b>14,305,036</b>
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL INCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>57,757,062</b>	<b>19,235,927</b>	<b>9,922,718</b>	<b>1,156,289</b>	<b>30,314,934</b>
Less Transfers to/from Reserves		19,983,703		130,213		<b>130,213</b>
<b>SERVICE DIVISION TOTAL EXCLUDING TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>		<b>37,773,359</b>		<b>9,792,505</b>		<b>30,184,721</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL DIVISIONS</b>		<b>769,949,460</b>	<b>172,976,081</b>	<b>231,897,624</b>	<b>63,621,206</b>	<b>468,494,911</b>

## APPENDIX 3

### ANALYSIS OF INCOME FROM GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

	2016 €	2015 €
<b>Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government</b>		
Road Grants *	5,780,644	-
Housing Grants & Subsidies *	127,301,943	80,715,455
Library Services	313,500	313,500
Local Improvement Schemes	-	-
Urban and Village Renewal Schemes	1,700,000	2,264,520
Water Services Group Schemes	1,743,511	5,329,598
Environmental Protection/Conservation Grants	1,994,876	1,505,796
Miscellaneous	24,304,854	3,525,906
LPT Self Funding *	-	20,988,154
	163,139,328	114,642,929
<b>Other Departments and Bodies</b>		
Road Grants	317,189	7,078
Local Enterprise Office	1,389,317	1,300,445
Higher Education Grants	(126,095)	536,835
Community Employment Schemes	-	-
Civil Defence	71,782	-
Miscellaneous	8,184,560	5,216,561
	9,836,753	7,060,919
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,976,081</b>	<b>121,703,848</b>



## APPENDIX 4

### ANALYSIS OF INCOME FROM GOODS AND SERVICES

	2016	2015
	€	€
Rents from Houses	80,303,864	77,545,526
Housing Loans Interest & Charges	8,208,687	9,667,560
Domestic Water	-	-
Commercial Water	-	-
Irish Water	44,699,876	45,955,185
Domestic Refuse	81,309	78,853
Commercial Refuse	4,027,697	3,241,210
Domestic Sewerage	-	-
Commercial Sewerage	-	-
Planning Fees	3,966,020	3,139,222
Parking Fines/Charges	37,055,355	30,910,404
Recreation & Amenity Activities	6,831,927	7,351,334
Library Fees/Fines	96,035	135,715
Agency Services	8,416,833	9,182,000
Pension Contributions	11,075,221	12,269,785
Property Rental & Leasing of Land	5,953,815	6,665,857
Landfill Charges	-	-
Fire Charges	2,536,520	2,590,095
NPPR	5,556,340	5,949,519
Miscellaneous	13,088,125	12,664,107
	<b>231,897,624</b>	<b>227,346,372</b>

## APPENDIX 5

### SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

	2016	2015
	€	€
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Payment to Contractors	84,002,515	64,560,500
Purchase of Land	2,766,400	5,067,037
Purchase of Other Assets/Equipment	71,729,447	51,334,014
Professional & Consultancy Fees	9,798,679	8,805,554
Other	61,420,713	119,498,774
<b>Total Expenditure (Net of Internal Transfers)</b>	<b>229,717,754</b>	<b>249,265,879</b>
Transfers to Revenue	2,891,045	2,124,880
<b>Total Expenditure (Incl Transfers) *</b>	<b>232,608,799</b>	<b>251,390,759</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Grants and LPT</b>	157,631,103	120,800,198
<b>Non - Mortgage Loans</b>	-	2,377,568
<b>Other Income</b>		
(a) Development Contributions	25,747,442	19,872,780
(b) Property Disposals		
- Land	3,679,915	6,532,959
- LA Housing	-	-
- Other property	-	-
(c) Purchase Tenant Annuities	1,109,739	1,275,519
(d) Car Parking	5,868,418	6,360,510
(e) Other	47,622,856	17,000,015
<b>Total Income (Net of Internal Transfers)</b>	<b>241,659,473</b>	<b>174,219,549</b>
Transfers from Revenue	32,992,930	25,262,236
<b>Total Income (Incl Transfers) *</b>	<b>274,652,403</b>	<b>199,481,785</b>
<b>Surplus\Deficit for year</b>	<b>42,043,604</b>	<b>(51,908,974)</b>
<b>Balance (Debit)\Credit @ 1 January</b>	<b>(77,474,792)</b>	<b>(25,565,818)</b>
<b>Balance (Debit)\Credit @ 31 December</b>	<b>(35,431,188)</b>	<b>(77,474,792)</b>

\* Excludes internal transfers, includes transfers to and from Revenue account

**APPENDIX 6**  
**ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT**

	BALANCE @ 1/1/2016	EXPENDITURE	INCOME				TRANSFERS			BALANCE @ 31/12/2016
			Grants and LPT	Non-Mortgage Loans*	Other	Total Income	Transfer from Revenue	Transfer to Revenue	Internal Transfers	
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Housing & Building	(90,328,261)	151,240,817	138,404,717	-	9,095,781	147,500,498	6,425,016	124,452	3,030,750	(84,737,266)
Road Transportation & Safety	13,211,718	17,880,850	10,330,680	-	16,271,745	26,602,425	4,389,892	1,091,954	-	25,231,231
Water Services	13,325,817	2,611,266	1,242,897	-	(7,963,181)	(6,720,284)	38,567	-	-	4,032,834
Development Management	21,610,301	48,099,034	1,520,254	-	47,817,089	49,337,343	738,717	127,000	(6,827,154)	16,633,173
Environmental Services	(31,577,883)	(2,062,877)	1,355,060	-	663,635	2,018,695	1,634,904	-	833,538	(25,027,869)
Recreation & Amenity	(1,250,600)	19,712,726	4,753,869	-	2,929,732	7,683,601	14,268,714	297,640	2,993,616	3,684,965
Agriculture, Education, Health & Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Services	(2,465,884)	(7,764,061)	23,626	-	15,213,571	15,237,197	5,497,120	1,250,000	(30,750)	24,751,744
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(77,474,792)</b>	<b>229,717,755</b>	<b>157,631,103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84,028,372</b>	<b>241,659,475</b>	<b>32,992,930</b>	<b>2,891,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(35,431,188)</b>

Note: Mortgage-related transactions are excluded

**APPENDIX 7**  
**Summary of Major Revenue Collections for 2016**

A Debtor type	B Incoming arrears @ 1/1/2016	C Accrued - current year debit (Gross)	D Vacant property adjustments	E Write offs	F Waivers	G Total for collection =(B+C-D-E-F)	H Amount collected	I Closing arrears @ 31/12/2016 = (G-H)	J Specific doubtful arrears*	K % Collected = (H)/(G-J)
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	
Rates	51,124,526	324,501,784	10,562,197	20,880,453	-	344,183,660	303,112,295	41,071,365	5,655,228	90%
Rents & Annuities	20,498,356	80,994,532	-	436,581	-	101,056,307	78,511,519	22,544,788	-	78%
Housing Loans	15,126,790	20,834,761	-	-	-	35,961,551	23,555,187	12,406,364	-	66%
Domestic Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Commercial Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%

\*Specific doubtful arrears = (i) Vacancy applications pending/criteria not met & (ii) Accounts in examinership/receivership/liquidation and no communication regarding likely outcome

## INTEREST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN COMPANIES AND JOINT VENTURES

Where a local authority as a corporate body or its members or officers, by virtue of their office, have an interest in a company (controlled, jointly controlled and associated), the following disclosures should be made for each entity:

Name of Company or Entity	Voting Power %	Classification: Subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Revenue Income	Revenue Expenditure	Cumulative Surplus/Deficit	Currently Consolidated Y / N	Date of Financial Statements
Ballymun Regeneration Limited	100%	Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	Y	31/12/2015
Poppintree Neighbour Centre Management Company Limited	6%	Associate	66,791	17,451	50,424	86,208	49,340	N	31/12/2016
Coultry Neighbourhood Centre Management Company Limited	12%	Associate	79,564	9,713	58,209	61,122	69,851	N	31/12/2015
Shangan Neighbourhood Centre Management Company Limited	43%	Associate	64,226	8,674	47,369	34,899	55,552	N	31/12/2015
Forestwood Management Company Limited	67%	Subsidiary	23,091	24,491	13,556	16,513	- 1,400	N	31/05/2016
City of Dublin Energy Management Agency (CODEMA) Limited	60%	Subsidiary	440,777	228,610	1,196,181	1,143,804	212,167	N	31/12/2016
Hugh Lane Gallery Trust Limited	100%	Subsidiary	2,569	2,569	-	-	-	Y	31/12/2015
Temple Bar Cultural Trust Limited	100%	Subsidiary	57,066,594	37,568,374	1,265,957	1,336,232	19,498,220	N	31/12/2016
Fishamble Music Limited	100%	Subsidiary	1,322,698	333,759	25,786	42,788	988,939	N	31/12/2016
Irish Film Centre Development Limited	100%	Subsidiary	289,477	289,474	56,492	56,492	3	N	31/12/2016
Dublin City Sports and Leisure Services Limited	100%	Subsidiary	1,957,744	281,441	2,318,614	1,961,111	1,676,303	N	31/12/2016
Parnell Square Foundation Limited	50%	Subsidiary	2,074	826	1,200,000	1,275,858	1,249	N	31/12/2015
PSQ Development Ltd	50%	Subsidiary	2,011,727	2,014,282	-	2,556	- 2,555	N	31/12/2015
The Ringsend Toll Bridge Designated Activity Company	100%	Subsidiary	1,333,000	996,000	3,766,000	3,429,000	337,000	N	31/12/2016

Note: On February 29th 2016 the Dublin Docklands Development Authority (DDDA) was dissolved under the Dublin Docklands Development Authority (Dissolution) Act 2015. All functions, operations, assets and liabilities of DDDA were transferred to Dublin City Council (DCC) on that date. As part of this transfer the following were transferred to DCC:

- Dublin Docklands Affordable Housing Limited (dissolved in 2017)
- Grand Canal Harbour Management Company Limited (awaiting accounts)
- Docklands Community Trust (awaiting accounts)
- Docklands Housing Trust (awaiting accounts)

## Glossary of Terms

### Accruals (Matching)

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

### Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset or expenditure that adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

### Community Assets

Assets that the local authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life, and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historic buildings.

### Contingency

A condition which exists at the balance sheet date, where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

### Corporate and Democratic Services

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

### Deferred Charges

Expenditure which may properly be deferred, but which does not result in, or remain matched with, tangible assets. Examples of deferred charges are expenditure on items such as preliminary expenses on proposed capital schemes.

### Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other

reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, effluxion of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

### Exceptional Items

Material items which arise from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the authority and which need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size or incidence to give fair presentation of the accounts. Example - redundancies, uninsured damage, uninsured structural failure of operational buildings, deficits arising on the settlement of uninsured claims, cost of industrial action and losses on investments.

### Fair Value

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

### Finance Lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee. Such a transfer of risks and rewards may be presumed to occur if at the inception of the lease the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any initial payment, amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset.

### Fixed Assets

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the local authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

### Going Concern

The concept that the authority will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

### Government Grants

Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of assets to an authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the authority.

### Infrastructure Assets

Fixed assets that are inalienable, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure assets are highways and footpaths.

### Investments

A long-term investment is an investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the authority. Investments should be so classified only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment.

Investments which do not meet the above criteria should be classified as current assets.

### Investment Properties

Interest in land and/or buildings:

(a) in respect of which construction work and development have been completed; and

(b) which is held for its investment potential, any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

### Long-Term Contracts

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken substantially to complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into different accounting periods. Some contracts with a shorter duration than one year should be

accounted for as long-term contracts if they are sufficiently material to the activity of the period.

#### **Net Book Value**

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation. Current value can be either "net current replacement cost" or "net realisable value".

#### **Net Current Replacement Cost**

The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

#### **Net Realisable Value**

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets), less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

#### **Non-Operational Assets**

Fixed assets held by a local authority but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

#### **Operating Leases**

A lease other than a finance lease.

#### **Operational Assets**

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the local authority in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

#### **Post Balance Sheet Events**

Those events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the AFS is

signed by the responsible financial officer.

#### **Prior Year Adjustments**

Those material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors.

#### **Prudence**

The concept that revenue is not anticipated but is recognised only when realised in the form either of cash or of other assets the ultimate cash realisation of which can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

#### **Stocks**

Comprise the following categories:

- (a) goods or other assets purchased for resale;
- (b) consumable stores;
- (c) raw materials and components purchased for incorporation into products for sale;

#### **Useful Life**

The period over which the local authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.



**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDIT SERVICE**

**Statutory Audit Report**

**to the**

**Members of Dublin City Council**

**for the**

**Year Ended 31 December 2016**



**An Roinn Títhíochta, Pleanála agus Rialtais Áitiúil**  
Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government



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## **AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 I have audited the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Dublin City Council for the year ended 31 December 2016, which comprises the Statement of Accounting Policies, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Funds Flow Statement and notes to and forming part of the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in its preparation is the Code of Practice and Accounting Regulations for Local Authorities, as prescribed by the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government.

My main statutory responsibility, following the completion of the audit work, is to express my independent audit opinion on the AFS of the Council, as to whether it presents fairly the financial position at 31 December 2016 and its income and expenditure. My audit opinion, which is unmodified, is stated on page 9 of the AFS.

The Council is by law, responsible for the maintenance of all accounting records including the preparation of the AFS. It is my responsibility, based on my audit, to form an independent opinion on the statement and to report my opinion. I conducted my audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the AFS. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Council's management in the preparation of the AFS, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Council's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations, which I considered necessary to provide sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statement is free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

- 1.2 This report is prepared in accordance with Section 120(1) (c) of the Local Government Act, 2001 and should be read in conjunction with the audited AFS.

### **2 Financial Standing**

The net deficit for the year amounted to €2.5m after transfers to reserves of €44.6m. The variances between the adopted budget and actual outturn are shown in Note 16 to the AFS. The approval of the members, as required by S.104 of the Local Government Act, 2001, was obtained.

Significant movements in the finances of the Council in 2016 are shown below.

#### **2.1 Fixed Assets**

There was a fall in the net book value of Heritage Assets by €206m which was due to a historic cost adjustment made in 2016 in respect of assets which are subject to a 12 year loan agreement. These had been included as assets of the council in previous years. (See 6.2 below)

#### **2.2 Loans Payable**

There was a reduction in total loans payable (including amounts due within one year) of €65m from €621m in 2015 to €556m in 2016. The most significant reduction was in respect of mortgage and rented equity loans which fell by €46m in 2016.

## 2.3 Long Term Debtors

Long term debtors decreased by €55m from €501m in 2015 to €446m in 2016. Significant reductions include:

- Mortgage and rented equity debtors (€40m), which was due mainly to the early redemption of loans by borrowers in 2016 (€36m) and
- Development levy debtors (€20m), which are no longer disclosed in Note 3 but offset against deferred income.

## 2.4 Trade Debtors and Prepayments

There was an increase in trade debtors and prepayments of €27m from €109m in 2015 to €136m in 2016, including an increase in government debtors of €17m.

## 3 Income Collection

A summary of the major collection yields and the corresponding closing debtors, with comparatives for the previous year, are as follows:

Income Source	Yield %		Debtors €m	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Rates	90	88	41.0	51.1
Rents & Annuities	78	80	22.5	18.7
Housing Loans	66	59	12.4	15.1

### 3.1 Rates

The improvement in the percentage collected is reflected in a decrease in debtors at the end of 2016 compared to 2015.

An analysis of debtors relating to 2016 carried out at the end of June 2017 showed that almost €27m of these arrears remained outstanding, of which €15.7m related to 2015 and previous years. Specific doubtful arrears, as shown in Appendix 7 of the AFS, amounted to €5.6m at the end of 2016 compared to €7.1m in 2015.

#### Chief Executive's Response

Commercial rates accounts for 40% of revenue income in 2016 and therefore is a critical source of funding for services. The Rates Office staff are focused and proactive in maximising the collection and reducing the level of outstanding arrears.

### 3.2 Rents and Annuities

While the yield in 2016 fell slightly and the debtors increased when compared to 2015, this is in part due to the inclusion of miscellaneous rents in the 2016 figures. These were shown separately in 2015 and are not included in the above.

The need for improvements in procedures relating to the reconciliation of the rents and financial management systems were recommended at the last audit and these were implemented in 2016. At the current audit, the importance of having up to date and reliable tenant income information, in order to avoid inaccurate rent assessment, was highlighted. Incorrect assessments often give rise to significant retrospective adjustments and consequent arrears difficulties.

## **Chief Executive's Response**

To enable up to date rent assessments, and thus avoiding arrears situations as a result of retrospective debits, there is a dependence on compliance by tenants to submit details of any changes in income/employment status or household composition. The tenant is responsible by the terms of the Tenancy Agreement to furnish us with these details. Tenants are frequently reminded by letter, telephone and in person at the public counter, of the importance of submitting correct income details and verifying household occupants. A reminder of this is also issued with every quarterly statement to all tenants. Due to failure by some tenants to furnish us with the relevant information, it is not possible to accurately calculate the correct weekly rent charge.

Dublin City Council has direct access to the Department of Social Protection's (DSP) INFOSYS system in obtaining verification of all social welfare payments. Staff do not have direct access to employment income. Employment income details are obtained monthly by email from the DSP and then accounts are updated by rent assessment staff. To improve the efficiency of rent assessment, discussions have taken place with the DSP with a view to facilitating rent assessment staff in gaining direct access to all remuneration details. The INFOSYS system is being replaced and consideration will be given to allowing the Rents Section staff elevated access to the new system. It is anticipated that this will happen in the second half of 2018 and would greatly enhance the Rent Assessment Process and eliminate the need for assumed incomes being applied in determining correct rent charges.

### **3.3 Housing Loans**

There was some improvement in the collection of housing loans in 2016 when compared to 2015 resulting in a reduction in arrears from €15.1m to €12.4m. The yield remains relatively low at 66% compared to 59% in 2015.

The principal on all housing loans outstanding, including rented equity, decreased from €291m in 2015 to €252m in 2016 and is included in Note 3 Long Term Debtors to the AFS. The provision for bad and doubtful debts of €29.7m, which was created in 2015 in respect of this long term debtor, remains the same and is shown in Note 3 under the heading Other.

## **Chief Executive's Response**

Housing loans arrears while reducing is still challenging for mortgagees in long term arrears. A number of forbearance measures are in place to assist persons in arrears. The Mortgage to Rent Process (MARP) has assisted borrowers and reduced loan arrears and along with improved employment opportunities, this should result in loan arrears continuing to reduce.

### **4. Transfer of Water and Sewerage Functions to Irish Water**

The responsibility for water and sewerage functions was transferred to Irish Water in 2014 and related matters arising in the course of the 2016 audit included the following:

- The Council had completed the transfer of 28 of the largest water-related assets to Irish Water by June 2017. However there remains a significant number of assets that have not as yet been legally transferred due to problems with the confirmation or registration of title. There are also a number of assets on lands not owned by the Council where lease arrangements have to be clarified.
- In the course of the audit, recommendations were made for the improvement of the operation of the suspense account, which was set up to facilitate the control and reconciliation of transactions with Irish Water.

## **Chief Executive's Response**

The transfer of assets is an ongoing process. Irish Water has, in 2017, put together an in-house team to assist the Local Authorities in this transfer.

In relation to the suspense account and the control and reconciliation of transactions with Irish Water your recommendations have been agreed and will be implemented.

## **5. Capital Account**

Capital expenditure in 2016 amounted to €233m (€251m in 2015) and total capital income, including transfers from revenue, amounted to €275m in 2016 (€199m in 2015). This resulted in improvement in the capital account balance of €42m and a closing debit balance of €35m. The main reasons for the increase in income and the decrease in expenditure in 2016 were:

- Increases in expenditure on purchases of houses (€23m) and payments to contractors (€20m) offset by reduction in repayments of loan principal (€63m).
- Increase in income including miscellaneous income (€19.2m), Toll Bridge (€6.6m) and Section 89 Licences (€5.9m).

## **Chief Executive's Response**

With regard to Miscellaneous Income (€19.2m), the majority of the increase is due to Dublin City Council's move from self-insurance to ground up cover for insurance. Funds of €15.2m held as an insurance reserve through successive annual contributions were moved to the Capital Account to fund insurance claims outstanding.

The increase in expenditure on house purchases is due to the Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homeless which required DCC to increase the number of house purchases in 2016. The cost involved is recouped from the Department.

## **5.1 Debit Balances re: Loan Redemptions**

The repayment of loan principal from the capital account in previous years, where there was no corresponding capital income, is reflected in debit balances at the end of 2016 as follows:

- Land acquisition loan redemptions of €29.4m (2015 €29.4m)
- Housing loan redemptions of €19.6m (2015 €24.7m)

The housing loan balance was reduced in 2016 as a result of transfers from the revenue account of €5.1m. The land acquisition balance will require future funding from the revenue account or other sources.

## **Chief Executive's Response**

The revenue to capital transfer of €5.1m has been budgeted for in 2017, and will continue until 2020 when the debit balance will be eliminated. It is proposed to clear the land acquisition balance from the sale of the relevant lands.

## 5.2 Other Debit Balances

A review of other capital balances described as unfunded was carried out at audit and a summary of the most significant debit balances is as follows:

Project / Category	€m
Thermal Treatment Plant and District Heating	27
Land and Properties acquired for Housing	14
Abandoned Public Private Partnership Schemes	17
Affordable Housing Schemes	13

The Thermal Treatment Plant and District Heating projects are referred to below (5.4 and 5.5).

It is important, where no source of funding is anticipated, that arrangements are put in place to reduce the debit balances as soon as possible.

### Chief Executive's Response

Debit balances on live regeneration / land initiative schemes will be subject to on-going recoupment of sunken costs (debit balances). Historic unfunded balances on Public Private Partnership Projects are being reviewed with a view to consolidating them into one cost centre. Credit balances in the Balance Sheet will be used to offset these balances in 2017.

## 5.3 Unsold Affordable Housing Units

At the end of 2016 the Council had 334 unsold affordable housing units, which were utilised for social housing, RAS and other purposes. In addition to the debit balance on the capital account relating to these units, the Council has bridging loans payable on an interest only basis of €74m. While the interest payments are currently being recouped from the Department under various social housing schemes, the repayment of the principal on these loans will require funding in the future.

### Chief Executive's Response

A review of market values of the unsold affordable housing is on-going and, where appropriate and feasible, properties will be sold and the proceeds of sale/recoupment will be used to address the outstanding loan balances.

## 5.4 Waste to Energy Project at Poolbeg

Under the public private partnership agreement signed in 2014, Dublin Waste to Energy Limited (DWEL) is contracted to design, build, operate, finance and maintain the 600,000 tonne per year Waste to Energy facility in Poolbeg. Work commenced on the site in October 2014 and the construction and commissioning phase of the project is expected to be completed by October 2017.

Expenditure in 2016 on Phase 2 of the project was €850k, bringing cumulative expenditure on this phase to €1.5m of a budget of €4.4m. The expenditure in 2016 related mainly to the Client Representative contract.

The Council is acting on behalf of all Dublin local authorities and the other three local authorities contribute approximately 58% of the costs incurred on the project. The capital account relating to

Phase 1 of the project, which is now complete, shows a debit balance of €15.9m which will require funding by the Council.

#### **Chief Executive's Response**

Under the structure of the Dublin Waste to Energy contract, Dublin City Council will receive some of the facility revenues post the commencement of commercial operation, which is expected to be October 2017. The clearing of the capital balances will be prioritised from this income stream.

### **5.5 Dublin District Heating Project**

The District Heating Project is to facilitate the use of thermal energy from the Waste to Energy Project at Poolbeg to provide heating for homes in the surrounding areas. There remains a debit balance of €10.9m on the capital account in respect of this project and this will require funding by the Council.

#### **Chief Executive's Response**

The Council is keen to see this project proceed given the significant investment undertaken to date and the environmental benefits it will deliver. The City of Dublin Energy Management Agency (CODEMA) has recently completed a detailed financial appraisal of the project and is working on a market research report. Arrangements are also being made to have an examination carried out of different business models to progress the project. Finally, the Council is actively seeking to identify sources for the capital funding that will be required to finance the development of the project.

## **6 Fixed Assets**

### **6.1 Property Register**

In recent years the Council undertook a project to convert the old manual property registers and associated documents to a digital database with links to a geographical information system. This project was completed and facilitates information requests from other council departments and members of the public. It also provides a single comprehensive database of all property transaction information. While this database provides useful information required for the maintenance of the Fixed Asset Register (FAR), there is no link or cross-reference between the two systems. The development of a comprehensive property register for all council properties with links to the FAR should be prioritised.

The Transformation Unit of the Council has had extensive consultation with all relevant departments and divisions to determine their specific roles in property related issues and their broad requirements in relation to a single corporate property register. Details of existing systems used to manage property-related information have been gathered and a draft requirements document has been drawn up. Every effort should be made to advance this project at the earliest possible date.

#### **Chief Executive's Response**

A project governance and management structure is currently being specified and resource requirements identified. Core requirements as well as links and interdependencies between necessary systems are to be defined. An analysis of existing systems is to be carried out to assess whether they can be developed to meet requirements. Upon completion of the analysis and assessment, a solution will be identified and implemented.

## **6.2 Heritage Assets**

During 2016 a historic cost adjustment of €206m was made to the value of Heritage Assets in Note 1 in the AFS. This was due to the fact that these assets were held on loan by agreement for a number of years and, although included in assets in previous years, were not the property of the Council.

### **Chief Executive's Response**

The adjustment made reflects a legal ownership of the assets and does not impact on the arrangements for their beneficial use.

## **7. Development Contributions**

A project board established by the Council recommended the use of the file management functions of the planning system (APAS) and the accounts receivable module of the financial management system (Oracle) to record, monitor and account for development contributions. To facilitate customer enquiries and arrears management, financial transactions are still input to both systems (APAS and Oracle).

In the course of the 2016 audit, I have recommended that a system of periodic checks and balances be put in place to ensure, and to provide evidence of, the integrity of the data in both systems. The improvement in the quality of some of the Oracle reports should also facilitate the operation of these controls.

### **Chief Executive's Response**

The APAS and Oracle systems will be checked to ensure the data is input correctly in both systems. A reconciliation report will be run on a monthly basis to facilitate the operation of this control.

## **8. Homeless Services**

Council expenditure on Homeless Services in 2016 amounted to almost €102m compared to an original budgeted amount of €95m resulting in over-expenditure of €7m on the Revenue Account. Income for the year, consisting of funding from the Department and contributions from the other Dublin local authorities, amounted to €81m. The cost of these services places an ever increasing burden on the finances of the Council.

### **8.1 Services provided by Voluntary Bodies**

Accommodation for the homeless is generally provided by voluntary bodies under service level agreements and it was noted at audit that the Council did not have up to date agreements in place with a number of these bodies. The Council appointed a firm of accountants to review the systems and controls in place within some of these bodies and the results from this review are currently being examined and followed up.

### **8.2 Low Value Purchase Cards**

Significant weaknesses and the lack of adequate controls over the use of low value purchase cards for the provision of accommodation for the homeless were originally highlighted in an internal audit report issued in 2016. In the course of the current audit a review of the transactions



for 2016 was carried out, including the progress made in the reconciliation of transactions retrospectively. The Council has assigned additional resources to the reconciliation task and, despite having made significant progress, a full reconciliation for 2016 was not possible.

Improved daily reconciliation procedures and controls have been put in place for current transactions and the significant weaknesses identified in previous years have been addressed.

### **Chief Executive's Response**

The Dublin Region Homeless Executive will continue to monitor the Low Value Purchase Card expenditure to ensure 100% reconciliation in 2017, and that the appropriate control environment is maintained.

## **9. Procurement**

Dublin City Council's procurement policy is detailed in its Procurement Policy and Procedures Manual and is supported by its Corporate Procurement Plan 2015 – 2017. Responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Council's policy is devolved to local management. The Central Procurement Unit (CPU), through its advisory support role to departments in the preparation and planning of tenders and guidance in the award procedures of contracts, strengthens the procurement function within the organisation. The Council advertised 96 tenders in 2016. In the course of the audit, I have recommended that the Council update the Policy and Procedures Manual to reflect the EU Directives transposed into Irish Law on a timely basis and also that the procedures for publishing award notices should be improved.

The CPU also awards contracts for selected corporate goods and services or utilises the appropriate National Procurement Service contracts. Compliance with corporate contracts is monitored by the CPU. In the course of the audit a range of purchases across a number of departments were examined for compliance with procurement policy and procedures and a number of instances of non-compliance was noted and referred to the relevant Council Departments for action.

### **Chief Executive's Response**

#### Policy and Procedures Manual

The Corporate Procurement Plan and the Dublin City Council Policy and Procedures Manual are scheduled to be reviewed and updated in 2018. This review and update will ensure that the new Public Procurement EU Directives transposed into Irish Law in 2016 are reflected as recommended. This will allow the CPU to continue to provide its advisory support role to departments in the preparation and planning of tenders and guidance in the award procedures of contracts and strengthen the procurement function within the organisation with the appropriate up to date information. In the interim all template tender documentation available in the CPU Procurement Advisory Information Pack has been updated to reflect the EU Directives changes.

#### Procedures for publishing award notices

While it is the responsibility of tendering departments to ensure that contract award notices are completed for all contracts awarded within the specified timeframe stated in Article 50 DIRECTIVE 2014/24/EU (30 days from the award of contract) the CPU will continue to rigorously endeavour to ensure that contract notices are published by the tendering departments as required.

#### Instances of non-compliance with established contracts / framework

The CPU have a procedure to communicate all corporate contracts and national frameworks for which the Council is eligible to utilise to all departments. Communicated details include contacted supplier details, pricing schedules and ordering procedure. It is the responsibility of the department raising a purchase order to ensure that the appropriate contracted supplier is used to supply goods or services. The CPU contract managers monitor all purchase orders raised through the Oracle Financial Management System for the contracts/frameworks for which they are responsible. These reports are conducted on a weekly and monthly basis. All purchases made to suppliers other than the contracted supplier are investigated.

### **10. Local Authority Companies**

The Council's interest in companies is set out in Appendix 8 in the AFS. The table shows the extent of control exercised by the Council, whether or not the transactions are included in the Council's AFS and brief financial details on each company. The financial transactions of only two of the companies listed (Ballymun Regeneration Limited and Hugh Lane Gallery Trust) are included in the Council's AFS.

#### **10.1 Dublin Docklands Development Authority (DDDA)**

The Dublin Docklands Development Authority (Dissolution) Act 2015 came into effect on 29<sup>th</sup> February 2016 and provided for the dissolution of the DDDA and the transfer of functions, assets and liabilities to the Council. The Final Annual Report and Financial Statements were prepared for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 to 29<sup>th</sup> February 2016 and audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Dublin City Council's AFS for the year ended 31 December 2016 does not include the assets and liabilities transferred from the dissolved authority. Transactions from the dissolution date to the end of 2016 are not recorded in the accounts of DCC. It is vital that all financial activities and transactions are brought within the council's accounting systems and that the appropriate governance procedures are adhered to at the earliest possible date.

#### **Chief Executive's Response**

The Docklands Office has been working since the date of Dissolution of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority (DDDA) to transfer the functions, assets and liabilities of the DDDA to the various City Council departments. The DDDA's Dissolution accounts were produced up to the end of February 2016. The account were audited and signed off by the Comptroller and Auditor General on 23<sup>rd</sup> of December 2016 and then sent to the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government. This process was not completed in time for the closing Balance Sheet of the company to be included in the City Council's AFS for 2016. The DDDA's Dissolution accounts will be included in the City Council's AFS for the year ended 31 December 2017. The Docklands Office is now working to move all remaining financial activities of the DDDA to the City Councils Financial Accounting System and it is anticipated that this transfer will occur by the end of October 2017. The Docklands Office will ensure that all appropriate governance procedures relating to the activities of the DDDA that the City Council are now responsible for are put in place without further delay.

#### **10.2 Temple Bar Cultural Trust Limited (TBCT)**

In 2013 a decision was made to dissolve TBCT and to transfer all the responsibilities, functions and assets of the company to the Council.

This company, with assets valued at €57m, is not consolidated in the Council's annual financial statement. The most recent audited accounts received in respect of this company are for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Chief Executive's Response**

We are still awaiting the necessary legislation from Government which will allow for the dissolution of the Temple Bar Cultural Trust. In the meantime the orderly transition to DCC continues and all Company regulations etc. are being complied with.

### **10.3 Ballymun Regeneration Limited (BRL)**

Ballymun Regeneration Limited (BRL) is a wholly owned company limited by guarantee which was responsible for the management of the Ballymun regeneration project. All of the transactions of BRL are included in the accounts of Dublin City Council. The orderly wind-down of the company is in progress.

#### **Chief Executive's Response**

The orderly transition of Ballymun Regeneration Limited into Dublin City Council is also continuing.

## **11 Governance**

Corporate governance comprises the systems and procedures by which enterprises are directed and controlled. It is the responsibility of the Chief Executive and the elected members to ensure that sound systems of financial management and internal control are in place. According to the audit committee charter, the committee has an independent role to advise the Council on financial reporting processes, internal control, risk management and audit matters.

### **11.1 Internal audit**

The Local Government (Financial and Audit Procedures) Regulations 2014 require local authorities to maintain an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and control systems. Internal Audit has an important role in providing the Chief Executive with assurances on the adequacy of control systems and procedures including internal controls, risk management and governance arrangements.

The Council's internal audit function currently consists of 8 personnel, of which two have professional accounting qualifications and one is a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors. The actual whole time equivalent staff numbers available at the end of 2016 was 5.5. The annual work plan was approved by the audit committee and the Chief Executive. The head of internal audit reports directly to the audit committee and the Chief Executive in carrying out the work of the unit.

The unit produced six reports during the year, with an additional report being outsourced, and I have taken account of this work where relevant. A significant proportion of the reports produced related to the Council's obligations under The Public Spending Code and, given the limited resources available, this has had an impact on the effectiveness of the Unit in its wider governance remit.

## **Chief Executive's Response**

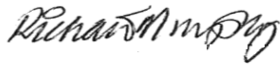
Whilst the Public Spending Code (PSC) obligations place some restriction on how the IA Unit approaches its governance remit, the PSC is an important part of the overall Governance Framework for Local Authorities.

### **11.2 Risk Management**

The Risk Steering Group is responsible for supporting risk management within the Council and reviews the corporate risk register and the various departmental risk registers. The Corporate Services Department of the Council recently engaged independent expert advisors to carry out a review of the risk management process and to advise on any required changes. The initial focus was on the methodology for developing the new corporate risk register, which was completed by the end of 2016. The next stage is the review of departmental risk registers in each department. It is hoped that this exercise when completed will lead to the improvement of risk management processes throughout the Council.

### **12. Acknowledgement**

I wish to record my appreciation for the courtesy and co-operation extended to the audit team by the management and staff of the Council.



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**Richard Murphy**  
**Principal Local Government Auditor**  
**31<sup>st</sup> August 2017**