

North Lincolnshire Council

www.northlincs.gov.uk

North Lincolnshire Council Statement of Accounts

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/2021



Index

Contents

Index	2
Narrative Statement	4
Statement of Responsibilities	13
Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer	14
Audit Committee Approval of Statement of Accounts	14
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of North Lincolnshire Council	15
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.....	18
Movement in Reserves Statement.....	19
Balance Sheet.....	20
Cash Flow Statement.....	21
Notes to the Accounts	22
Note 1 Accounting Policies	22
Note 2 Accounting Standards Issued, Not Adopted.....	36
Note 3 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies	36
Note 4 Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	37
Note 5 Material Items of Income and Expense	38
Note 6 Events after the Balance Sheet Date	38
Note 7 Expenditure and Funding Analysis and Associated Notes	39
Note 8 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	41
Note 9 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations.	42
Note 10 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	43
Note 11 Other Operating Expenditure	44
Note 12 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	44
Note 13 Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure	44
Note 14 Property, Plant and Equipment	45
Note 15 Heritage Assets.....	50
Note 16 Investment Properties	50
Note 17 Intangible Assets.....	51
Note 18 Financial Instruments	52
Note 19 Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments	53
Note 20 Debtors	55
Note 21 Cash and Cash Equivalents	56
Note 22 Assets Held for Sale.....	56
Note 23 Creditors	56
Note 24 Provisions	56
Note 25 Unusable Reserves.....	57

Note 26 Cash flow from Operating Activities	59
Note 27 Cash flow from Investing Activities.....	60
Note 28 Cash flow from Financing Activities.....	60
Note 29 Pooled Budgets.....	61
Note 30 Members' Allowances	61
Note 31 Officers' Remuneration	62
Note 32 External Audit Costs.....	63
Note 33 Dedicated Schools Grant	63
Note 34 Grant Income	64
Note 35 Related Parties.....	64
Note 36 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	66
Note 37 Leases	66
Note 38 Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes	67
Note 39 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.....	68
Note 40 Contingent Liabilities	71
Note 41 Inventories	71
Collection Fund	72
Collection Fund Note 1 - Council Tax Income	73
Collection Fund Note 2 – Non-Domestic Rates	73
Glossary of Financial Terms	74

Narrative Statement

These financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/2021 (the Code). The purpose of this narrative statement is to explain, in an easy-to-understand way, the financial facts in relation to the council.

This Statement of Accounts explains North Lincolnshire Council's financial performance during the year 2020/2021 and its financial position at the end of that year. It follows approved accounting standards and is necessarily technical in parts.

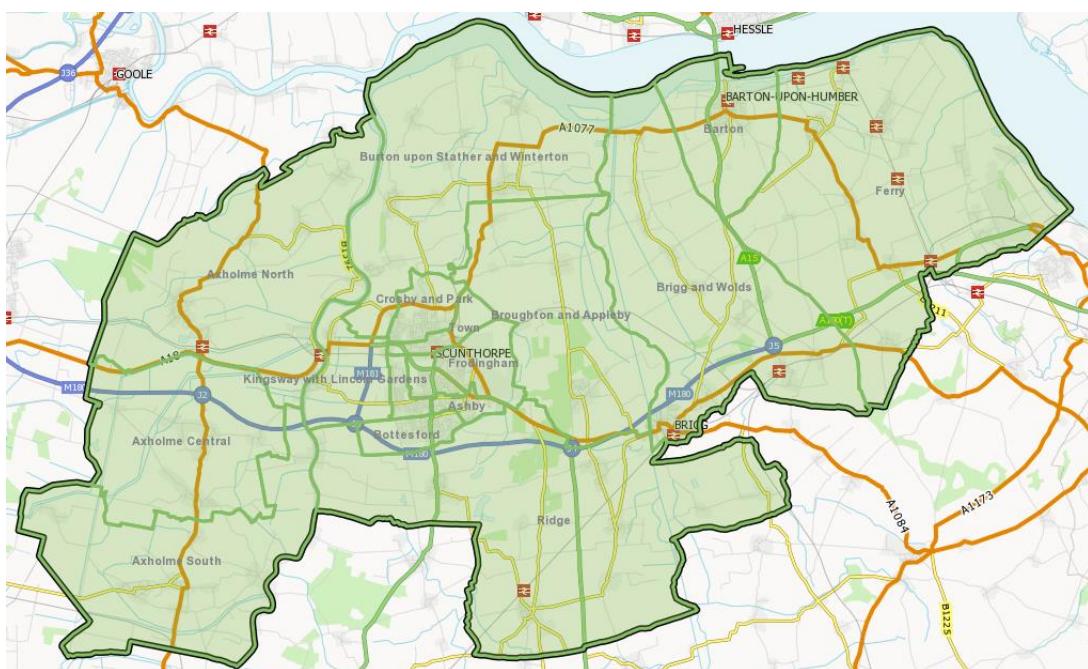
The Narrative Statement is not part of the financial statements but is prepared on the basis that it is consistent with the financial statements. Its purpose is to comment on the financial performance of the council and the economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources over the financial year.

Overview of the Area and Council

North Lincolnshire Council is a Unitary Authority with the powers of a Non-Metropolitan County and a District Council. This means it is responsible for hundreds of essential local government services. To deliver these services it employs a workforce of around 3,100 people, making it a major local employer.

The council operates a strong Leader and Cabinet model. There are 43 elected members that represent 17 wards. 2020/2021 was the second year of a third four-year term for the ruling Conservative group. The current council consists of 28 Conservative, 14 Labour and 1 independent councillor.

North Lincolnshire has an estimated population of around 172,000 people and an area of 849 km². It is largely rural, including market towns and settlements of Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Barton upon Humber, Winterton, Broughton, Kirton in Lindsey, Barnetby Le Wold, Haxey and Messingham. The major sub-regional towns of Scunthorpe and Bottesford are home to almost half of North Lincolnshire residents. It has excellent links with the national road and rail network.



Accounts Timetable

The Covid-19 Pandemic and the resulting lockdowns has had an impact on almost all sectors of the economy. Recognising the issues with preparing accounts during this period the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), following consultation with key stakeholders, introduced legislation to amend the deadlines for the 2020/2021 accounts. The draft accounts must be approved by the council's Chief Financial Officer by 30th July 2021 and the audit of accounts concluded by 30th September 2021. The dates would otherwise have been 31st May 2021 and 31st July 2021. In addition, the accounts inspection period must now start on, or before, 1st August 2021 rather than incorporating the first ten working days in June.

Vision and Ambition

North Lincolnshire Council's main purpose is to **Lead** the place of North Lincolnshire; **Promote** prosperity and wellbeing; **Prevent** harm and **Prioritise the most vulnerable**, in order to achieve better outcomes for the people and place of North Lincolnshire. The outcomes are themed under four areas:

- Safe
- Well
- Prosperous
- Connected

The council is ambitious for both the people and the place of North Lincolnshire working to be the best place to live, work, visit and invest. The council operates to a clear values base of: integrity, excellence, self-responsibility, and equality of opportunity.

Over the last few years, the council has implemented a substantial transformation programme centring on establishing clear direction for the organisation, implementing the organisational model, introducing a new programme of organisational development, and investing in new technologies and workspaces to become more agile and efficient in how it does business and provides services to its residents. This has been achieved whilst keeping and improving its strong needs-led services performing at high level during this period of intense change.

North Lincolnshire Council's overarching principle in its operating framework is an enabling approach and a key success factor in the resilience of individuals and communities. This strategic approach promotes self-responsibility and avoids legacy demand.

The council gears its capacity around new ways of working and how it can maximise the impact of scarce resources to improve outcomes. Our operating principles help the council to achieve its organisational goals of being sustainable, enabling, commercial and progressive:

- Prioritising resources to agreed priorities
 - Keeping people safe and well
 - Enabling resilient and flourishing communities
 - Enabling economic growth and renewal

A one council team approach has created the conditions to implement large scale change whilst delivering high quality services to residents.

Financial Performance 2020/2021

The council set its Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) 2020/2023 and budget for 2020/2021 in March 2020. The council's investment in revenue activities in 2020/2021 was £152.0m and capital investment £47.3m.

The budget made the following assumptions:

- A Council Tax base of 49,889.5 which had increased by 0.9% from 2019/2020
- Retained Business rates of £42.3m, 3.2% more than 2019/20
- Planned use of £1.9m of non-earmarked reserves
- Use of Capital Receipts Flexibility for transformation (£0.7m)
- Support to the capital programme from capital receipts (£5.8m for 2020/2021 and £5.9m for 2021/2022)
- And external borrowing of £18.8m in 2020/21 (this reduced due to re-phasing in year)

The Financial Strategy 2020/2023 identified risks and opportunities in setting the budget and medium-term financial plans, including demand pressures within Adults and Children's social care; achieving full cost recovery for traded services; achieving growth in the tax base and allowing for business rates appeals.

Good track record of effective financial management

In every year since its creation in 1996 the council's accounts have been 'unqualified'; with a positive value for money judgement. This position is supported by examples of good practice and financial management across the council, including:

- Consistently well managed demand in children's and adults social care over a long period
- Effective partnership working with the education sector – for example resolving pressures on High Needs Dedicated Schools Grant through clear ownership of the whole system challenge and agreed interventions
- Systems leadership across Health and Care sectors– with, for example, low rates of delayed transfers of care and integrated intermediate care services

Review of financial position

Service budgets are monitored on a regular basis throughout the year, and a council level budget position is collated quarterly focussing on the forecast financial position at year-end and actions required to remedy any issues.

The council has delivered revenue investment of £143.4m against the budget of £152.0m which equates to 5% spend below budget. This has been achieved despite difficult and unprecedented circumstances and has been contributed to by all areas of the council through a mixture of pro-active cost management initiatives, appropriate use of specific and non-specific government grants and a managed general slow-down in 'normal' core spending while focus has been turned to the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The council made savings on staff costs where recruitment has been delayed and staff being deployed agilely to manage and deliver our pandemic response. The council also had the flexibility for facilities and staff to be deployed to support our SHIELD programme to make best use of our resources.

Revenue

Priority	Budget	Actuals	Variance
----------	--------	---------	----------

	£'000	£'000	£'000
Enabling Resilient and Flourishing Communities	25,370	23,385	(1,985)
Enabling Economic Growth and Renewal	7,237	6,955	(282)
Keeping People Safe & Well	69,807	65,801	(4,006)
Running The Business Well	49,644	48,202	(1,442)
Priority Investment	152,058	144,343	(7,715)
Funding	(152,058)	(153,066)	(1,008)
Total	0	(8,723)	(8,723)

The capital programme delivery was subject to some project delays due to the pandemic with the spend in-year of £28.1m being 64% of the Capital Investment planned budget of £43.9m. A further £16m Investment was rephased to 2021/2022 at the year-end. The change of phasing of the programme has meant a reduction in both interest costs and funding costs.

Capital

Priority	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Keeping People Safe & Well	1,323	1,320	(3)
Enabling Resilient and Flourishing Communities	7,415	7,417	2
Enabling Economic Growth and Renewal	14,900	14,900	0
Running the Business Well	4,504	4,504	0
Total Investment	28,142	28,141	(1)
Capital Financing			
Borrowing	9,026	8,946	(80)
Capital Receipts	286	286	0
Revenue	153	154	1
Grants & External Contributions	18,677	18,755	78
Total Financing	28,142	28,141	(1)

Covid-19 related grants totalling £33.7m for the 2020/2021 financial year were received by the council, some intended to fund the council's additional costs in response to the pandemic as well as income losses suffered through reduced sales, fees & charges.

The council granted £19.4m of Expanded Retail Business Rates relief in 2020/2021. It also received £9.9m of grant to offset the effect on the council's finances.

The council also received £61.0m of grants to support Businesses. It had paid out £54.4m of this by the end of 2020/2021 with £6.6m carried forward for use in 2021/2022.

The council set aside £25.41m of reserves in 2020/2021, most of this increase was due to grants relating to Covid costs or lost income being provided in advance. In addition, there has been an increase in schools reserves of £4.8m. Note 10 provides more detail on the council's reserves.

Recent Achievements and Performance

The council has continued its excellent track record in delivering high performing and value for money services. All council services and functions that are externally regulated or validated have current inspection ratings and verifications of good or better.

Indicators of high and improved performance include:

- **Keeping People Safe & Well**

Outcome Indicator: Safer Roads

- People injured in road traffic accidents on North Lincolnshire roads fell by 18% in 2020
- 98% of streetlamps were restored to working condition within 7 days with the number of faults reduced by 62% compared to 2018/19

Outcome Indicator: Safer People

- 76% of carers told us they found it easy to find information about services.
- 91% of people said they felt safe as a result of adult services they receive.
- 100% of people who have longer term needs receive self-directed support, enabling choice and control
- 100% of Carers received a Direct Payment enabling them flexibility to meet their care needs
- 73% of people with Learning Disabilities are living independently with their own front door
- 86% of people who received Rehabilitation and Reablement services are able to remain living independently in their own home
- 96% of people who received Rehabilitation and Reablement services rated their quality of care as good or very good
- 94% of children's assessments were completed within timescale *
- 100% of children in care had a statutory review within timescale *
- 100% of child protection conferences were held within timescale *
- 94% of care leavers at age 17 & 18 are in suitable accommodation and 94% were in education employment and training *
- 100% of the council's Adult Care Provision is good or outstanding
- People receiving care in a care home or at home receive good quality care with 85.5% of care provider in North Lincolnshire rated Outstanding or Good by the Care Quality Commission (CQC)
- Over 700 cases of homelessness were prevented

Outcome Indicator: Safer Communities

- Overall crime in North Lincolnshire fell by 16%
- Youth related crime fell by 26% and youth related Anti-Social behaviour by 20%

Outcome Indicator: Quality Housing

- There were 442 more homes available in North Lincolnshire

Outcome Indicator: Cleaner & Greener Spaces

- 99.9% of waste collections were completed
- From September 2020 to March 2021, 98.6% of bulky items were collected as per the appointment booked.

- As at quarter 3, the amount of waste landfilled per household is minimal and in the top quartile nationally.
- As at quarter 3, 54% of household waste was reused, recycled and composted and is in the top quartile nationally

Outcome Indicator: Good Health & Wellbeing

- There was an 8% increase in the number of people who are fairly active in North Lincolnshire.
- Children in reception year who are overweight or obese fell by 2.7% points and is now in line with national average.
- 100% of children in care 1 year+ and under 5 years had an up-to-date health assessment

Outcome Indicator: Vibrant Leisure & Culture

- 5,600 people attended livestreaming fitness classes during the 2nd lockdown with nearly 400 classes
- There were 1,400 contacts with Active Lifestyle Activators from vulnerable people during 2020-21
- Ebook loans for December increased by 500% compared to previous year
- There have been 7,790 virtual visits to 20-21 Visual Arts Centre, North Lincolnshire Museum, the Rural Life Museum or Normanby Hall using virtual tours built in new 3d modelling technology.

• Enabling Economic Growth & Renewal

Outcome Indicator: More Jobs, Better Jobs

- 40% of jobs in North Lincolnshire are now classed as highly skilled (+2% Points)

Outcome Indicator: Improved Skills

- The percentage of people aged 16-64 with NVQ4+ is now 32.4% (+4.1% points)
- The percentage of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications has reduced to 7.5% (-3.8% points)

Outcome Indicator: Excellent Education

- 9 out of 10 children attend schools judged good or better by Ofsted
- Almost all children attend early years provision rated good or better
- Children and young people in North Lincolnshire ranked within the top 25% of performance in the country in the following measures (latest official data)
 - Children with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan achieving the expected levels in each of reading, writing and maths at the end of key stage 1 (2019)
 - Progress made by children with an EHC Plan between key stages 1 and 2 in each of reading, writing and maths (2019)
 - Overall absence and persistent absence rates in special schools (2019) and overall absence and persistent absence rates for children with an EHC Plan (2019)
 - Fixed term and permanent exclusion rates in special schools (2019) and permanent exclusion rates for children at Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Support (2019)
 - Young people with an EHC Plan (at age 19) qualified to level 2 including English and maths (2019) and young people with an EHC Plan (at age 19) qualified to level 3 (2019)
 - Young people with SEND who are in Education, Employment or Training at age 17 (2018), young people at SEND Support who are in Education, Employment or Training (2018) and young people with an EHC Plan who are in Education, Employment or Training (2018)

- The National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) data for March 2021 shows that for the 249 young people with SEND in North Lincolnshire aged between 16 and 24
 - 85.1% were in mainstream education and training – which is well above the national average of 54.5%
 - A total of 85.5% were engaged in education or training, which is considerably higher than the national average of 56.5%
 - 6.8% of the cohort were classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) – lower than the national average of 9.3%
 - 5.2% of the cohort activity was not known – which is significantly below the national average of 32.7% (testament to the focused tracking and monitoring work undertaken up to the age of 25)
 - The combined NEET and not known figure is increasingly used by DfE and the North Lincolnshire total of 12.0% is significantly below the national average of 42.0%

Outcome Indicator: Accessible Childcare

- The percentage of 2-year-old children benefitting from funded early education in North Lincolnshire in 2020 was above regional and national averages
- The percentage of 3- & 4-year-old children benefitting from funded early education in North Lincolnshire was 97% in 2020; 1 percentage point above the figure in the previous year and above the regional and national average

- **#Best Council**

- 96.5% of non-domestic rates (£70.5m) and 94.6% of council tax were collected in year (£94m)
- Complaints to the council have fallen by 20% every year over the past 4 years
- 100% of Registrar certificates were issued within 5 days
- 97% of calls to the council's contact centre were answered with 99.7% having their issue resolved at one visit
- 94% of Adult Financial Assessments were completed within 12 weeks (80% within 4 weeks)
- 83% of Major planning applications and 87% of minor planning applications were processed within timescale
- 92% of licencing applications were processed within statutory timescale
- 94% of Stage 1 complaints were responded to within timescale
- 86% of blue badges were issued within 12 weeks (64% within 4 weeks)

*This data is provisional until submitted in government returns and published by them

Financial Outlook

Medium Term Financial Strategy

The council has made significant progress in maintaining and improving services to local people, risen to the challenge of increasing pressures on locally generated income and ensuring value for money is achieved. It has responded to and effectively managed the response to the Covid-19 pandemic alongside the impact of a range of social, demographic, and legislative challenges which increase demand on the council's resources.

It is paramount that the council takes the right steps to drive a robust and financially sustainable position. Without that, achievement of better outcomes for local people is compromised. For that reason, the council must continue to develop, modernise and change the way it operates.

The financial strategy for achieving a sustainable council is therefore to:

- Grow the tax base. Enabling economic growth and renewal in the local economy and housing market.
- Maximise income by investing wisely in commercial activity and ensuring traded services fully recover costs.
- Take full advantage of opportunities to access external funding sources which will support achieving the council's ambitions.
- Find innovative ways of enablement and delivery, and only invest in things that demonstrate greatest impact to deliver ambitions for best place and best council.
- Ensure financial decision making is based on robust plans that match our ambition and secures value for money.
- Seek opportunities with partners to maximise economies of scale whilst enabling communities to take more responsibility for their local facilities.

The mechanisms for translating this Financial Strategy into action are the annual budget and Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP). These are the means for allocating resources to priorities, identifying areas for investment and disinvestment and for directing organisational delivery of statutory duties and council ambitions. To provide appropriate discipline to the MTFP process, the council works to a set of budget principles to guide resource decisions, and these are set out in the table below:

Values (Council Plan)	Principles for Council Sustainability
Integrity	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• be guided by our goals, enabling, progressive and commercial outcomes.• consider all options before arriving at the most effective and efficient delivery model.• spend the money we have in line with our place priorities.• keep the lowest possible council tax, whilst delivering value for money.

Values (Council Plan)	Principles for Council Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generate commercial income to balance the budget. • keep high risk close. • consider subsidising where there is social value. • transition towards a greener North Lincolnshire
Excellence	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure spending demonstrates improvement and better outcomes. • use market intelligence, guided by residents' opinion to inform decisions. • use place leadership to influence excellence
Self-Responsibility	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and enable communities/organisations/businesses to do more for themselves to deliver for local people and places. • make decisions that are progressive on environmental matters
Equality of Opportunity	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spend proportionately to ensure equality of opportunity. • use alternative provision where it exists in low risk, low-cost areas

National Context

The Government had planned to undertake its next Comprehensive Spending Review in 2019 but this was postponed to 2020 and due to the Coronavirus Pandemic postponed again. These reviews represent a national re-prioritisation exercise that considers the overall availability of resources for public services and distributes according to policy priorities. The spending review is the mechanism by which Government will take a view on locally generated resources when determining the national grant level. It will set the quantum available to fund Local Government.

These ongoing uncertainties in funding and demand pressures have been exacerbated by the pandemic and the council is undertaking a robust resilience evaluation of the Medium-Term Financial Plan for consideration by Cabinet in September 2021.

Conclusion

North Lincolnshire Council is a high performing and ambitious council. It has a clear set of priorities that are outcomes focussed and continues to transform its services and processes to achieve its ambition. The environment in which the council operates has seen major changes over the past decade and this will continue for the foreseeable future, with the Covid-19 pandemic adding additional uncertainty to an already uncertain future. These changes bring with them their own set of opportunities and risks. The council is adopting a flexible and adaptable approach to maximise the potential from the opportunities and manage the risks. At the same time setting a clear strategic intent to become financially sustainable to ensure the vital services it provides continue. The council's financial performance in 2020/2021 has strengthened financial resilience and provided the foundations for ongoing financial planning and management to smooth the transition to financial sustainability.

Statement of Responsibilities

The Council's Responsibilities

The council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this council, that officer is the Director: Governance and Partnerships.
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Director: Governance and Partnerships' Responsibilities

The Director: Governance and Partnerships is responsible for the preparation of the council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director: Governance and Partnerships has:

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

Director: Governance and Partnerships has also:

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

Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer

I certify that:

- (a) the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2021 has been prepared in the form directed by the Code and under the accounting policies set out in note 1.
- (b) in my opinion the Statement of Accounts presents fairly the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year.

R McIntyre
Director Governance and Partnerships
Date of certification: 3 November 2021

Audit Committee Approval of Statement of Accounts

In accordance with Regulation 9 (2) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, I certify that these Accounts were approved by the Audit Committee at the meeting held on 3 November 2021.

Chair of Audit Committee
Date of Approval: 3 November 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of North Lincolnshire Council

This page has been intentionally left blank

This page has been intentionally left blank

This page has been intentionally left blank

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements, which may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Movement in Reserves Statement

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the council, analysed into usable reserves and other unusable reserves. The statement shows how the movements in year of the council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following these adjustments.

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Reserves of the Council £000
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019	6,858	29,748	1,000	10,553	48,159	29,105	77,264
Movement in reserves during 2019/2020							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(27,130)	0	0	0	(27,130)	126,102	98,972
Adjustments from income and expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	34,114	0	1,174	4,196	39,484	(39,484)	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	6,984	0	1,174	4,196	12,354	86,618	98,972
Transfer to or from Earmarked Reserves	(6,684)	6,684	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2019/2020	300	6,684	1,174	4,196	12,354	86,618	98,972
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020	7,158	36,432	2,174	14,749	60,513	115,723	176,236
Movement in reserves during 2020/2021							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	17,338	0	0	0	17,338	(142,000)	(124,662)
Adjustments from income and expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	12,879	0	582	13,163	26,624	(26,624)	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	30,217	0	582	13,163	43,962	(168,624)	(124,662)
Transfer to or from Earmarked Reserves	(30,217)	30,217	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in 2020/2021	0	30,217	582	13,163	43,962	(168,624)	(124,662)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021	7,158	66,649	2,756	27,912	104,475	(52,901)	51,574

Balance Sheet

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

31 st March 2020		31 st March 2021	
£000		Note Number	£000
510,178	Property, Plant & Equipment	14 15 16 17 18 18/20	500,132
1,576	Heritage Assets		1,576
58,250	Investment Property		56,789
728	Intangible Assets		904
0	Long Term Investments		0
343	Long Term Debtors		339
571,075	Long Term Assets		559,740
358	Inventories		1,295
29,387	Short Term Debtors		31,653
30,767	Cash and Cash Equivalents		18,619
8,867	Assets held for sale		6,805
69,379	Current Assets		58,372
(51,993)	Short Term Borrowing	18	(12,027)
(26,403)	Short Term Creditors	18/23	(36,908)
(3,312)	Provisions	24	(3,237)
(81,708)	Current Liabilities		(52,172)
(6,817)	Provisions	24	(6,516)
(152,245)	Long Term Borrowing	18	(149,616)
(223,448)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	39	(358,234)
(382,510)	Long Term Liabilities		(514,366)
176,236	Net Assets		51,574
60,513	Usable Reserves	MiRS 25	104,475
115,723	Unusable Reserves		(52,901)
176,236	Total Reserves		51,574

Cash Flow Statement

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

2019/2020 £000		Note	2020/2021 £000
(27,130)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		17,338
47,816	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	26	47,913
(18,683)	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	26	(30,612)
2,003	Net Cash flows from operating activities		34,639
1,182	Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	27	3,865
14,907	Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	28	(50,652)
18,092	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(12,148)
12,675	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	21	30,767
30,767	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	21	18,619

Notes to the Accounts

Note 1 Accounting Policies

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the council's transactions for the 2020/2021 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2021. The council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which require it to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/2021, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption; they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet where individual inventory categories are above £100,000.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected. In respect of both capital and revenue transactions, the council operates on the normal accruals concept of income and expenditure above the council's de minimis threshold of £10,000. Exceptions to this policy are:
 - Housing Benefit payments
 - Social services Income for home care
 - Travel payments and supply teachers
 - Property Trading account Income for commercial properties

These exceptions still mean a full 12 months of income and expenditure are accounted for in a financial year.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that

mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with a low risk of change in value.

Cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the council's cash management.

iv. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the council's financial position or financial performance.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

v. Charges to Revenue for Non-current Assets

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

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

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

vi. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

The Collection Fund shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and the distribution to local authorities, central government and precepting bodies of council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR). There is no requirement for a separate Collection Fund Balance Sheet since the assets and liabilities arising from the collecting non-domestic rates and council tax belong to the bodies (i.e. major preceptors, central government and billing authorities).

The council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the council's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

vii. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave, sick leave and expenses are paid monthly and reflected as expenditure in the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Termination Benefits

When the council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers, or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy, these costs are charged on an accruals basis to the respective service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Post-employment Benefits

Employees of the council are members of three separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- The Local Government Pension Scheme administered by East Riding of Yorkshire Council.
- The NHS Pension Scheme administered by the NHS Business Services Authority

These schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the council.

However, the arrangements for the teachers' and NHS schemes mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the council. These schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Schools' service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year. Various lines within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the NHS Pension Scheme in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the East Riding pension fund attributable to the council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projected earnings for current employees.
- The assets of East Riding pension fund attributable to the council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value.

The change in the net pension liability is analysed into the following components:

Service cost comprising:

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited

to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

- net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Re-measurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- contributions paid to the East Riding pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

Discretionary Benefits

The council has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (including teachers) are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

viii. Events After the Reporting Period

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

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

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

ix. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Financial Assets

The council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the authority, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

Expected Credit Loss Model

The council recognises expected credit losses on all its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the council.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

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

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

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

x. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

xii. Heritage Assets

The council holds several assets which are held to increase the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the council's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. The council's collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

Civic Regalia, Museum Collection and Memorials

The asset will be accounted for at the value used for insurance purposes or its fair value as determined by a qualified valuer.

Heritage Assets – General

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

xiii. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the council as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the council.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and then carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xiii. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The council has set a de minimis value of £100,000, below which inventories are not held on balance sheet.

xiv. Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use.

Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xv. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the council at the end of the lease period).

The council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is

made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

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

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

xvi. Overheads and Support Services

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

xvii. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

The council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred while assets are under construction.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the council.

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

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

- assets under construction and community assets (without a determinable finite useful life) – historical cost
- infrastructure, community assets (with a determinable finite useful life) – depreciated historical cost
- all other assets are measured at current value

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

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the

year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is normally charged in the first full year of operational use, except where stated, and calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer.
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer. Depreciation is charged on vehicles from the point of initial use.
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over its technically assessed life.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been

chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any losses previously recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services.

Depreciation is not charged on assets held for sale.

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as assets held for sale. When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts.

The receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The reserves can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement).

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

xviii. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as

income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the council settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the council.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

xix. Reserves

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

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, local taxation, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

xx. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

xxi. Schools

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for local authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements (and not the Group Accounts). Therefore, schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the council as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the council.

xxii. VAT

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

xxiii. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

Note 2 Accounting Standards Issued, Not Adopted

Under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/2021 (the Code), the council is required to disclose information setting out the impact of an accounting change required by a new accounting standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

At the Balance Sheet date, the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted:

- **IFRS 16 Leases (deferral to 1 April 2022):** Will require local authorities that are lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as right of use assets with corresponding lease liabilities. CIPFA/LASAAC have deferred implementation of IFRS16 for local government until 1 April 2022. The impact of implementing IFRS16 has not yet been calculated.

Note 3 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The most critical judgement made in the Statement of Accounts is that there remains a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Note 4 Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors.

However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates, particularly with the uncertainty surrounding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The items in the council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2021, for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year, are as follows:

Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets fall. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £0.3m if the average useful life of the council's buildings fell by one year. Other Land and buildings and Investment properties have a net book value of £413m. A 1% difference in the valuations would be £4.1m.
Pensions Liability Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. Only figures based on estimates have been provided by the actuary so far. Figures based on actual outturns are expected at some point and will be updated accordingly on receipt.	The assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2020/2021, the council's actuary advised that the net pension liability had increased by £134.8m as a result of updating the assumptions and actual contributions made. A sensitivity analysis can be seen in the Defined Benefit Pension Schemes note 39.
Impairment At 31 March 2021, the council had a balance of sundry debtors of £11.2m. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of £2.5m was appropriate. However, it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £2.5m to be set aside as an allowance.
National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) Provision The council set aside, from its collection fund, £16.7m as a provision against the cost of the future settlement of current appeals outstanding against NNDR rateable values. The council's share of this provision of £8.2m is shown in the Provisions Note.	The impact of appeals is highly uncertain and outside of the control of the council.

Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
<p>Fair Value Measurement</p> <p>When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the council's assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the council employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for investment properties, the council's chief valuation officer and external valuer). Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in notes 14 and 18 below.</p>	<p>The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, vacancy levels, occupancy levels and others.</p> <p>Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurements.</p>

Note 5 Material Items of Income and Expense

For this council, a material item of income and expense would be around £5m or more. There have been no material items of income or expenditure during 2020/2021 that are not already disclosed elsewhere within the accounts.

Note 6 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The council has not identified any material adjusting events occurring after the reporting date.

Note 7 Expenditure and Funding Analysis and Associated Notes

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by councils in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the service areas across the council. Income and expenditure accounted for under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Balances £'000	2019/2020			2020/2021		
	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Balances £'000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000
2,112	2,104	4,216	Business Development	(639)	2,351	1,712
17,046	7,987	25,033	Governance and Partnerships	14,557	3,196	17,753
31,842	27,178	59,020	Operations	31,234	15,900	47,134
17,681	(15,086)	2,595	Central & Technical Budgets	22,526	(9,411)	13,115
7,093	(7,259)	(166)	Public Health	8,903	(10,515)	(1,612)
11,131	4,778	15,909	Learning, Skills and Culture	9,843	1,189	11,032
19,990	1,624	21,614	Children and Community Resilience	18,473	385	18,858
36,858	(5,365)	31,493	Adult and Community Wellbeing	39,445	(6,491)	32,954
0	2,869	2,869	Schools	0	(2,123)	(2,123)
143,753	18,830	162,583	Net Cost of Services	144,342	(5,519)	138,823
(144,053)	8,600	(135,453)	Other Income and Expenditure	(144,342)	(11,819)	(156,161)
(300)	27,430	27,130	(Surplus) or Deficit	0	(17,338)	(17,338)
6,858			Opening General Fund Balance	7,158		
300			Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund Balance in Year	0		
7,158			Closing General Fund Balance	7,158		

Adjustments from general fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts:

2020/2021	Adjustments for Capital purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Other Non- Statutory Adjustments	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Business Development	4,143	420	66	(2,278)	2,351
Governance and Partnerships	1,641	436	(939)	2,058	3,196
Operations	17,223	764	(2,147)	60	15,900
Central & Technical Budgets	(746)	(4,833)	(5,140)	1,308	(9,411)
Public Health	0	37	(1,206)	(9,346)	(10,515)
Learning, Skills and Culture	2,412	597	(1,820)	0	1,189
Children and Community Resilience	218	573	(406)	0	385
Adult and Community Wellbeing	102	519	(87)	(7,025)	(6,491)
Schools	(22)	1,168	(3,269)	0	(2,123)
Net Cost of Services	24,971	(319)	(14,948)	(15,223)	(5,519)
Other income and expenditure from the EFA	(30,741)	5,270	(1,571)	15,223	(11,819)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and CIES surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,770)	4,951	(16,519)	0	(17,338)

2019/2020	Adjustments for Capital purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Statutory Adjustments	Other Non- Statutory Adjustments	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Business Development	4,889	1,369	43	(4,197)	2,104
Governance and Partnerships	715	1,439	(39)	5,872	7,987
Operations	25,464	2,302	(259)	(329)	27,178
Central & Technical Budgets	(3,956)	1,164	(4,853)	(7,441)	(15,086)
Public Health	0	149	(34)	(7,374)	(7,259)
Learning, Skills and Culture	3,005	1,980	335	(542)	4,778
Children and Community Resilience	148	1,868	(80)	(312)	1,624
Adult and Community Wellbeing	646	1,718	599	(8,328)	(5,365)
Schools	(20)	3,922	(1,033)	0	2,869
Net Cost of Services	30,891	15,911	(5,321)	(22,651)	18,830
Other income and expenditure from the EFA	(20,055)	7,290	(1,286)	22,651	8,600
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and CIES surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services	10,836	23,201	(6,607)	0	27,430

Adjustments for Capital Purposes – include the charge to services for depreciation, impairment and revaluation gains and losses.

Net change for the Pensions Adjustments – includes the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the council as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs, alongside the net interest on the defined benefit liability charged within other income and expenditure.

Other Statutory Adjustments – between amounts charged/credited to the CIES and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute – accumulated absences charges as required by IAS19 to services and adjustments involving the amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from the amount calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.

Other Non-Statutory Adjustments – represents amounts charged/credited to service segments which need to be adjusted against the ‘Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis’ line to comply with the presentational requirements in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – e.g. interest income and expenditure, changes in the fair values of investment properties, trading operations and non-ring-fenced government grants.

Segmental Income

The following analysis shows revenues from external customers included within the Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis:

	2020/2021 Revenue from External Customers £'000	2019/2020 Revenue from External Customers £'000
Business Development	(7,822)	(8,706)
Governance and Partnerships	(2,242)	(7,763)
Operations	(5,785)	(7,038)
Central & Technical Budgets	(2,162)	(1,242)
Public Health	(218)	(181)
Learning, Skills and Culture	(1,981)	(6,403)
Children and Community Resilience	(535)	(665)
Adult and Community Wellbeing	(11,542)	(11,517)
Schools	(981)	(1,753)
Total income analysed on a segmental basis	(33,268)	(45,268)

Revenue from External Customers – Income from organisations/individuals from outside the council, excluding any grant income.

Note 8 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

	2020/2021 £'000	2019/2020 £'000
Expenditure/Income		
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	161,052	173,628
Other services expenses	177,478	176,821
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	21,410	20,681
Interest payments	6,183	6,211
Precepts and levies	3,021	2,912
(Gain)/Loss on the disposal of assets	1,918	79
Other Expenditure (REFCUS)	3,415	5,128
Total expenditure	374,477	385,460
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(38,155)	(47,348)
Interest and investment income	(13)	(137)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates income	(108,838)	(114,214)
Government grants and contributions	(242,976)	(194,227)
Other Income	(1,833)	(2,404)
Total income	(391,815)	(358,330)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(17,338)	27,130

Note 9 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

2020/2021	General	Usable Reserves		
	Fund Balance £000	Receipts Reserve £000	Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	7,977			(7,977)
Pension Prepayment	(3,027)			3,027
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	13,136			(13,136)
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	560			(560)
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	23,602			(23,602)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	42,248	0	0	(42,248)
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(877)	877		
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	9	(9)		
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(160)			160
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (Minimum Revenue Provision transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(8,090)			8,090
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(154)			154
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(9,272)	868	0	8,404
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		(286)		286
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(20,097)		13,163	6,934
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts		0		0
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(20,097)	(286)	13,163	7,220
Total Adjustments	12,879	582	13,163	(26,624)

2019/2020	General	Usable Reserves		
	Fund Balance £000	Receipts Reserve £000	Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.				
Pension cost (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	23,201			(23,201)
Council tax and NDR (transfers to or from the Collection Fund)	(1)			1
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences reserve)	77			(77)
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	26,102			(26,102)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	49,379	0	0	(49,379)
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(2,224)	2,224		
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	70	(70)		
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	459			(459)
Statutory Provision for the repayment of debt (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(5,394)			5,394
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(181)			181
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(7,270)	2,154	0	5,116
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		(980)		980
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(7,995)		4,196	3,799
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts		0		0
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(7,995)	(980)	4,196	4,779
Total Adjustments	34,114	1,174	4,196	(39,484)

Note 10 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund Expenditure in 2020/2021.

	Balance as at 1 April 2019 £000	2019/2020		Balance as at 31 March 2020 £000	2020/2021		Balance as at 31 March 2021 £000
		Transfers In £000	Transfers Out £000		Transfers In £000	Transfers Out £000	
General Fund:							
Risk and Transformation Reserve	16,566	0	(607)	15,959	8,817	(445)	24,331
Revenue Grants	4,955	10,870	(3,028)	12,797	5,313	(3,109)	15,001
NNDR Smoothing Reserve	0	0	0	0	12,460	0	12,460
Schools Delegated Reserve	2,940	778	(522)	3,196	3,022	0	6,218
Dedicated Schools Grant	1,488	1,672	(1,091)	2,069	2,042	(251)	3,860
Public Health	1,412	0	(200)	1,212	540	0	1,752
Personal Protective Equipment	0	0	0	0	697	0	697
Adult Social Care - Staffing	0	0	0	0	430	0	430
Dedicated Schools Grant-De-delegated	210	75	0	285	106	0	391
Licensing	122	50	(8)	164	134	(24)	274
Safety Camera Partnership	269	0	(14)	255	0	0	255
Care Leavers	0	0	0	0	240	(22)	218
Scunthorpe Special Expenses	227	86	(101)	212	89	(95)	206
Finance Systems Implementation	50	0	(50)	0	200	0	200
Commuted Sums	226	0	(25)	201	(65)	(42)	94
Org Development – Additional Training	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
Cultural Offer Transformation	0	0	0	0	53	0	53
ICT SharePoint	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Planning Improvements	205	0	(146)	59	0	(13)	46
Crematorium Enhancement Fund	16	7	0	23	7	0	30
Highways – Developer Contributions	0	0	0	0	65	(47)	18
NNDR Levy Redistribution	500	0	(500)	0	0	0	0
Self-Insurance	284	0	(284)	0	0	0	0
Legal NLC Elections	240	0	(240)	0	0	0	0
Shared Service Development	38	0	(38)	0	0	0	0
Total Earmarked Reserves	29,748	13,538	(6,854)	36,432	34,265	(4,048)	66,649

Risk and Transformation Reserve

This reserve is held for two main purposes: -

- To give the council sufficient resilience to withstand funding or expenditure shocks. These include risks associated with funding, increased demand, delayed savings and the costs of self-insurance.
- To facilitate transformation and transition to a lower cost council

Revenue Grants

This reserve has been set aside to hold the balances of revenue grants where the conditions of use have been met but remain unapplied at year end.

NNDR Smoothing Reserve

A specific reserve to alleviate future pressures as a result of Collection Fund deficits being transferred into General Fund.

Public Health Grant

This reserve has been set aside to hold the balance of the ring-fenced Public Health Grant received, but not yet spent.

Dedicated Schools Grant

This reserve has been set aside to hold the balance of the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant, but not yet spent.

Note 11 Other Operating Expenditure

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Parish council precepts	1,614	1,545
Levies	1,407	1,367
(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	1,918	79
Total	4,939	2,991

Note 12 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2020/2021 Net £000	2019/2020 Net £000
Interest payable and similar charges	6,183	6,211
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	5,271	7,291
Interest receivable and similar income	(13)	(137)
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(3,076)	(3,154)
Other investment income	160	2,304
Total	8,525	12,515

Note 13 Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Council Tax Income	(77,631)	(74,129)
Non-Domestic Rates Income and Expenditure	(31,207)	(40,085)
Capital Grants, Contributions and Donations	(29,583)	(16,988)
Non-ring-fenced Government Grants:		
Business Rates Relief Grant	(9,984)	(7,679)
COVID-19 Response Grant	(8,347)	(4,991)
Revenue Support Grant	(6,198)	(6,098)
Social Care Grant	(4,515)	0
COVID-19 Hardship Fund Grant	(1,170)	0
New Homes Bonus	(414)	(737)
Tax Income Guarantee Compensation – Council Tax	(347)	0
Rural Services Grant	(206)	(206)
Other Non-ring-fenced Government Grants	(23)	(46)
Total	(169,625)	(150,959)

In 2020/2021 the guidance relating to the Social Care Grant was updated and grant conditions now class this as a non-ring-fenced grant. The grant income is, therefore, now shown as such in the above table rather than within services income within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The prior year figure, included within services, was £2,061k.

Note 14 Property, Plant and Equipment

Current Year

	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E)			Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
			Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	PP&E Under Construction £000		
Cost or Valuation							
Balance as at 1 April 2020	385,227	16,648	162,215	11,666	14,219	4,439	594,414
Additions	6,158	1,220	15,794	31	88	7	23,298
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	(11,098)	0	0	0	0	(506)	(11,604)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(9,154)	0	0	0	0	(211)	(9,365)
De-recognition - Disposals	(2,256)	(1)	0	0	0	0	(2,257)
De-recognition - Other	(219)	0	0	(25)	(7)	0	(251)
Reclassifications & Transfers	906	0	10	0	0	(635)	281
Reclassified to/from Held for Sale	(710)	0	4	0	0	188	(518)
Other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2021	368,854	17,867	178,023	11,672	14,300	3,282	593,998
Depreciation and Impairment							
Balance as at 1 April 2020	(13,915)	(9,259)	(58,773)	(1,988)	(8)	(293)	(84,236)
Depreciation Charge	(9,758)	(1,748)	(8,909)	(160)	0	(273)	(20,848)
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	5,184	0	0	0	0	284	5,468
Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	5,622	0	0	0	0	0	5,622
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	35	0	0	(31)	0	1	5
De-recognition - Disposals	49	1	0	0	0	0	50
De-recognition - Other	16	0	0	25	7	0	48
Reclassifications & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eliminated on reclassification to Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2021	(12,742)	(11,006)	(67,682)	(2,154)	(1)	(281)	(93,866)
Net Book Value							
Balance as at 31 March 2021	356,112	6,861	110,341	9,518	14,299	3,001	500,132
Balance as at 31 March 2020	371,312	7,389	103,442	9,678	14,211	4,146	510,178

Comparator Year

	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E) Community Assets £000	PP&E Under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
Cost or Valuation							
Balance as at 1 April 2019	372,426	15,845	150,758	11,522	18,251	2,613	571,415
Additions	7,020	1,286	11,439	145	3,257	176	23,323
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	15,296	0	(333)	0	0	(707)	14,256
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(11,692)	0	0	0	0	(18)	(11,710)
De-recognition - Disposals	(1)	(483)	0	0	0	(164)	(648)
De-recognition - Other	(33)	0	0	0	0	(175)	(208)
Reclassifications & Transfers	3,159	0	351	(1)	(7,289)	2,256	(1,524)
Reclassified to/from Held for Sale	(948)	0	0	0	0	458	(490)
Other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2020	385,227	16,648	162,215	11,666	14,219	4,439	594,414
Depreciation and Impairment							
Balance as at 1 April 2019	(23,107)	(8,162)	(50,348)	(1,744)	(1)	(17)	(83,379)
Depreciation Charge	(10,180)	(1,522)	(8,425)	(244)	0	(284)	(20,655)
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	12,188	0	0	0	0	848	13,036
Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,686	0	0	0	0	20	1,706
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	2,981	0	0	0	0	9	2,990
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	380	0	0	0	(7)	5	378
De-recognition - Disposals	0	425	0	0	0	0	425
De-recognition - Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Reclassifications & Transfers	2,103	0	0	0	0	(866)	1,237
Eliminated on reclassification to Held for Sale	32	0	0	0	0	(8)	24
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(13,915)	(9,259)	(58,773)	(1,988)	(8)	(293)	(84,236)
Net Book Value							
Balance as at 31 March 2020	371,312	7,389	103,442	9,678	14,211	4,146	510,178
Balance as at 31 March 2019	349,319	7,683	100,410	9,778	18,250	2,596	488,036

Depreciation

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

- Other Land and Buildings – 1–99 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment – 1–30 years
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by a suitably qualified officer

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2021, the council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in future years. Of these contracts, those considered to be major contracts are those having outstanding commitments in excess of £1m. As at 31 March 2021, the following contracts met this criterion:

- A15 North Resurfacing - £1.8m
- BDUK (Building Digital UK) - £1.4m

Effects of Changes in Estimates

No material changes in estimates have been made in year. Useful lives are assessed as part of the valuation rolling programme.

Revaluations

The council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every five years. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the current values of property, plant and equipment are:

- that good title can be shown, and all valid planning permissions and statutory approvals are in place.
- that all easements, rights of way, restrictions and other encumbrances have been considered.
- that the properties are in good repair unless otherwise stated.
- that any services are in good working order or free from defect unless otherwise stated.
- that no deleterious or hazardous materials have been used in the construction nor any existing or potential environmental factors are known that could affect the values.

The table below shows the property, plant and equipment held on the asset register valued at historical cost or at the current value of the asset at the time of valuation (5-year rolling programme).

	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Surplus Assets	Other PPE	Total PPE
Carried at historical cost	0	6,861	0	134,158	141,019
Valued at current value as at:					
01/04/2020	341,506	0	2,158	0	343,664
01/04/2019	836	0	0	0	836
01/04/2018	3,344	0	0	0	3,344
01/04/2017	8,255	0	435	0	8,690
01/04/2016	2,171	0	408	0	2,579
Total Cost or Valuation	356,112	6,861	3,001	134,158	500,132

Fair Value Measurement for Surplus Assets and Investment Properties

See Note 1 (xxiii) for an explanation of fair value and the fair value levels.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the council's surplus assets and investment properties as at 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements using:	2020/2021					2019/2020		
	Quoted Prices (Level 1)	Inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value	Quoted Prices (Level 1)	Inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value
						£000	£000	£000
Surplus Assets:								
All Surplus Assets	0	0	3,001	3,001	0	0	4,146	4,146
Total Surplus Assets	0	0	3,001	3,001	0	0	4,146	4,146
Investment Properties:								
Office Units	0	940	217	1,157	0	1,580	0	1,580
Commercial Units	0	23,730	30,705	54,435	0	54,746	470	55,216
Agricultural Units	500	0	697	1,197	0	0	1,454	1,454
Total Investment Properties	500	24,670	31,619	56,789	0	56,326	1,924	58,250

Determined value level, valuation process and techniques

All valuations have been undertaken using the combined resource of internal and external valuers, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The council's valuation experts work closely with finance officers reporting directly to the chief financial officer on a regular basis regarding all valuation matters.

The inputs for each valuation have been categorised against the fair value hierarchy of evidence in accordance with IFRS 13 and rated as Level 1, 2 or 3.

Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly. The inputs used took the form of analysed and weighted market evidence such as sales, rentals and yields in respect of comparable properties in the same or similar locations at or around the valuation date.

Where the inputs in a valuation are classed as unobservable this is primarily due to the lack of evidence in the principal or most advantageous market or the number and type of adjustments made, for example adjustments for location, size, repair of a comparable. Each valuation has been assessed based on the inputs and the hierarchy level is reported on the Schedule of Valuations.

The Industrial and commercial units located in the local authority area are valued on an income approach that is based on capitalisation of current rental income and taking into account existing lease terms, any increases at the next review and other lease terms. Rentals and yields are derived from market evidence for similar properties in the local authority area adjusted to reflect each asset. The rental comparables are measured from a mixture of deals on council assets and third-party assets. The yields are derived from third party sales and discussions with other agents and the District Valuer. The majority of the Investment valuations have been categorised as level 3. Rental and transaction data available over the year was limited. The District Valuer and Local Agents suggest the market is stable but few transactions have taken place. The District Valuer also agrees that there has been little direct evidence to support the yields used in the valuations.

The council's PPE assets have been valued to Current Value (Existing Use Value). The valuations are based on an analysis of market comparables in the area for similar properties disregarding any potential alternative uses in accordance with the EUV definition.

The agricultural valuations are based on market comparable rents and yields for similar properties in the local authority area, taking into account existing lease terms, any increases at the next review and other lease terms. Rentals and yields are derived from market evidence for similar properties in the local authority area adjusted to reflect each asset. The rental comparables are a mixture of deals on council assets and third-party assets. The yields are derived from third party sales and discussions with other agents and the District Valuer.

The fair value of the council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date.

The fair value of the council's Surplus Assets is measured at 5 yearly intervals. In estimating the fair value of the council's surplus assets and investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements

	Level 3 Surplus Assets £000	Level 1 Investment Properties £000	Level 2 Investment Properties £000	Level 3 Investment Properties £000	Level 3 Surplus Assets £000	Level 2 Investment Properties £000	Level 3 Investment Properties £000
Opening Balance	4,146	0	56,326	1,924	2,596	53,903	1,506
Reclassifications in at Level 3	188	0	0	189	2,540	0	0
Reclassifications out of at Level 3	(635)	0	0	(470)	(700)	0	0
Transfers into Level 1	0	350	0	0			
Transfers into Level 2	0	0	0	0	0	600	0
Transfers into Level 3	0	0	0	31,454			
Transfers out of Level 2	0	0	(31,454)	0			
Transfers out of Level 3	0	0	0	(350)	0	0	(600)
Total gains [or losses] for the period included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services resulting from changes in fair value	(483)	150	(203)	(393)	(277)	(1,589)	967
Total to Revaluation Reserve	(222)	0	0	0	150	0	0
Additions	7	0	1	681	176	3,471	51
Disposals	0	0	0	(1,416)	(339)	(60)	0
Closing Balance	3,001	500	24,670	31,619	4,146	56,362	1,924

Gains arising from changes in the fair value of surplus assets are recognised in the revaluation reserve, unless they reverse a previous impairment charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Losses arising from changes in the fair value of the surplus assets reduce any revaluation reserve balance relating to that asset and, thereafter, are recognised in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

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

Quantitative Information about Fair Value

Subcategory at Fair Value Level 3	2020/2021 £000	Valuation technique used to measure fair value	Unobservable inputs	Sensitivity
Surplus Assets:				
Land	1,892	market comparison/ residual	sale levels finance / construction costs build period	significant changes in sale levels, finance and construction costs will result in a significantly lower or higher fair value
Buildings	1,109	market comparison/ residual	sale levels finance / construction costs build period	significant changes in sale levels, finance and construction costs will result in a significantly lower or higher fair value
Investment Properties				
Office Units	217	market comparison	Rent Growth Vacancy Levels Yields	Significant changes in rental income and rent growth, Vacancy levels or yields will result in a significantly lower or higher value
Industrial and commercial units	30,705	market comparison	Rent Growth Vacancy Levels Yields	Significant changes in rental income and rent growth, Vacancy levels or yields will result in a significantly lower or higher value
Agricultural units	697	market comparison	Rent Growth Vacancy Levels Yields	Significant changes in rental income and rent growth, Vacancy levels or yields will result in a significantly lower or higher value

Note 15 Heritage Assets

	2020/2021				2019/2020			
	Civic Regalia £000	Normanby Park and Hall £000	Other Heritage Assets £000	Total Assets £000	Civic Regalia £000	Normanby Park and Hall £000	Other Heritage Assets £000	Total Assets £000
Cost or Valuation								
Balance as at 1 April	93	287	1,196	1,576	93	0	1,196	1,289
Additions	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	287	0	287
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment recognised in Surplus or deficit	0	(22)	0	(22)				
Balance as at 31 March	93	287	1,196	1,576	93	287	1,196	1,576

Civic Regalia

This category includes a variety of items including items held by the council's predecessors Scunthorpe and Glanford Borough Councils.

Normanby Park and Hall

Normanby Hall is a Grade 1 listed building and is of local historical importance.

Other Heritage Assets

This category includes the exhibits on display and in storage at Scunthorpe Museum and Normanby Hall, as well as war memorials around the county and a Sculpture within the centre of Scunthorpe.

Note 16 Investment Properties

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

Income and Expenditure from Investment Properties

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Rental income from investment property	(5,210)	(5,098)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	807	1,277
Net (Gain)/Loss	(4,403)	(3,821)

There are no restrictions on the council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property and none on the council's right to the remittance of income but there are some restrictions on the council's right to the proceeds of disposal due to the conditions of grant funding. The council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or on repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

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

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at start of the year	58,250	55,409
Additions:		
- Purchases	682	3,523
- Subsequent expenditure	0	0
Disposals	(1,416)	(60)
Net (gains)/losses from fair value adjustments	(446)	(622)
Transfers:		
- to/from Assets Held for Sale	0	0
- to/from Property, Plant and Equipment	(281)	0
Other changes	0	0
Balance at end of the year	56,789	58,250

Note 17 Intangible Assets

The council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of property, plant and equipment.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the council. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the council are:

- Microsoft office Licences – 5 and 3 years
- Electronic Document management – 5 years
- Finance and Human Resources and Payroll – 10 years

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £548k charged to revenue in 2020/2021 was charged £517k to Governance and Partnerships and £31k to Adult and Community Wellbeing in the Cost of Services.

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at start of the year	1,757	1,580
Accumulated Amortisation	(1,029)	(623)
Net carrying amount at start of year	728	957
Additions:		
- Purchases	724	177
- Other Movements	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Amortisation for the period	(548)	(406)
Amortisation written off on disposal	0	0
Net carrying amount at the end of the year	904	728
Comprising:		
- Gross carrying amounts	2,481	1,757
- Accumulated amortisation	(1,577)	(1,029)
	904	728

Note 18 Financial Instruments

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

	Long-term		Current	
	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Financial Assets				
Unquoted equity investment at cost	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables	339	343	12	16
Debtors carried at amortised cost	0	0	17,884	18,486
Total Financial Assets	339	343	17,896	18,502
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings at amortised cost	(149,616)	(152,245)	(12,027)	(51,993)
Creditors carried at amortised cost	0	0	(30,957)	(14,518)
Total Financial Liabilities	(149,616)	(152,245)	(42,984)	(66,511)

Amounts relating to Financial Instruments recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account:

	2020/2021 Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000	2019/2020 Liabilities measured at amortised cost £000
Interest expense	6,183	6,211
Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,183	6,211

Information as to the council's treatment of financial assets and liabilities within the accounts, including the basis of fair value measurements, is included within note 1 Accounting Policies (section xxiii. Financial Instruments).

The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are not measured at Fair Value (but for which Fair Value Disclosures are required)

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

- For loans from the PWLB payable, PWLB premature repayment rates have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures.
- For non-PWLB loans payable, as market lenders to the sector compete with PWLB their rates must be comparable, therefore PWLB premature repayment rates have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures.
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount.
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

This table shows the carrying value and fair value of the loans to the council by the Public Works Loans Board and other organisations.

	2020/2021		2019/2020	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair value* £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair value* £000
Financial liabilities:				
PWLB	152,245	194,636	156,840	214,224
Other Borrowing	9,000	9,215	47,000	47,139
Total	161,245	203,851	203,840	261,363

*Fair value hierarchy: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities (level 1)

Note 19 Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the council
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- Re-financing and Maturity risk – the possibility that the council might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and market pricing of financial instruments.

The council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies.

Credit risk

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

This risk is minimised through the annual Treasury Management Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by Standard & Poor's Global, Fitch and Moody's Ratings Services. The Treasury Management Strategy also imposes a maximum sum and time limits with a financial institution located within each category.

The council manages credit risk by ensuring that investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy approved by Full Council on the 26 February 2020. These include commercial entities with a minimum long-term credit rating of A- and the UK government. Recognising that credit ratings are imperfect predictors of default, the council has regard to other measures including credit default swap and equity prices when selecting commercial entities for investment.

The council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of non-recovery applies to all the council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2021 that this was likely to crystallise.

Liquidity Risk

The council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The council has ready access to borrowing at favourable rates from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and other local authorities. The council is also required to set a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure.

There is no significant perceived risk that the council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments.

Re-financing and Maturity Risk

The council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the re-financing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer-term financial liabilities and longer-term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- Monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and
- Monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer-term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer-term cash flow need.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Less than 1 year	10,561	51,595
Between 1 and 2 years	6,113	5,629
Between 2 and 5 years	31,852	17,339
Between 5 and 10 years	43,768	50,239
Between 10 and 20 years	43,725	52,082
Over 20 years	25,226	26,956
	161,245	203,840

Interest rate risk

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

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense will rise
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited will rise
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

The council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance, during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long-term returns, similarly the drawing of longer-term fixed rates borrowing would be postponed.

The Treasury Management Strategy aims to mitigate these risks by setting upper limits on its net exposures to fixed and variable interest rates.

Price risk

The market prices of any council fixed rate bond investments and its units in pooled bond funds are governed by prevailing interest rates and the market risk associated with these instruments is managed alongside interest rate risk.

This will typically only apply where an investment is held as fair value through profit and loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Note 20 Debtors

	Long term debtors		Short term debtors	
	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Central Government Bodies	0	0	3,492	2,135
Other Local Authorities	0	0	2,039	849
NHS Bodies	0	0	1,852	1,266
Other entities and individuals	0	0	12,325	11,980
Prepayments	0	0	1,983	5,207
Impairment of loans and receivables	0	0	(3,807)	(2,951)
Loans and Advances	339	343	12	16
Total Financial Instruments	339	343	17,896	18,502
NDR & Council Tax	0	0	11,154	8,926
Value Added Tax	0	0	2,603	1,959
Total Non-Financial Instruments	0	0	13,757	10,885
Total Debtors	339	343	31,653	29,387

A breakdown of the local taxation (council tax and non-domestic rates) figure, in the table above, can be seen in the table below, analysed by age. The analysis only shows those balances where assessment has indicated that, by exception, no impairment is required. The amounts due, but not impaired, for local taxation is analysed as follows:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Major Preceptors, not past due	2,846	1,006
1 year	5,192	5,332
1 – 2 years	1,641	1,411
2 – 3 years	1,025	796
3 – 4 years	447	381
Total	11,154	8,926

Note 21 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and in bank and short-term deposits and investments (considered to be cash equivalents), net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Cash and Bank balances	(5,380)	(4,500)
Short Term Investments	23,999	35,267
Total	18,619	30,767

Note 22 Assets Held for Sale

These assets are being actively marketed for sale:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	8,867	10,172
Additions	0	1
Transferred from Non-Current Assets during year:		
- Property Plant and Equipment	880	966
Depreciation written out to Surplus/Deficit	0	32
Revaluation gains/losses	(2,583)	(474)
Impairment gains/losses to revenue	3	2
Impairment gains/losses to revaluation reserve	0	0
Assets declassified as held for sale to PPE	(362)	(500)
Assets sold	0	(1,330)
Other movement	0	(2)
Balance outstanding at year-end	6,805	8,867

Note 23 Creditors

These are amounts owed by the council in the next twelve months:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Central government bodies	12,658	2,087
COVID-19 Grants due back to central government	4,551	0
Other local authorities	477	492
NHS bodies	720	180
Accumulated Absences	2,785	2,225
Bodies external to general government	9,766	9,534
Total Financial Instruments	30,957	14,518
NNDR & Council Tax	3,557	9,589
Tax and National Insurance	2,394	2,296
Total Non-Financial Instruments	5,951	11,885
Total Short-Term Creditors	36,908	26,403

Note 24 Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Amounts and timings are subject to future insurance, NNDR appeal and legal decisions.

	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Increase in provision during year	Utilised during year	Unused Amounts Reversed	Balance as at 31 March 2021	Estimated to be settled:	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	Current Provision £000	Long Term Provision £000
NNDR Appeals	8,709	2,239	(2,743)	0	8,205	2,800	5,405
Insurance Claims	1,393	205	(250)	0	1,348	437	911
Other	27	200	(27)	0	200	200	0
	10,129	2,644	(3,020)	0	9,753	3,437	6,316

National Non-Domestic Rates Appeals (NNDR)

This provision has been established to meet the council's share of the estimated costs of settling appeals against the NNDR valuation of properties, currently lodged with the Valuation Office Agency (VOA). The figure of £8.2m is the council's share of the full £16.7m appeals provision made from the collection fund.

Insurance Claims

This provision has been set aside to meet the estimated costs of current insurance claims that will not be met by the council's insurance policies.

Other

This covers several smaller provisions that are held to account for potential liabilities that are likely to result in a payment having to be made by the council but for which the timing and amount is currently uncertain.

Note 25 Unusable Reserves

Unusable Reserves

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Capital Adjustment Account	185,630	188,217
Revaluation Reserve	135,700	147,362
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	160	0
Pensions Reserve	(364,287)	(223,448)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(7,319)	5,817
Accumulated Compensated Absences Adjustment Account	(2,785)	(2,225)
Total Unusable Reserves	(52,901)	115,723

Capital Adjustment Account

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

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

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

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000	2019/2020 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	188,217		199,402	
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(20,862)		(20,275)	
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(6,326)		(10,446)	
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(548)		(406)	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)	(1,080)		(1,527)	
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,826)		(1,819)	
	(32,642)		(34,473)	
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		5,551		4,563
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(27,091)		(29,910)
Capital financing applied in the year:				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	286		980	
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	9,486		8,993	
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	6,934		3,799	
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund balance	8,090		5,394	
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	154		181	
	24,950		19,347	
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(446)		(622)
Donated Asset credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		0		0
Balance at 31 March		185,630		188,217

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.

The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

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

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

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	147,362	121,643
Net revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(6,111)	30,282
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(3,638)	(4,088)
Revaluation balances on assets scrapped or disposed of	(1,913)	(475)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(5,551)	(4,563)
Balance at 31 March	135,700	147,362

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	0	459
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	160	(459)
Balance at 31 March	160	0

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed, as the council makes employer's contributions to pension funds, or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	(223,448)	(296,067)
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability	(135,889)	95,820
Prepayment	3,027	0
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(23,266)	(41,410)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	15,289	18,209
Balance at 31 March	(364,287)	(223,448)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	5,817	5,816
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(13,136)	1
Balance at 31 March	(7,319)	5,817

Accumulated Absences Account

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

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	(2,225)	(2,148)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	2,225	2,148
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(2,785)	(2,225)
Balance at 31 March	(2,785)	(2,225)

Note 26 Cash flow from Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Interest Paid	(6,183)	(7,922)
Interest Received	13	137

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
--	-------------------	-------------------

Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements		
Depreciation and Impairment	20,862	20,275
Revaluations	6,326	10,446
Amortisation	548	406
Increase/(Decrease) in impairment for bad debts	856	439
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(937)	(21)
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	99	(1,874)
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	17,365	(2,025)
Movement in pension liability	7,977	23,201
Prepayment of Secondary Pension Contributions	(9,080)	0
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	3,827	1,819
Movement in provisions	(376)	(5,472)
Movement in value of investments properties	446	622
	47,913	47,816
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(1,028)	(1,695)
Capital grants include in Taxation & non-specific grant income	(29,584)	(16,988)
	(30,612)	(18,683)

Note 27 Cash flow from Investing Activities

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing activities:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Purchase of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(26,747)	(28,285)
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	1,028	12,479
Capital Grants and Contributions Received	29,584	16,988
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	3,865	1,182

Note 28 Cash flow from Financing Activities

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are financing activities:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Cash Receipts of Short and Long-term borrowing	12,000	74,000
Repayment of Short and Long-term Borrowing	(54,595)	(63,751)
Council Tax and NNDR Adjustments	(8,057)	4,658
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	(50,652)	14,907

Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	Cash Changes		Non-Cash Changes		
	Balance as 1-Apr-2020 £000	Financing Cash Flows £000	Movement from long-term to short-term £000	Interest Accruals £000	Balance at 31-Mar-2021 £000
			£000		
Long-term Borrowings	152,245	(4,595)	1,967	0	149,617
Short-term Borrowings	51,993	(38,000)	(1,967)	0	12,026
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	204,238	(42,595)	0	0	161,643

Note 29 Pooled Budgets

North Lincolnshire Council and North Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group (NLCCG) are involved in a pooled budget scheme for the Better Care Fund.

The Better Care Fund supports integration of health and social care which is implemented via a Section 75 pooled budget arrangement. This council is a partner within the pooled budget with NLCCG.

This funding requires the council and its health partners to agree how the money should be used to support social care activity that also has a health benefit. In accordance with national requirements NLC submitted its better care plan as to how it would use funding to improve its citizen's lives, and monitoring reports detailing progress continue to be submitted by NLCCG to NHS England.

The focus continues to support projects to deliver four key performance metrics and the high impact change model. The performance metrics are:

- Non elective admissions
- Residential admissions
- Reablement
- Delayed transfers of care

Funding of services to support these performance metrics focuses on supporting elderly service users, rapid response and reablement services to prevent people from needing to access hospital care.

	2020/2021 Better Care Funds £000	2019/2020 Better Care Funds £000
Funding provided to the pooled budget:		
The Authority	16,897	16,228
The NLCCG	5,319	5,054
	22,216	21,282
Expenditure met from the pooled budget:		
The Authority	16,028	15,652
The NLCCG	5,319	5,054
	21,347	20,706
Net surplus/(deficit) arising on the pooled budget during the year	869	576

Note 30 Members' Allowances

Members' allowances, including Employer's costs, are as follows:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Allowances	508	545
Expenses	2	23
Total	510	568

Note 31 Officers' Remuneration

Senior Officer Remuneration

Continuing Employees		Basic	Salary	Compensation	Contribution	Total
		Salary £	Supplement £	for Loss of Office £	To Pension Fund £	
Chief Executive – D Hyde (Head of Paid Service)	2020/2021	157,032	9,422	0	25,109	191,563
	2019/2020	152,829	9,170	0	24,001	186,000
Deputy Chief Executive	2020/2021	147,219	8,833	0	23,113	179,165
	2019/2020	143,278	8,597	0	22,495	174,370
Director of Adults & Community Well-being	2020/2021	103,598	6,216	0	16,265	126,079
	2019/2020	100,825	6,049	0	15,830	122,704
Director of Business Development	2020/2021	96,771	5,806	0	15,193	117,770
	2019/2020	92,558	5,553	0	14,532	112,643
Director of Children & Community Resilience	2020/2021	107,415	6,445	0	16,864	130,724
	2019/2020	99,540	5,972	0	15,628	121,140
Director of Governance and Partnerships (Chief Financial Officer)	2020/2021	96,771	5,806	0	15,193	117,770
	2019/2020	92,558	5,553	0	14,532	112,643
Director of Learning, Skills & Culture	2020/2021	99,236	5,954	0	15,580	120,770
	2019/2020	96,580	5,795	0	15,163	117,538
Head of Legal and Democracy (Monitoring Officer)	2020/2021	64,431	3,866	0	10,116	78,413
	2019/2020	62,706	3,762	0	9,845	76,313

Resigned, Redundant, Redesignated or Retired Employees		Basic	Salary	Compensation	Contribution	Total
		Salary £	Supplement £	for Loss of Office £	To Pension Fund £	
Director of Public Health*	2020/2021	57,093	3,417	0	8,190	68,700
	2019/2020	94,573	5,674	0	13,600	113,847

* The Director of Public Health employed by North Lincolnshire Council was in post from April to November 2020. From 1st November 2020, a joint arrangement is in place with North East Lincolnshire Council. North Lincolnshire Council is recharged 50% of the salary costs and other remuneration.

Senior Employee Remuneration

The council's other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Teachers	Other Staff	Total	Teachers	Other Staff	Total
£50,001 to £55,000	44	20	64	28	27	55
£55,001 to £60,000	17	38	55	18	27	45
£60,001 to £65,000	13	9	22	11	12	23
£65,001 to £70,000	10	11	21	10	7	17
£70,001 to £75,000	6	4	10	7	5	12
£75,001 to £80,000	4	5	9	5	4	9
£80,001 to £85,000	3	1	4	2	0	2
£85,001 to £90,000	2	0	2	1	0	1
£90,001 to £95,000	1	1	2	1	1	2
£95,001 to £100,000	1	0	1	1	0	1
£100,001 to £105,000	1	0	1	3	0	3
£105,001 to £110,000	1	0	1	0	0	0
£110,001 to £115,000	0	0	0	1	0	1
£115,001 to £120,000	2	0	2	1	0	1
	105	89	194	89	83	172

Exit Packages

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below (excluding any Senior Officers which are listed individually above):

	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020	2020/2021	2019/2020
							£000	£000
£0-£20,000	9	12	17	36	26	48	148	343
£20,001 - £150,000	0	6	3	5	3	11	86	481
Total cost included in CIES							234	824

Note 32 External Audit Costs

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

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Fees payable regarding external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	95	80
Fees payable in respect of grant claims during the year	16	18
Fees payable in respect of other services provided during the year	0	0
	111	98

Note 33 Dedicated Schools Grant

The council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2020. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on a council-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Distribution of DSG receivable for 2020/2021 is as follows:

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2020/2021 before Academies recoupment	26,239	115,988	142,227
Academy figure recouped for 2020/2021	(320)	(55,037)	(55,357)
Total DSG after academy recoupment for 2020/2021	25,919	60,951	86,870
Plus: Brought forward from 2019/2020	2,061	8	2,069
Less: Carry forward to 2021/2022 (agreed in advance)			0
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2020/2021	27,980	60,959	88,939
In year adjustments	319	(300)	19
Final budget distribution for 2020/2021	28,299	60,659	88,958
Less: Actual central expenditure	(24,439)		(24,439)
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		(60,659)	(60,659)
Plus: Carry Forward (agreed in advance)			0
Carry forward to 2021/2022	3,860	0	3,860

Note 34 Grant Income

The council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year.

	Note	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
Council Tax Income	13	(77,631)	(74,129)
Non-Domestic Rates Income and Expenditure	13	(31,207)	(40,085)
Capital Grants	13	(29,583)	(16,988)
Non-ring-fenced Government Grants:			
Business Rates Relief Grant	13	(9,984)	(7,679)
COVID-19 Response Grant	13	(8,347)	(4,991)
Revenue Support Grant	13	(6,198)	(6,098)
Social Care Grant	13	(4,515)	0
COVID-19 Hardship Fund Grant	13	(1,170)	0
New Homes Bonus	13	(414)	(737)
Tax Income Guarantee Compensation – Council Tax	13	(347)	0
Rural Services Grant	13	(206)	(206)
Other non-ring-fenced grants	13	(23)	(46)
Total		(169,625)	(150,959)
Credited to Services			
Dedicated Schools Grant		(86,562)	(82,059)
DWP - Rent Allowance Subsidy		(29,412)	(26,793)
Public Health England		(9,346)	(9,069)
Better Care Fund		(7,285)	(6,923)
Improved Better Care Fund		(7,025)	(6,264)
Additional Restrictions Grant		(4,976)	0
EFSA- Pupil Premium		(4,637)	(4,576)
Contain Outbreak Management Fund		(4,312)	0
COVID-19 Income Compensation Scheme		(3,480)	0
EFSA – Teachers Pension		(2,413)	(1,310)
COVID-19 Discharge Arrangements		(1,928)	0
COVID-19 Discretionary Support Grant		(1,771)	0
EFSA – Free School Meals		(1,506)	(1,502)
Skills Funding Agency		(1,169)	(1,078)
Social Care Support		0	(1,300)
Total		(165,822)	(140,874)

In 2020/2021 the guidance relating to the Social Care Grant was updated and grant conditions now class this as a non-ring-fenced grant. The grant income is, therefore, now shown as such in the above table as Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income rather than Credited to Services. The prior year figure, included within services, was £2,061k.

The authority has received grants that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at year-end are as follows:

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Grants received in advance		
Capital Grants	(20,097)	(7,994)
Revenue Grants	(10,192)	0
Total	(30,289)	(7,994)

The large increase in revenue grants received in advance relates to section 31 grants prepaid by MHCLG to cover non-domestic rate reliefs.

Note 35 Related Parties

Related Parties

The council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the council or to be controlled or influenced by the council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the council.

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grant receipts are shown in Note 34.

Members and officers

Members of the council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid during the year is shown in Note 30. The Register of Members' Interests is available to be viewed on the council's website.

Officers that might be in a position to influence significantly the policies of the council are considered to be members of the Senior Leadership Team. All senior officers have been required to complete a related declaration identifying organisations with which they have influence/or control, and which may have a related party interest with the council.

2020/2021	In-Year Expenditure	In-Year Income	Year- end Creditor	Year- end Debtor	Number of parties declaring an interest	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	Members	Officers
Related Party Interests:						
Works and Services commissioned from companies	445	(21)	3	(115)	13	0
Grants to Voluntary Organisations	514	(60)	0	0	19	0
Grant contributions to Charities	817	(9)	12	(2)	9	0
Grant to Non-Profit Organisations	403	(5)	0	0	5	0

2019/2020	In-Year Expenditure	In-Year Income	Year- end Creditor	Year- end Debtor	Number of parties declaring an interest	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	Members	Officers
Related Party Interests:						
Works and Services commissioned from companies	300	(24)	1	(18)	16	0
Grants to Voluntary Organisations	156	(56)	0	(3)	25	0
Grant contributions to Charities	329	(51)	(2)	(5)	9	0
Grant to Non-Profit Organisations	118	(5)	0	(2)	5	0

In all instances, the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The relevant members or officers did not take part in any discussion or decision to the payments.

Note 36 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the council that has yet to be financed.

	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	244,332	235,128
<i>Capital Investment</i>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	23,298	23,324
Investment Properties	682	3,523
Intangible Assets	724	177
Heritage Assets	22	0
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)	3,415	5,128
	28,141	32,152
<i>Sources of finance</i>		
Capital receipts	(286)	(980)
Government grants and other contributions	(18,755)	(16,393)
<i>Sums set aside from revenue:</i>		
Direct revenue contributions	(154)	(181)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(8,090)	(5,394)
	(27,285)	(22,948)
Closing Capital Finance Requirement	245,188	244,332
<i>Explanation of movements in year</i>		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	856	9,204
<i>Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement</i>	856	9,204

Note 37 Leases

Operating Leases (council as lessor)

The council leases out property under operating leases for the following purposes:

- for the provision of smallholdings
- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses
- for the provision of leisure and cultural purposes

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

	2020/2021 Land and Buildings £000	2019/2020 Land and Buildings £000
No later than 1 year	3,673	3,112
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	10,819	9,413
Later than 5 years	100,235	103,802
	114,727	116,327

Note 38 Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers

Teachers employed by the council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The Scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every four years.

The arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that the council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance within the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2020/2021, the council paid £6.9m to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 23.68% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2019/2020 were £5.9m and 16.48% of pensionable pay to 31st August 2019 and 23.68% from 1st September onwards. The contributions due to be paid in the next financial year are estimated to be £6.9m

The council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in Note 39.

The council is not liable to the Scheme for any other entities' obligations under the plan.

Public Health staff

Since 1 April 2013, public health staff have been employed by the council. These members of staff retained access to the NHS Pension Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Services Authority on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Care. The scheme is run on the same basis as the teachers' pension scheme.

In 2020/2021 the council paid £53k to the NHS Pension Scheme in respect of the retirement benefits of public health staff representing 14.38% of pensionable pay. In 2019/2020 the council paid £60k to the NHS Pension Scheme, representing 14.38% of pensionable pay. Contributions due to be paid in the next financial year are estimated to be £53k.

The council is not liable to the Scheme for any other entities' obligations under the plan.

Note 39 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in the Local Government Pension Scheme

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

The council participates in two post-employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by East Riding of Yorkshire Council - this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.
- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement - this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these liabilities, and cash must be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

The East Riding Pension Scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Public Fund Regulations.

The principal risks to the council of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

Discretionary Post-retirement Benefits

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

Transactions relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of service when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the council is required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement on Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
<i>Cost of services:</i>				
Service cost comprising:				
Current service cost	18,072	34,801	0	0
Past service cost	(376)	(682)	0	0
(Gain)/loss from settlements	0	0	0	0
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</i>				
Net Interest expense	5,271	7,291	0	0
<i>Total post-employment benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</i>	22,967	41,410	0	0
<i>Other post-employment benefits charged to the CIES</i>				
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:				
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(99,461)	56,251	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	13,829	(40,348)	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	231,195	(69,438)	528	(255)
Other	(10,202)	(42,030)	0	0
<i>Total post-employment benefits charged to the CIES</i>	158,328	(54,155)	528	(255)
Movement in Reserves Statement				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(22,967)	(41,410)	0	0
Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year:				
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	13,559	16,392		
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners			1,730	1,817

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Present value of the defined obligation	(1,106,011)	(852,655)	(21,554)	(22,756)
Fair value of plan assets	769,331	651,963	0	0
Net liability arising from the defined benefit obligation	(336,680)	(200,692)	(21,554)	(22,756)
Total Liability	(358,234)	(223,448)		

Reconciliation of movements in the fair value of scheme assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000	2020/2021 £000	2019/2020 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	651,963	695,629		
Interest income	14,918	16,681		
Re-measurement gain/(loss):				
the return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	99,461	(56,251)		
Other	0	0		
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates				
Contributions from employer	13,559	16,392	1,730	1,817
Prepayment of contributions	9,080	0		
Contributions from employees into the scheme	5,003	4,758		
Benefits paid	(24,354)	(25,246)	(1,730)	(1,817)
Other	(299)	0		
Closing value of scheme assets	769,331	651,963	0	0

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2020/2021 £'000	2019/2020 £'000	2020/2021 £'000	2019/2020 £'000
Opening balance at 1 April	(852,655)	(966,868)	(22,756)	(24,828)
Current service cost	(18,072)	(34,801)		
Interest cost	(20,189)	(23,972)		
Contributions from scheme participants	(5,003)	(4,758)		
Re-measurement gains and (losses):				
Actuarial gains/(losses) from changes in demographic assumptions	(13,829)	40,348		
Actuarial gains/(losses) from changes in financial assumptions	(231,195)	69,438	(528)	255
Other (if applicable)	10,202	42,030		
Past service cost	(29)	682		
Curtailments	405	0		
Benefits paid	24,354	25,246	1,730	1,817
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	0	0		
Balance as at 31 March	(1,106,011)	(852,655)	(21,554)	(22,756)

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	2020/2021 £'000	2019/2020 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	21,367	30,840
Equities: <i>by industry type</i>		
Other	93,239	56,669
Bonds: <i>by sector</i>		
Corporate (non-Investment Grade)	66,220	44,752
Government	23,796	28,951
Other	14,448	12,346
sub-total bonds	104,464	86,049
UK Property	89,438	86,762
UK Private equity	43,870	34,613
Other investment funds:		
Equities	313,920	278,127
Bonds	32,611	15,042
Infrastructure	46,232	38,611
Other	24,190	25,250
sub-total other investment funds	416,953	357,030
Total assets	769,331	651,963

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in the future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc.

Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and discretionary benefits liabilities have been estimated by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Pension Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2019.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary are set out below:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/2021	2019/2020
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 current pensioners:		
Men	21.0	20.9
Women	23.7	23.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	22.2	21.8
Women	25.5	24.8
Financial assumptions:		
Rate of increase in salaries	3.75%	2.80%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.85%	1.90%
Discount Rate	2.00%	2.30%
Rate of Inflation (CPI)	2.85%	1.90%

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2021	Approximate increase to Employer	
	%	£'000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	10%	113,411
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	11,002
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9%	99,986

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The council's anticipated contributions to the scheme in 2021/2022 is £13.5m.

Note 40 Contingent Liabilities

The council's statement of accounts for the 2019/2020 financial year included a contingent liability in relation to an ongoing business rate appeal, whereby a number of NHS Trusts were taking forward a claim for NNDR Mandatory Charitable Relief to the High Court. The case was initially rejected by the High Court in 2019 with the ruling that NHS Trusts were not eligible to be treated the same as charities with regards to business rates. An appeal against this ruling was subsequently lodged with The Court of Appeal by the NHS Trusts, however, this has now been withdrawn. There is therefore no ongoing potential liability to the council in relation to this matter.

Note 41 Inventories

	Balance outstanding at start of year £'000	Purchases £'000	Recognised as an expense in year £'000	Written off balances £'000	Balance outstanding at end of year £'000
Personal Protective Equipment Stock	2020/2021 0	1,100	(401)	(2)	697
	2019/2020 0	0	0	0	0
Highways Materials	2020/2021 226	331	(131)	0	426
	2019/2020 191	261	(225)	0	227
Waste Stock	2020/2021 132	262	(180)	(42)	172
	2019/2020 146	92	(56)	(51)	131
Total		358	1,693	(712)	1,295
		337	353	(281)	358

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund shows the transactions of the billing council in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates. There is no requirement for a Collection Fund Balance Sheet since the assets and liabilities arising from collecting non-domestic rates and council tax belong to the bodies (i.e. major preceptors, the billing council and the Government) on behalf of which the billing council collects these taxes.

Business Rates £000	2019/2020			2020/2021		
	Council Tax £000	Total £000		Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000
INCOME						
	(90,787)	(90,787)	Council Tax Receivable		(94,736)	(94,736)
(90,487)		(90,487)	Business Rates Receivable	(68,366)		(68,366)
			Contribution towards previous year's Business Rates deficit:			
(409)		(409)	Central Government	0		0
0		0	Billing Authority	0		0
0		0	Fire Authority	0		0
(90,896)	(90,787)	(181,683)	Total amounts to be credited	(68,366)	(94,736)	(163,102)
EXPENDITURE						
			Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus			
		0	Central Government	(868)		(868)
2,027	711	2,738	Billing Authority	2,563	972	3,535
16	40	56	Fire Authority	17	55	72
	97	97	Police Authority		133	133
			Precepts, demands and shares			
38,009		38,009	Central Government	38,209		38,209
37,328	74,275	111,603	Billing Authority	37,365	77,854	115,219
762	4,200	4,962	Fire Authority	763	4,322	5,085
	11,041	11,041	Police Authority		11,386	11,386
			Charges to Collection Fund			
337	281	618	Write-offs of uncollectable amounts	404	348	752
1,002	1,162	2,164	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for impairment	106	1,103	1,209
3,668		3,668	Increase/(decrease) in allowance for appeals	(1,030)		(1,030)
4,265		4,265	Transitional Protection Payments Payable	3,078		3,078
236		236	Charge to General Fund for allowable collection costs for non-domestic rates	239		239
			Other transfers to General Fund in accordance with non-domestic rates regulations			
2,197		2,197	Enterprise Zone Growth	244		244
5,304		5,304	Renewable Energy	5,423		5,423
95,151	91,807	186,958	Total amounts to be debited	86,513	96,173	182,686
4,255	1,020	5,275	(Surplus) /deficit arising during the year	18,147	1,437	19,584
(5,082)	(1,099)	(6,181)	(Surplus)/deficit brought forward at 1 April	(827)	(79)	(906)
(827)	(79)	(906)	(Surplus)/deficit carried forward at 31 March	17,320	1,358	18,678

Collection Fund Note 1 - Council Tax Income

Income from council tax is derived from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into valuation bands using estimated values as at 1 April 1991. The tax base calculation is based upon the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D equivalent and adjusted for discounts and exemptions. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to fund the demands on the Collection Fund and dividing this by the tax base.

The number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of Band D dwellings is detailed below:

Valuation Band Limits	Calculated number of dwellings	Ratio to Band D	Equated number of dwellings	Council Tax Payable (£)
A Up to 40,000	25,358	6/9	16,905.0	1,250.26
B 40,001 - 52,000	13,109	7/9	10,196.2	1,458.63
C 52,001 - 68,000	9,740	8/9	8,657.7	1,667.01
D 68,001 - 88,000	6,930	9/9	6,930.2	1,875.38
E 88,001 - 120,000	3,510	11/9	4,290.6	2,292.13
F 120,001 - 160,000	1,448	13/9	2,091.5	2,708.89
G 160,001 - 320,000	473	15/9	788.4	3,125.64
H More than 320,001	10	18/9	20.9	3,750.77
			49,880.5	
		Adjustment	9.0	
			49,889.5	

The amount of Council Tax required for Band D, for North Lincolnshire Council and its major preceptors, was calculated on the following basis:

(i) Preceptors' Council Tax Requirements	£93,561,906
(ii) Number of Band D equivalent Dwellings	49,889.5
Band D – (i) divided by (ii)	£1,875.38

Collection Fund Note 2 – Non-Domestic Rates

Non-Domestic Rates are determined on a national basis by central government which specifies a rating multiplier and subject to the effects of transitional arrangements, local businesses pay rates calculated by multiplying their rateable value by that amount. In 2020/2021 the amount was 51.2p (50.4p in 2019/2020) and 49.9p for small businesses (49.1p in 2019/2020).

The council is responsible for collecting rates due from the ratepayers in its area and distributing the amount collected between itself, central government and major preceptors in proportions specified by central government. The council's share of this is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and analysed at Note 13. The total rateable value as at 31 March 2021 was £200,000,378 (as at 31 March 2020 it was £201,521,698).

Glossary of Financial Terms

Financial Abbreviations and roundings

Throughout this document we have used standard financial abbreviations k and m. In this case 'k' means thousands and 'm' means millions e.g. £6k means £6,000 and £1.577m means £1,577,000.

Most of the numbers in the accounts are rounded. Those in the main statements are presented to the nearest 1,000 pounds. Where necessary to ensure that totals are correct, small adjustments have been made to individual figures.

Glossary

Accruals

This is the concept of recognising income and expenditure when earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Actuary

Pension expert.

Amortisation

The writing off of a balance over a period of time to reflect the reduced value.

Capital Expenditure

This is expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of a fixed asset.

Capital Receipts

Income received from the sale of capital assets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include petty cash, cash in transit, bank balances (according to the ledger), and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

Code of Practice (The Code)

This is a document issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). All English and Welsh Local Authorities must comply with the COP in compiling their financial statements.

Collection Fund

This is a statutory fund for the receipt of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates collected by the authority and the payments made from these funds including precepts and payments to precepting authorities.

Community Assets

Assets that the 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.

Consistency

This is the principle that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period, and from one period to the next, is the same.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the authority for goods and services, where payment has not been made at the end of the financial year.

Current Assets

Current assets are items that can be readily converted into cash.

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities are items that are due immediately or in the short term.

Curtailments (Pension)

A curtailment is an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service. Examples might include a redundancy programme as a result of e.g. closing a factory or the introduction of a defined contribution pension arrangement covering all employees for future service.

De minimis

An immaterial amount or balance.

Debtors

Amounts owed to the authority for goods and services, where the income has not been received at the end of the financial year.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

School funding for local authorities in England is provided by a ring-fenced grant.

Deferred Credits

These consist of deferred capital receipts, which are amounts derived from the sales of assets that will be received in instalments over agreed periods of time and deferred government grants that are grants received in advance.

Deferred Liabilities

These are liabilities which by arrangement are payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or are paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

Depreciation

This is the measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful life of a non-current asset, whether arising from use, over time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

Events after the balance sheet date

Those events of such materiality that their disclosure is required for the fair presentation of the authority's statements, which occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the Statement of Accounts is signed by the responsible financial officer.

Exceptional Items

Material items which derive 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 to the accounts.

Extraordinary Items

Material items, possessing a high degree of abnormality, which derive from events or transactions that fall outside the ordinary activities of the authority and which are not expected to recur. They do not include exceptional items nor do they include any prior period items merely because they relate to a prior period.

General Fund

This is the main revenue account of a local authority, from which day to day spending on its services is met.

Going Concern

Accounting 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 significantly curtail the scale of operations.

Government Grants

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

Impairment

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

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

Standards prepared by the International Accounting Standards Board. Many of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and some International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) apply to local authorities and any departure from these must be disclosed in the published accounts.

Intangible Asset

Assets that have a useful life of over one year but are not material or physical.

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure assets can be defined as groups of assets that together form an integrated system. Such a system could not be effectively operated if individual components were removed. Examples of such assets are highways and footpaths.

Investment Properties

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which is held for its investment potential with any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

Leasing

Method of financing the provision of various capital assets, usually in the form of operating leases which tend not to provide for title in the asset to transfer to the authority.

Levy

Impose or collect an amount (such as a tax) by compulsion or legal authority.

Liquid Resources

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the authority without disrupting its business and are either: readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount or traded in an active market.

Long Term Borrowing

Amounts repayable in more than 12 months.

Long Term Investments

Long-term investments are investments intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the authority. They should be so classified only where an intention to hold the asset for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment. Where investments are not classified as long-term investments, they are classified as current assets.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to an authority's revenue account each year for the repayment of loan principal.

National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR)

Amounts payable to the authority from non-domestic properties. National Non-Domestic Rate is a standard rate in the pound set by central government on the assessed rateable value of properties used for business purposes.

Net Current Replacement Cost

Cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use.

Net Realisable Value

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

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

Operational Assets

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

Precept

Demands made upon the collection fund by the authorities which it directly funds, i.e. the authority, Humberside Police and Humberside Fire and Rescue Service for the services they provide. Parish Councils also raise precepts which are paid by the authority and included within the precept it levies on the collection fund.

Property, Plant & Equipment

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

Provision

Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which are likely to be incurred but where the amount remains uncertain.

Prudence

An accounting concept that revenue is not anticipated but is recognised only when realised in the form of either cash or of other assets, the ultimate cash realisation of which can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Proper allowance must be made for all known and foreseeable losses and liabilities.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A central government agency, which lends money to local authorities usually at interest rates which are more favourable than those found elsewhere.

Remuneration

All amounts paid to or receivable by a person and includes sums due by way of expenses allowance (so far as those sums are chargeable to United Kingdom income tax), and the estimated money value of any other benefits received by an employee otherwise than in cash.

Reserves

Sums set aside to meet future expenditure. Some reserves are earmarked for specific purposes only. Others are general reserves.

Revaluation Reserve

This is an account containing any surpluses arising from the revaluation of fixed assets.

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure on the day-to-day running of the authority, including employee costs, running expenses and capital financing costs.

Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure which may be properly capitalised, but which does not result in, or remain matched with, tangible non-current assets. An example would be capital expenditure on improvement grants.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

Grant paid to local authorities by central government to help finance its general expenditure. It is determined under the Formula Spending Share system.

Settlement (Pension)

A settlement is an irrevocable action that relieves the employer of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the assets and liabilities in respect of that obligation. Examples would include purchasing annuities in respect of pensioner liabilities or making a bulk transfer payment to another arrangement.

Useful Life

This is the period over which the authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.