

BARNSLEY MBC

**AUDITED
STATEMENT
OF
ACCOUNTS**

2019/20



BARNSLEY
Metropolitan Borough Council

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

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SECTION 1 - INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (the 'Authority') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Core Financial Statements, Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance Statement, the Collection Fund Statement, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Balance Sheet and the Group Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Group Accounts, Annex A comprising the Authority's Accounting Policies, Annex B comprising Critical Judgements, Assumptions, Estimations made within the accounts. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and of the Authority as at 31 March 2020 and of the group's expenditure and income and the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the group and the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the group's and Authority's future operational arrangements.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the group's and Authority's future operational arrangements. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for an authority associated with these particular events.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the Authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 that the Authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the risks associated with the group's and Authority's operating activities, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. We analysed how those risks might affect the group's and Authority's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Authority or group will continue in operation.

Emphasis of Matter – effects of Covid-19 on the valuation of land and buildings and pension fund property investments

We draw attention to Technical Annex B comprising Critical Judgements, Assumptions, Estimations made within the financial statements, which describes the effects of the Covid-19 uncertainty on the valuation of the Authority's non-current assets and the Authority's share of the pension fund's directly held property investments as at 31 March 2020 . As disclosed in Annex B, the outbreak of Covid-19 has impacted global financial markets and market activity has been impacted. A material valuation uncertainty was therefore disclosed in both the Authority's land and buildings valuer's reports and the Authority's share of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund's directly held property valuer's reports. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts, the Narrative Report, the Annual Governance Statement 2019-20, other than the Authority and group financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge of the group and Authority obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other information we are required to report on by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice) we are required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 does not comply with the 'delivering good governance in Local Government Framework 2016 Edition' published by CIPFA and SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and our knowledge of the Authority gained through our work in relation to the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts, the Narrative Report, the Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

Responsibilities of the Authority, the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in Section 3 - Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the Authority 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 authority, that officer is the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer. The Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Service Director for Finance, Chief Financial Officer is responsible for assessing the group's and the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention by government that the services provided by the Authority will no longer be provided.

The full Council is Those Charged with Governance. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, we are satisfied that the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Responsibilities of the Authority

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, as to whether in all significant respects the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to be satisfied that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed the work necessary to issue our Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) Component Assurance statement for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2020. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our conclusion on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 [and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited]. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Gareth D Mills

Gareth Mills, Key Audit Partner
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

Leeds

30 November 2020

**Barnsley
Metropolitan
Borough
Council**

**2019 / 20
Narrative
Report**

Introduction and Contents

This narrative report aims to outline the Council's performance for the 2019/20 financial year in context with the financial information contained within this Statement of Accounts.

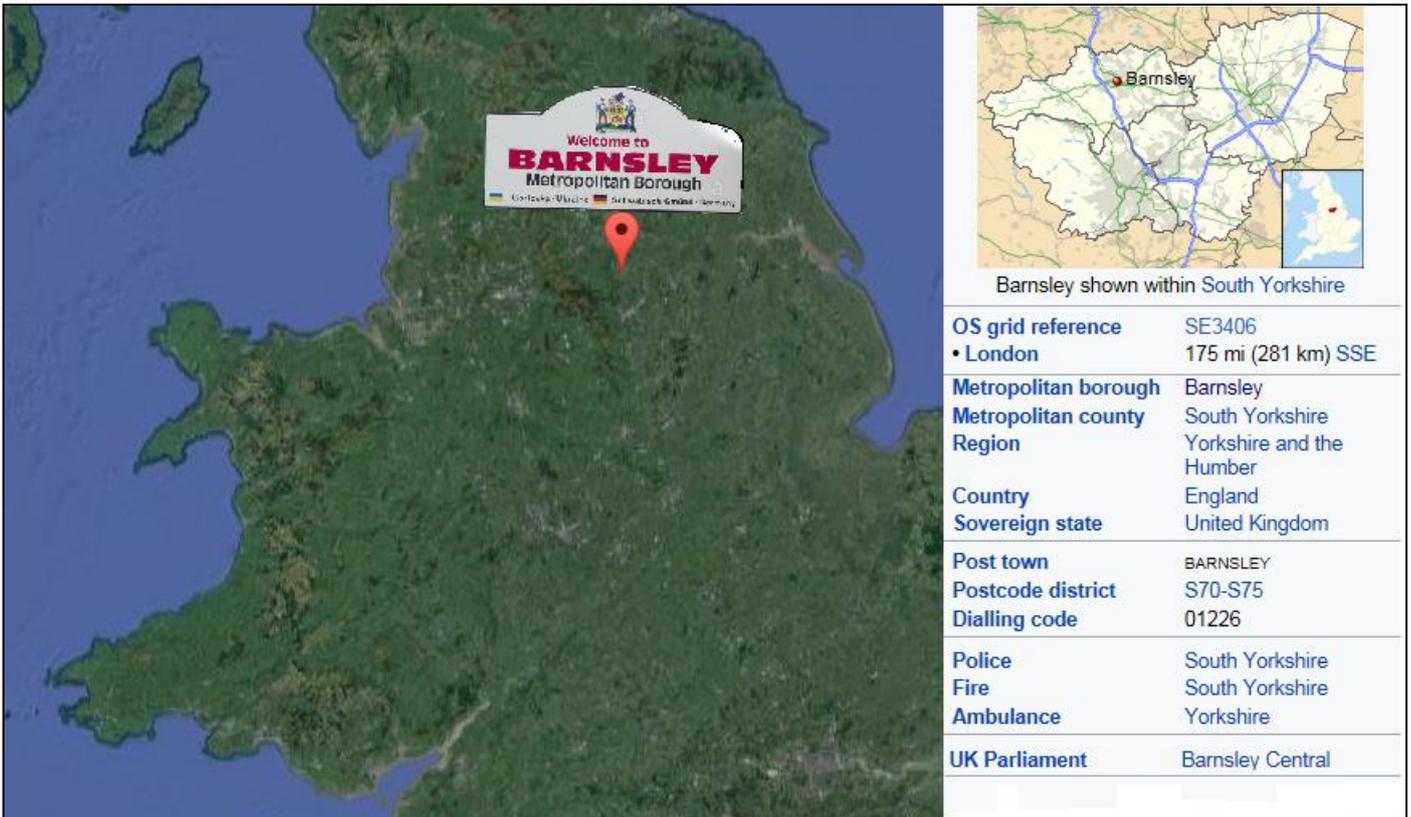
The report will cover:

Introduction & Contents
Introducing Barnsley:
Where is Barnsley?
What is Barnsley's Profile?
Interactive Maps of the Borough
Introducing Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council:
Who Are We
Our Corporate Plan
Our Vision
Our Values
Our Priorities
Our Approach
Our 2019/20 Corporate Performance:
2019/20 Revenue Budget Monitoring Overview
2019/20 Capital Programme Monitoring Overview
2019/20 Performance Management Overview
2019/20 Treasury Management Overview
Our 2019/20 Balance Sheet:
Summary of the Council's Borrowing Position as at 31st March 2020
Summary of the Council's Pension Liabilities as at 31st March 2020
Summary of the Council's Key Provisions as at 31st March 2020
The Council's Approach to Risk Management
Future Spending Plans & Assessment of the Future Economic Climate
The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic
Our 2019/20 Statement of Accounts:
The Form of the Statement of Accounts
Change of Accounting Policies in 2019/20
Post Balance Sheet Events

Introducing Barnsley

Where is Barnsley?

Barnsley is a large town in **South Yorkshire**, located approximately halfway between Leeds and Sheffield. The **town centre** lies on the west bank of the Dearne Valley. **Barnsley** is surrounded by several smaller settlements which together form the **Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley**. The **borough** is dissected by the M1 motorway.



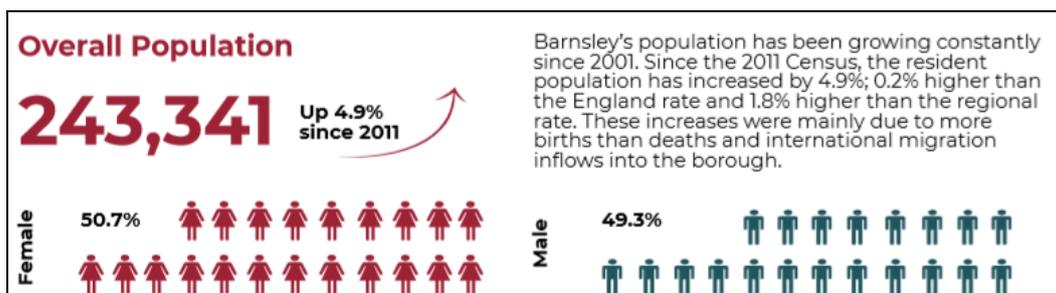
What is Barnsley's Profile?

The full profile of the Borough can be found at the link below:

THE BOROUGH'S PROFILE

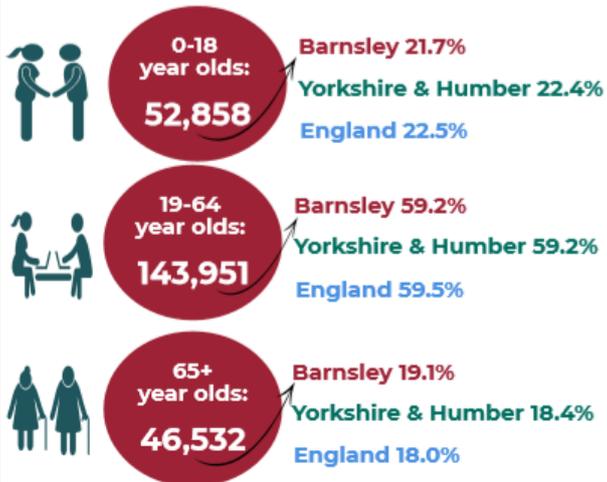
<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/11759/our-borough-profile-20190724.pdf>

Significant measures are shown below:



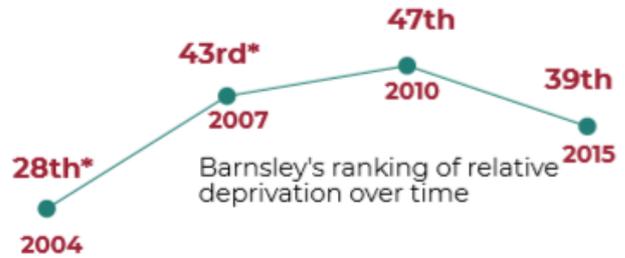
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Age Profile and % of Total Population



Calculated using the rank of average score measure

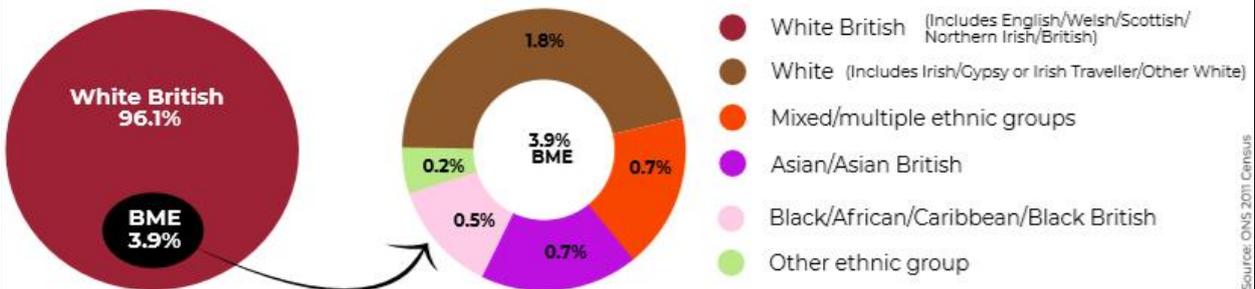
39th
most deprived local authority of the 326 in England



*There were 354 local authorities in England during these IMD reporting periods

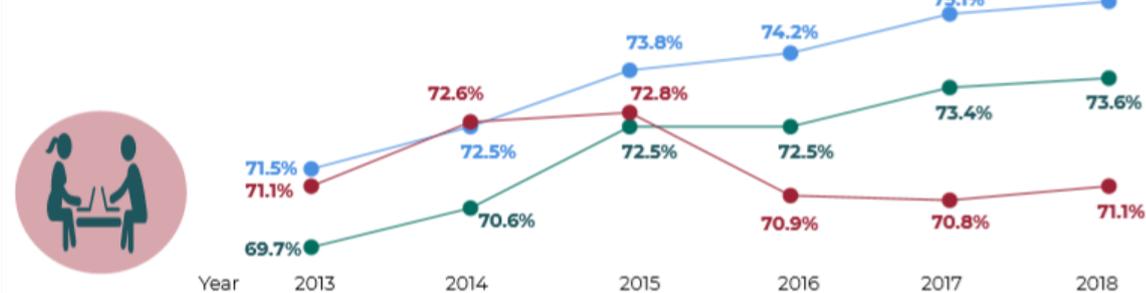
Source: 2015 English Indices of Deprivation

Ethnic Breakdown



Source: ONS 2011 Census

% of Working Age Population in Employment



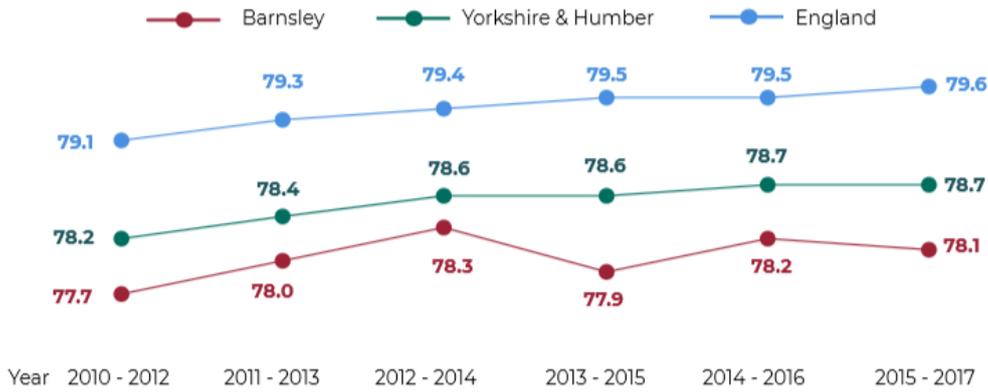
Source: ONS annual population survey Jan 13 - Dec 18

Trends show that Barnsley continues to have a lower number of working age residents in employment than both the regional and national rates. Also, in recent years the gap between Barnsley and England has widened.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

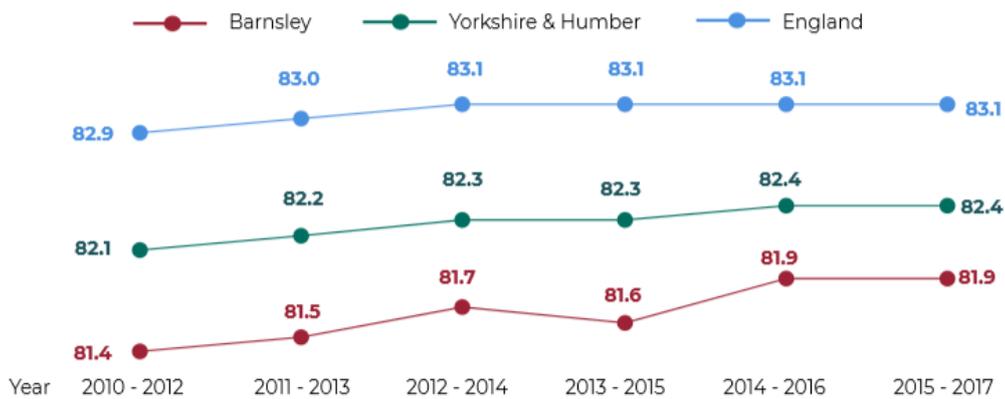
Life Expectancy at Birth

Male



Life expectancy at birth for males is currently 78.1 years compared with 74.6 years in 2001 -2003. The difference in life expectancy at birth for males born in Barnsley and those in the rest of England is 1.5 years. The gap between Barnsley and England figures for men has slightly widened when compared with 2012-14 where the difference was 1.1 years.

Female



Life expectancy at birth for females is currently 81.9 years compared with 79.6 years in 2001 -2003. The difference in life expectancy at birth for females born in Barnsley and those in the rest of England is 1.2 years. The gap between Barnsley and England figures has slightly decreased when compared with 2012-14 where the difference was 1.4 years.

Households

Number of Houses



110,590

residential properties in Barnsley

Business Rates

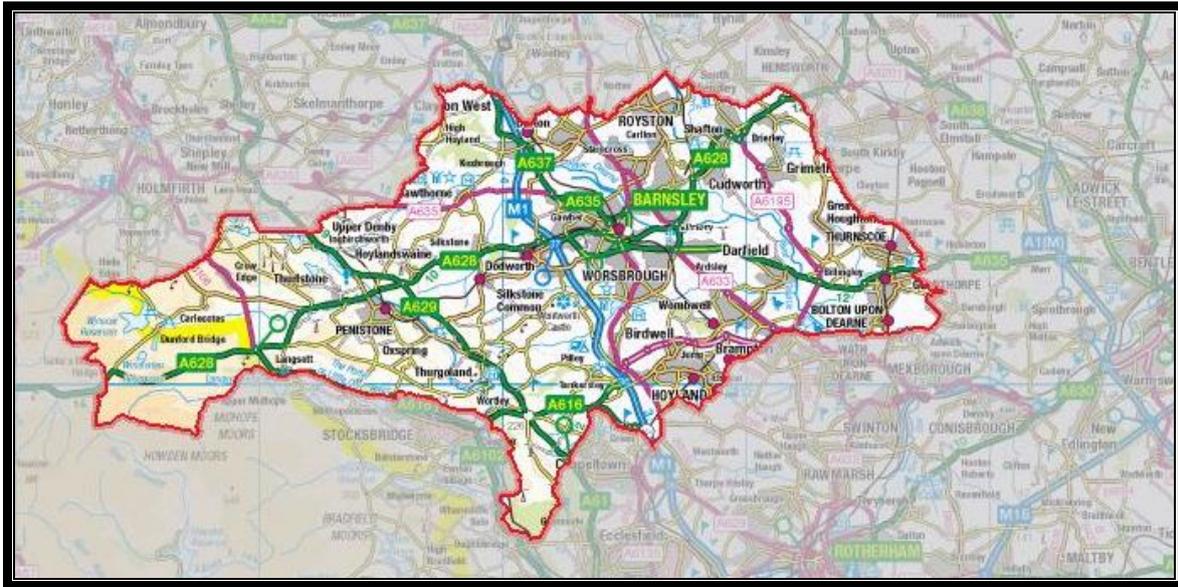


6,880

Non-domestic properties in Barnsley

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Interactive Maps of the Borough



These interactive maps give key information about both the Borough in general and more specifically about the Council's functions. The interactive maps that can be viewed from the link below include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area Councils Safer Neighbourhood Teams Parishes Polling Districts Wards Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Learning Centres Nursery Pre School Primary Schools Secondary Schools Special Schools Childcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakfast Clubs Childrens Centre Out of School Clubs Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer Service Centres Bring It Recycling Household Waste Recycling Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus Stops Car Parks Train Stations Variable Message Signs Healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dentist GP Surgery Hospital Opticians Pharmacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure Centre Library Winter Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Gritting Route Grit Bins English Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens Residential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area to Remain Free From Development Due To Impact On Historic Environment Housing Allocation Site for Travellers Commercial / Retail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District or Local Centre Primary Shopping Area Primary Shopping Frontage Retail Park Secondary Shopping Frontage Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Allocation Land Reserved for Employment Land Proposed for Mixed Use Proposed School Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Search for New Minerals Site Safeguarded for Mineral Extraction Site with Planning Permission for Mineral Extraction Town Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre: Landmark Building Town Centre: Gateway Town Centre: The Green Sprint Town Centre: Junction Improvement Town Centre: Primary Shopping Area Town Centre: Shopping Frontages Town Centre: Proposed Cycle Route Town Centre: Development Site Town Centre: Priority Site Public Space Improvement Town Centre: Other Public Space Improvement Town Centre: Gateway Site for Public Open Space Improvement Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canal - Historic Route Canal - Safeguarded Route Functional Floodplain (Floodzone 3b) Area of Search (Wind Turbines) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial / Business Parks Moorland Fringes / Upland Pastures Rolling Wooded Farmland Settled Arable Slopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Belt, Greenspace & Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenspace Allotment Biodiversity or Geological Interest Site Conservation Area Green Belt Green Way Nature Improvement Area Park and Garden of Historic Interest Scheduled Ancient Monument Peak District National Park School Grounds Safeguarded Strategic Waste Management Site Settlement Town Centre Urban Fabric Approved Planning Applications Undetermined Planning Applications Refused Planning Applications Planning Applications (All) Planning Constraints Public Rights of Way <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridleway Footpath Restricted byway
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The link to all the above maps can be found here:

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/barnsley-maps/>

Introducing Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Who Are We?

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, created on **1 April 1974**, is the local authority of the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley in **South Yorkshire**, England. It is a **Metropolitan District Council**, one of four in South Yorkshire and one of 36 in the metropolitan counties of England and provides the majority of **local government services** in Barnsley. Further information on the Council's **Constitution** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

[Council's Constitution](#)

Local Councillors (The Council)

Local Councillors are elected by the community to decide how the **Council** should carry out its various activities. They represent **public interest** as well as individuals living within the ward in which he or she has been **elected** to serve a term of office. They have regular contact with the **general public** through council meetings, telephone calls or surgeries. **Surgeries** provide an opportunity for any ward resident to go and talk to their **Councillor** face to face and these take place on a regular basis.

A list of current **Councillors** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

[Councillors](#)

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Third of council elected three years out of four



Type	Metropolitan district
History	
Founded	1 April 1974
Structure	
Seats	63 councillors
Meeting place	



The Cabinet

The Cabinet is composed of the **Leader** and seven other **Councillors**, who are all members of the **biggest political group** of the Council. It has overall responsibility for the services that the Council provides and works within the **agreed policies** and

approved budget of the Council.

Recommendations on major items of **policy** and on the **annual budget** and **capital programme** are passed to the Council for consideration and **approval**.

Details of **Council, Cabinet** and **other committees**, including decisions / reports can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

[Committee Details](#)

Council Structure & Senior Management Team

During 2019/20, the Council was structured into four main service directorates: **Adults & Communities, Place, Children's Services & Public Health** which are supported by a central suite of **Core Services** including:

- > Business Improvement, HR & Communications;
- > Governance & Business Support;
- > Financial Services;
- > Legal Services; and
- > Customer, Information & Digital Services.

The 2019/20 **management structure** can be found on the Council's website and via the link below:

[Management Structure](#)

Our Corporate Plan

Our Corporate Plan 2017 – 2020 set out what we aimed to achieve for our customers and the community over this period. We have taken the decision to extend the Plan for one more year to 2021. The new plan will be launched in April 2021 and will be informed by the work that is being undertaken on a vision for Barnsley 2030.

Our organisation has changed **significantly** over the last four years since the implementation of our Future Council Programme. This has challenged us to **change** our culture or 'the way we do things around here' and deliver services in **more innovative** ways, whilst also delivering the planned **savings and efficiencies**.

We have an **inspiring** and **forward-looking** vision developed by our employees, 'working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley'. We want to work **more** with our communities, **support** people to achieve their potential and we want our residents to think and feel we are making a real **difference** together.

We work to a set of **values, priorities** and outcomes and **identified** what a future council will look like.

Like many other public sector bodies, we face many further challenges and changes in the future, particularly as we recover from the Covid 19 Pandemic. We remain **committed** to responding to these **positively** as well as making a real difference to people's lives. Our Corporate Plan enables us to be **clear** about our priorities, **how** we are going to work, and what **differences** we are going to **achieve** with the reducing amount of resources available to us.

We continue to have a **high** level of ambition and aspiration and will do our **very best** to support Barnsley, its people, communities, partners and businesses to thrive and achieve. Residents, communities and customers of Barnsley continue to be our **number one priority**.

OUR
CORPORATE
PLAN

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/4264/corporate-plan-2017-20.pdf>

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A Vision for The Future – Barnsley 2030

Barnsley 2030 is a place focussed project that will tell the story of Barnsley; the place it is now and the place we all want it to be by 2030.

As Barnsley 2030 focuses on how we want the borough, rather than just the Council, to transform and develop over the next ten years, partnership working is a key component of the project. It is for this reason that the steering group comprises of representatives from across all sectors and extensive engagement has been undertaken with a diverse range of stakeholders too.

As COVID-19 has taught us, a lot can change in a relatively short space of time and Barnsley 2030 offers us the opportunity to use our shared experiences and shared values to visualise a future that is both bold and compelling. Enabling us to tell a different, better, story of Barnsley.

BARNSELY
2030

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/our-council/barnsley-2030/>

Our Vision

We have an inspiring vision for Barnsley, supported by values that will help us to drive change and improvement and to achieve our priorities and outcomes.



Our Values

Our core values are the 'way we do things around here' and will help pull the organisation in the same direction towards achieving our vision and priorities.

We're Proud
We're dedicated to making Barnsley a better place. We take pride in our work

We're Honest
We always say what we mean. Most of all we're reliable, fair and true

We'll be Excellent
We work really hard to provide the best quality and value for money for the people of Barnsley. Only our best is good enough

We're a Team
We all work together towards the same goal – to make Barnsley a better place for the people who live, work and visit here

Our Priorities

Our three main priorities are considered to be the areas that warrant greater attention, emphasis and possibly resources, in order to influence other areas of activity and make the greatest impact overall. This is where we will focus our performance management and reporting arrangements to keep a closer eye on how well we are doing.

**THRIVING &
VIBRANT ECONOMY**

We have developed a long-term plan to grow the economy for the borough. We are keen to work with and support the private sector, supporting them to create better conditions and infrastructure, helping to safeguard existing jobs and businesses and stimulate the growth of more and better jobs and homes. We want to make sure there are more job opportunities for Barnsley residents, to help the local economy, provide positive role models for young people, and reduce the extent of worklessness and poverty across the borough.

We will achieve this through delivering the following outcomes:

- Create more and better jobs and good business growth
- Increase skills to get more people working
- Develop a vibrant Town Centre
- Strengthen our visitor economy
- Create more and better housing

**PEOPLE ACHIEVING
THEIR
POTENTIAL**

It is important for the future of the borough that we help children, young people and families to achieve their potential and have the right skills and qualifications to access better education, employment or training. We also want to encourage young people to make a positive contribution in their communities. We have a crucial role in protecting and safeguarding the most vulnerable and at risk of harm. We will continue to challenge and raise our standards whilst looking at how we can manage and reduce demand more effectively. For people to achieve their potential we need to create a healthier, happier, independent and more active population.

We will achieve this through delivering the following outcomes:

- Every child attends a good school
- Early, targeted support for those that need it
- Children and adults are safe from harm
- People are healthier, happier, independent and active

**STRONG &
RESILIENT COMMUNITIES**

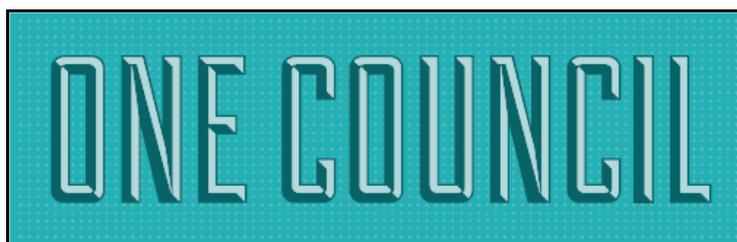
We need to ensure better use of the physical assets, skills and knowledge that are in every community in Barnsley, so that we can utilise these resources more efficiently. Working together with the community, customers and partners becomes more important as we try to reduce the dependency on council services by creating stronger communities and designing innovative and different services.

We will achieve this through delivering the following outcomes:

- People volunteering and contributing towards stronger communities
- Protecting the Borough for future generations
- Customers can contact us easily and use more services online

Our Approach

People are at the heart of helping us to improve and achieve our priorities. Whether this is through strong leadership, governance and accountability, skilling up and learning new things, displaying the values in everything we do, recognising and celebrating success or being supported to learn from things that don't go so well. This is cultural change and organisational health, which we have described as One Council.



To deliver our vision, priorities and outcomes we need to continue to **change** and **improve** our organisation and its culture. To do this, we have identified ten things that we need to continue to develop, improve and embed across the organisation:

- **Clear vision and values** – we will make sure our employees, partners, customers and the community are aware of our vision and values and what we are trying to achieve.
- **Customer focus** – we will understand all our customers and put them at the centre of everything we do.
- **Commercial and business acumen** – we will focus on outcomes and making every penny count.
- **Effective delivery of projects and programmes** – we will strengthen and standardise our approach to ensure integrity, accountability and value for money.
- **Innovative and managed risk taking** – we will remove barriers and bureaucracy and encourage, support and empower our employees to identify and implement suggestions and improvements.
- **Learning organisation** – we will invest in our people, recognise success and achievement and become stronger from our failures.
- **Leaders at every level** – we will have leaders at every level of the organisation who are highly skilled, motivated and empowered to respond effectively to local needs.
- **Flexible workforce** – we will ensure our workforce is healthy, agile, flexible and supportive of change with skills that can be deployed in different ways to meet our customers needs.
- **Working with our partners, communities and residents** – we will work together to identify and meet local needs through joint and informed planning and decision making.
- **Enabling organisation** – we will enable our partners, communities and residents to do more for themselves.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Our 2019/20 Corporate Performance

2019/20 Revenue Budget Monitoring Overview

General Fund Executive Overview:

The COVID-19 pandemic took hold in the final two weeks of the 2019/20 financial year. Whilst this did not impact on the overall outturn in 2019/20, it is expected to result in a significant pressure within both the 2020/21 financial year and ongoing as the economy recovers.

The Council's overall General Fund Service outturn, prior to any earmarking of revenue resources, is an underspend of £16.1M. However, it should be noted that after adjusting this position for slippage and service specific earmarkings, the actual service outturn is an **operational underspend of £6.0M**.

This considers one-off funding and non-recurrent savings dropping out as well as the assumptions that have already been factored into the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy.

There is also an operational underspend against corporate budgets, levies and provisions of **£0.9M** (after proposed earmarkings). This underspend is largely resulting from savings on debt costs and the receipt of one off grant provisions which remained unspent at year end.

This brings the total underspend to **£6.9M**. Within the Final Accounts Report, Cabinet approved that **£1.9M** of the underspend be earmarked to support the COVID-19 Recovery with the remaining **£5.0M** used to increase the Council's General Fund minimum working balance, from £15M to £20M to offer further protection against the ongoing impact of COVID-19 and other future financial risks.

<u>Management Accounts</u>	<u>Year End Budget</u>	<u>Actual Spend</u>	<u>Over / (Under) Spend</u>	<u>Earmarked Into Future Years</u>	<u>Operational Over / (Under) Spend</u>
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Children's Services	36.579	38.895	2.316	(2.574)	(0.258)
Place	39.900	37.936	(1.964)	1.973	0.009
Adults & Communities	62.862	52.049	(10.813)	7.446	(3.367)
Public Health	7.506	4.397	(3.109)	1.267	(1.842)
Core Services	(4.078)	(6.612)	(2.534)	1.997	(0.537)
Total Services	142.769	126.665	(16.104)	10.109	(5.995)
Corporate Budgets	26.294	2.369	(23.925)	23.012	(0.913)
Total Against 19/20 Budget	169.063	129.034	(40.029)	33.121	(6.908)
Use of Reserves	36.268	36.268	-	-	-
Total	205.331	165.302	(40.029)	33.121	(6.908)
Corporate Earmarkings					1.908
Final Position (Increase) / Decrease to Strategic Reserves / Minimum Working Balance					(5.000)

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2019/20 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting *
1	4 th September 2019	Cab.4.9.2019/11	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	27 th November 2019	Cab.27.11.2019/8	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	4 th March 2020	Cab.4.3.2020/11	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	10 th June 2020	Cab.10.6.2020/8	Final Accounts Cabinet

* From Quarter 2 of 2019/20, the reports presented to Cabinet were in an executive summary report format.

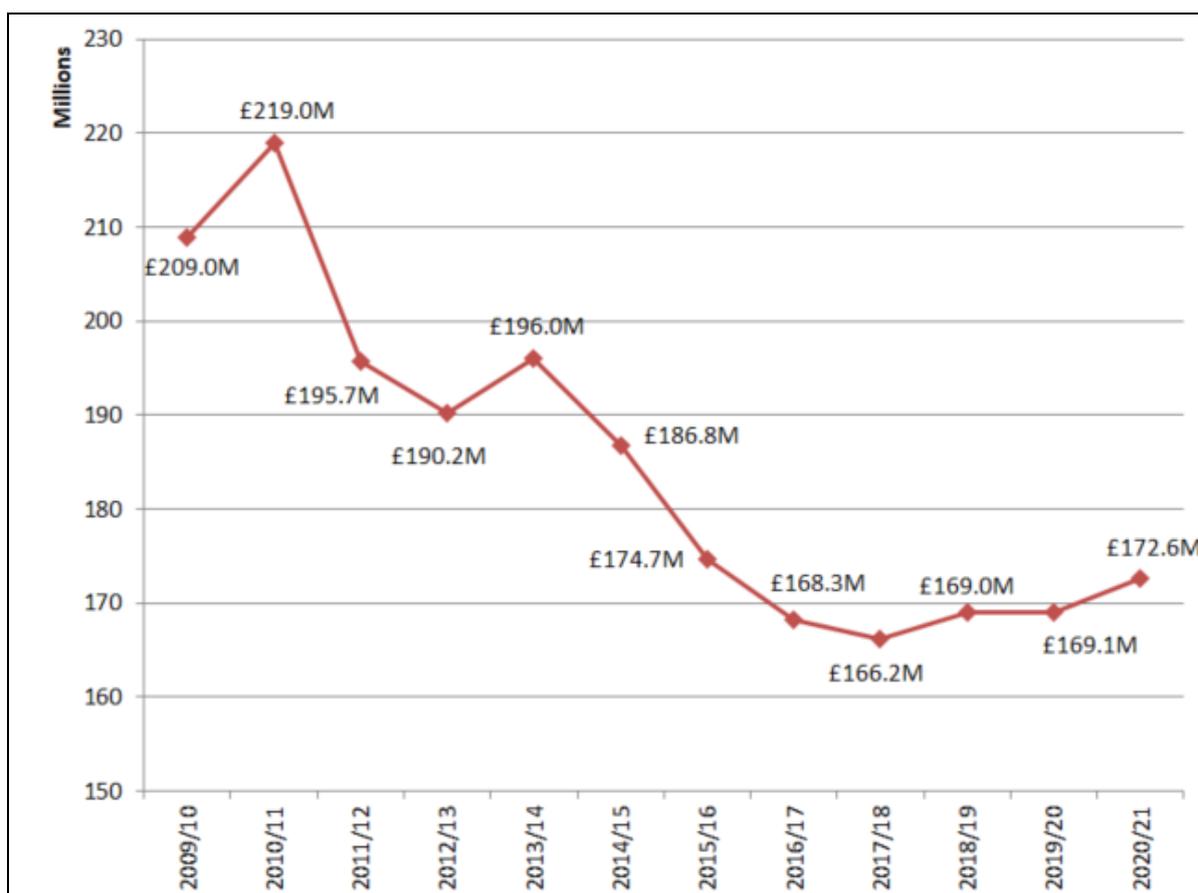
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Approved Revenue Budget

The table and chart below show the historical trend in respect of the Council's revenue expenditure budget since 2010.

Financial Year	Approved Revenue Budget
	£M
2009/10	208.957
2010/11	219.015
2011/12	195.675
2012/13	190.197
2013/14	196.016
2014/15	186.769
2015/16	174.686
2016/17	168.275
2017/18	166.201
2018/19	168.988
2019/20	169.064
2020/21	172.577

Net revenue expenditure budget for Barnsley MBC since 2009/10.



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Corporate Funding 2019/20

The Council set a net revenue expenditure budget of **£169.1M** for 2019/20 which was funded from grants from Central Government including Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Business Rate Top-Up Grant, the locally retained element of the business rates retention scheme, Section 31 Grants and income from Council Tax payers.

The table below analyses the **proportion** of income received by the Council from these sources during the year. The level of RSG is determined by Central Government whereas income from Business Rates and Council Tax is determined locally.

2019/20 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding:	£M
Revenue Support Grant	12.8
Business Rates Retained Share including Collection Fund Surplus	22.8
Business Rates Top Up	32.2
Council Tax including Collection Fund Surplus	97.7
Section 31 Grants	3.6
Total Net Revenue Expenditure Budget	169.1

General Fund Reserves Analysis

Actual total net expenditure, including that funded from earmarked reserves, for the year was **£165.3M** against a base budget of **£169.1M**, giving an overall **increase** in general fund balances of **£3.8M**. This is comprised of an increase in **General Fund Balances** of **£4.1M** partially offset by a decrease in **School Balances** of **£0.3M**.

The table below shows the movement on the **General Fund Reserves** in the 2019/20 financial year:

	£M
2019/20 Actual Net Revenue Expenditure	165.3
2019/20 Revenue Budget – Corporate Funding	(169.1)
(Increase) / Decrease in General Fund Reserves	(3.8)

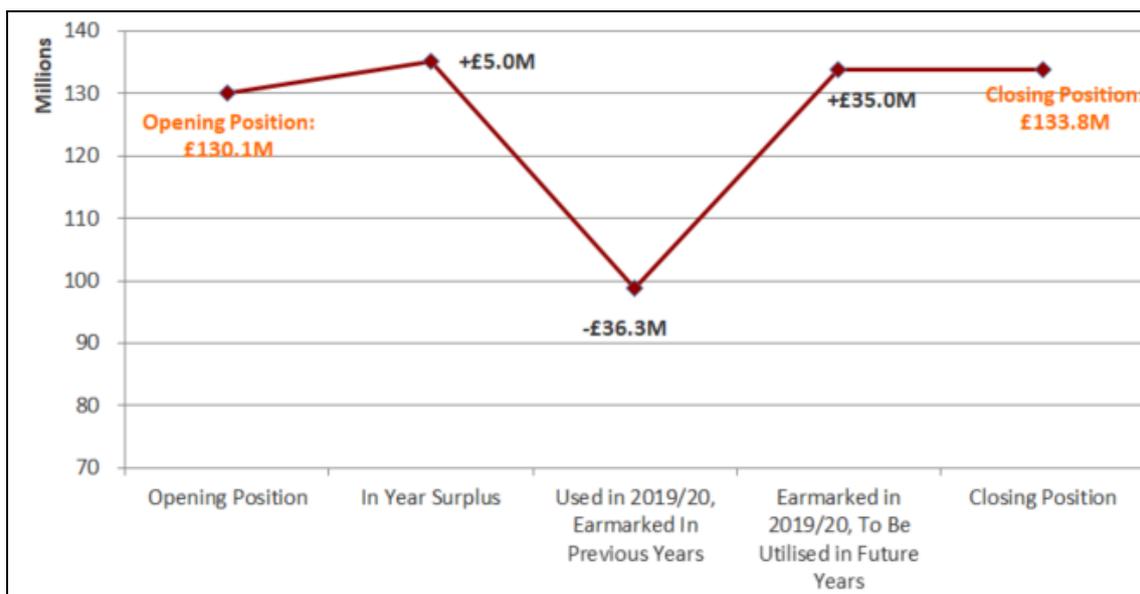
Each year, the Council submits 'earmarking' requests to Cabinet in respect of specific projects which are to be carried into the forthcoming financial year.

A further breakdown relating to the **utilisation / earmarking** of the Council's reserves is shown below:

	£M
General Fund – General Reserves:	
In Year Surplus	(5.0)
	(5.0)
General Fund – Earmarked Reserves:	
Used in 2019/20, Earmarked in Previous Years	36.3
Earmarked in 2019/20, To Be Utilised in Future Years	(35.1)
	1.2
(Increase) / Decrease in General Fund Reserves	(3.8)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Movement on **General Fund Reserves** for Barnsley MBC in 2019/20:



The Council holds a level of general reserves as a **contingency for unforeseen events**. The amount in respect of these minimum working balance reserves as at 31st March 2020 totals **£20M** (£15M as at 31st March 2019).

This is presented within [Note 4](#) of this Statement of Accounts.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Executive Overview:

The Council's overall Housing Revenue Account outturn, prior to any earmarking of revenue resources, is an underspend of **£2.6M**. However, it should be noted that after adjusting this position for slippage and service specific earmarkings, the actual service outturn is an **operational underspend of £2.4M**.

This considers one-off funding and non-recurrent savings dropping out as well as the assumptions that have already been factored into the Council's 30 Year HRA Business Plan.

Within the Final Accounts Report, Cabinet approved that **£0.6M** of the underspend be earmarked to support the COVID-19 Recovery Strategy with the remaining **£1.8M** used to increase the Council's Housing Revenue Account minimum working balance, from £5.2M to **£7.0M** to offer further protection against the ongoing impact of COVID-19 and other future financial risks.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Management Accounts	Year End Budget	Actual	Over / (Under) Spend	Earmarked Into Future Years	Operational Over / (Under) Spend
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Income					
Dwellings Rent	(67.822)	(68.875)	(1.053)	-	(1.053)
Non Dwellings Rent	(0.361)	(0.364)	(0.003)	-	(0.003)
Heating Charges	(0.525)	(0.543)	(0.018)	-	(0.018)
Other Charges for Services & Facilities	(0.465)	(0.483)	(0.018)	-	(0.018)
Contributions Towards Expenditure	(1.057)	(1.645)	(0.588)	-	(0.588)
Total Income	(70.230)	(71.910)	(1.680)	-	(1.680)
Expenditure					
Repairs & Maintenance (Including Fees)	19.523	19.829	0.306	0.200	0.506
Supervision and Management	17.096	17.052	(0.044)	-	(0.044)
Rents Rates Taxes & Other Charges	0.251	0.128	(0.123)	-	(0.123)
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	2.035	1.901	(0.134)	-	(0.134)
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	14.886	14.886	-	-	-
Debt Management Costs	0.096	0.096	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	53.887	53.892	0.005	0.200	0.205
Total Net Cost of Services	(16.343)	(18.018)	(1.675)	0.200	(1.475)
Other Expenditure / (Income)					
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	11.115	10.374	(0.741)	-	(0.741)
Amortised Premiums and Discounts	0.053	0.092	0.039	-	0.039
Investment Income	(0.093)	(0.306)	(0.213)	-	(0.213)
Transfer from the Major Repairs Reserve	5.852	5.852	-	-	-
Reserves Funding Capital	7.263	7.263	-	-	-
Total Other Expenditure / (Income)	24.190	23.275	(0.915)	-	(0.915)
Total Services	7.847	5.257	(2.590)	0.200	(2.390)
Use of Reserves	(7.847)	-	7.847	-	-
Total	-	5.257	5.257	0.200	(2.390)
Corporate Earmarkings					0.590
Final Position (Increase) / Decrease to Strategic Reserves / Minimum Working Balance					(1.800)

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2019/20 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting *
1	4 th September 2019	Cab.4.9.2019/11	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	27 th November 2019	Cab.27.11.2019/8	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	4 th March 2020	Cab.4.3.2020/11	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	10 th June 2020	Cab.10.6.2020/8	Final Accounts Cabinet

* From Quarter 2 of 2019/20, the reports presented to Cabinet were in an executive summary report format with the further detailed reports referenced for information.

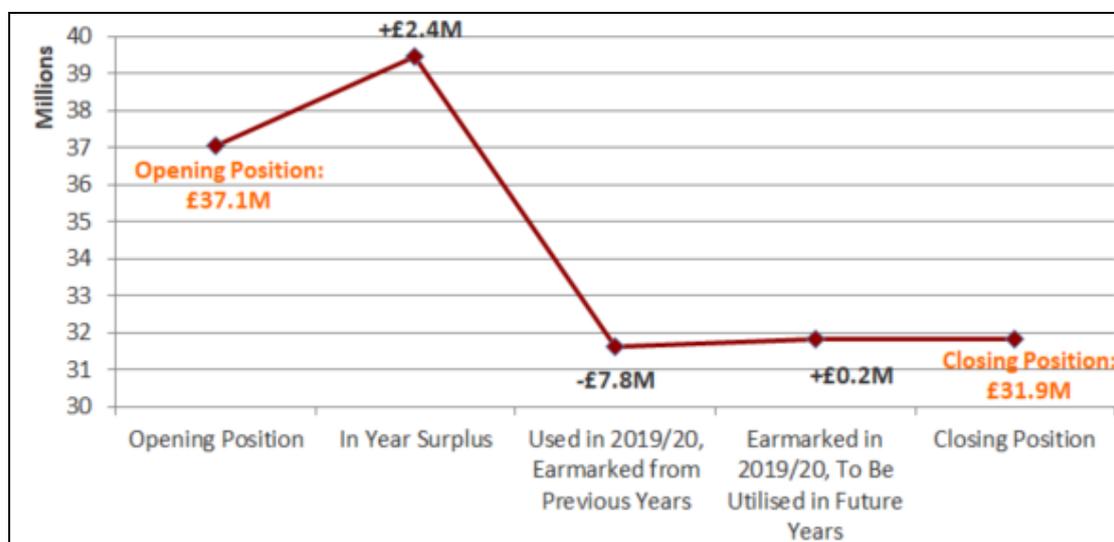
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Housing Revenue Account Reserves Analysis

The table below shows the movement on the **Housing Revenue Account Reserves** in the 2019/20 financial year:

	£M
HRA – General Reserves:	
In Year Surplus	(2.4)
	(2.4)
HRA – Earmarked Reserves:	
Used in 2019/20, Earmarked in Previous Years	7.9
Earmarked in 2019/20, To Be Utilised in Future Years	(0.2)
	7.7
(Increase) / Decrease in HRA Reserves	5.3

Movement on **Housing Revenue Account Reserves** for Barnsley MBC in 2019/20:



The Council holds a level of general HRA reserves as a **contingency for unforeseen events**. The amount in respect of these minimum working balance reserves as at 31st March 2020 totals **£7.0M**, equivalent to 10% of total expected rental income (£5.2M as at 31st March 2019).

This is presented within [Note 4](#) of this Statement of Accounts.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

2019/20 Capital Programme Monitoring Overview

Executive Overview:

In 2019/20, the Council spent **£141.0M** through its capital programme. The majority of the expenditure incurred related to the Council's operational land & buildings and its dwellings.

The **capital expenditure** was funded from **£62.8M** worth of the Council's own resources and **£78.2M** of prudential borrowing / leasing.

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2019/20 can be accessed via the links below:

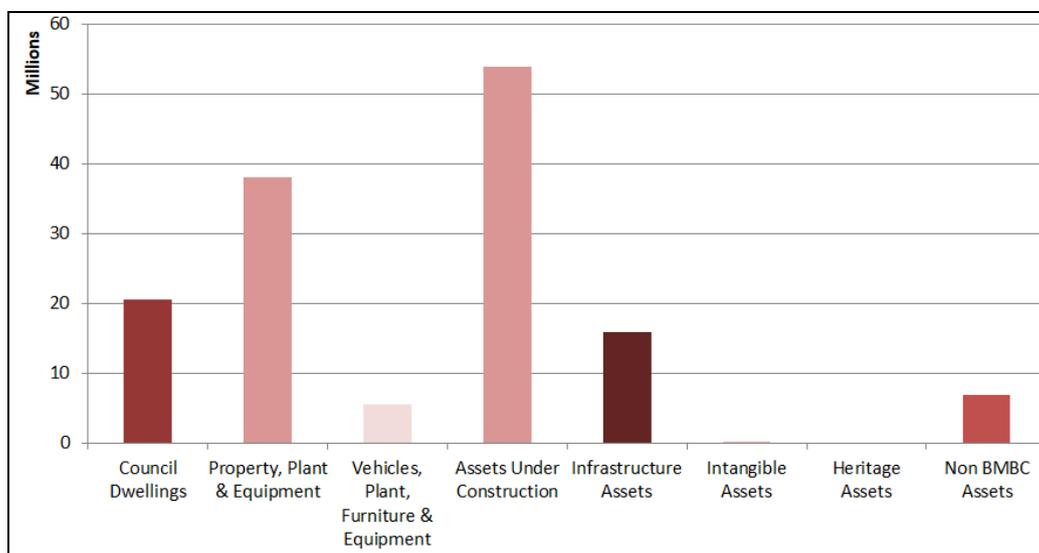
Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting *
1	4 th September 2019	Cab.4.9.2019/11	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	27 th November 2019	Cab.27.11.2019/8	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	4 th March 2020	Cab.4.3.2020/11	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	10 th June 2020	Cab.10.6.2020/9	Final Accounts Cabinet

* From Quarter 2 of 2019/20, the reports presented to Cabinet were in an executive summary report format.

Asset Expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to **£141.0M** (£93.4M in 2018/19), including Private Finance Initiative and other finance lease purchases. The table and chart below analyse the capital expenditure against the Council's asset categories.

Asset Categories	2019/20 £M
Council Dwellings	20.7
Property, Plant & Equipment	38.0
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	5.5
Assets Under Construction	54.0
Infrastructure Assets	15.8
Intangible Assets	0.1
Heritage Assets	-
Non BMBC Assets	6.9
Total	141.0



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Details of Material Asset Groups Acquired / Enhanced

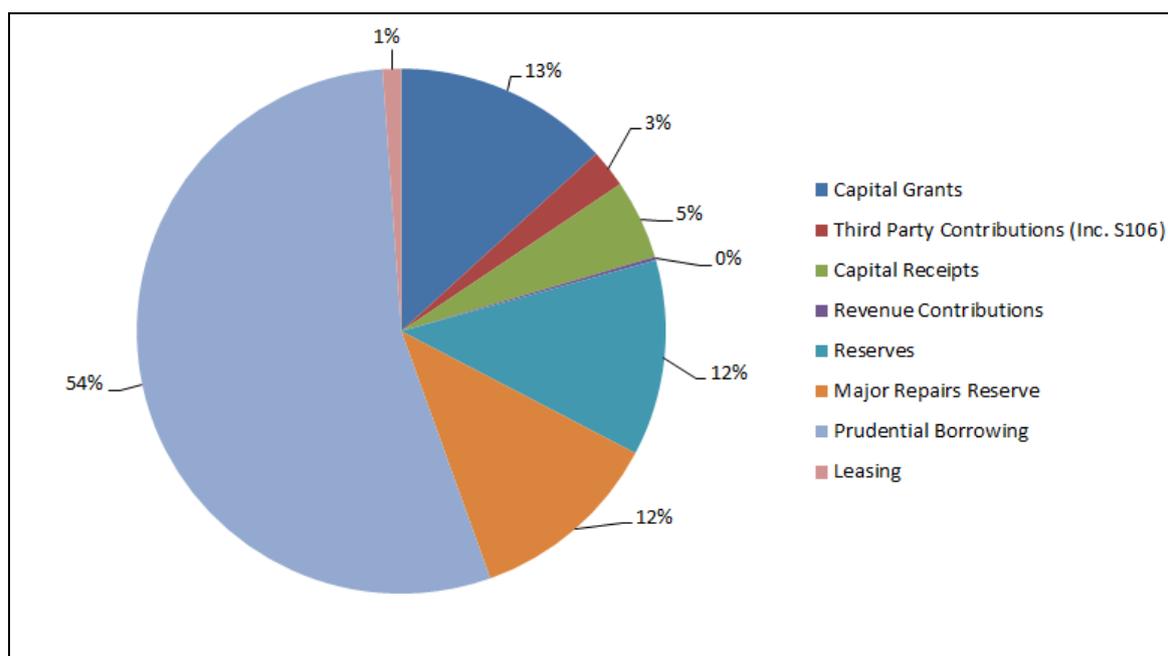
Below shows the **material assets/groups** that the Council has spent its capital expenditure on in 2019/20, together with a high level description of what the expenditure relates to:

Asset Group	Description	2019/20 Expenditure £M
Glassworks Development	Expenditure on the Town Centre – Glassworks Development including Market Gate Bridge	55.4
Westgate Plaza Acquisition	Purchase of the Town Centre building	18.0
Barnsley Homes Standard	Expenditure on maintaining the Council's dwelling stock to Decency Standard	13.4
Highways & Footways Maintenance & Enhancement	Expenditure on maintaining and enhancing the Borough's highways & footways	12.5
Acquisition & New Build of new Council Dwelling Properties	Expenditure on the purchase and construction of council houses	5.2
Other	Various	36.5
Total		141.0

Sources of Capital Finance

The chart below shows the major sources of **financing** capital expenditure:

Funding Source	2019/20 £M
Capital Grants	18.6
Third Party Contributions (Inc. S106)	3.3
Capital Receipts	6.9
Revenue Contributions	0.3
Reserves	17.0
Major Repairs Reserve	16.7
Prudential Borrowing	76.6
Leasing	1.6
Total	141.0



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Details of Material Assets Disposals

The Council disposed of a number of assets during 2019/20. The **material disposals** are shown in the table below.

Asset	Description	2019/20 Asset Value Disposed £M
School Academy Transfers	Council Maintained Schools Converted to Academy in 2019/20	9.7
Council House Sales	Council Dwellings Sold	5.3

2019/20 Performance Management Overview

Executive Overview:

A set of performance indicators have been developed and aligned to our priorities in the Corporate Plan. This allows us to monitor the delivery of outcomes. At the end of the 2019/20 reporting period, we reported on 96 Corporate Plan Performance Indicators. 57 indicators achieved their target, 1 did not have a target set, and 38 did not achieve the annual target – however, of those 38, 19 were within 10% of achieving their target.

There are a further 4 indicators we have been unable to report on at year-end due to ongoing reprioritisation of work following the COVID-19 pandemic and response.

The chart below shows the breakdown of Performance by priority:

Priority	Achieved	Not Achieved	No Target Set	Total
Thriving & Vibrant Economy	18	7	-	25
People Achieving Their Potential	28	19	1	48
Strong and Resilient Communities	9	8	-	17
One Council	2	4	-	6
Total	57	38	1	96

Individual quarterly performance reports for 2019/20 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	4 th September 2019	Cab.4.9.2019/9	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	27 th November 2019	Cab.27.11.2019/7	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	4 th March 2020	Cab.4.3.2020/10	Quarter 3 Cabinet
4	10 th June 2020	Cab.10.6.2020/7	Quarter 4 Cabinet

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

2019/20 Treasury Management Overview

Executive Overview:

Facing continued economic uncertainty, the focus of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20 was on **managing risk**:

- The focus of the Council's borrowing strategy was on reducing its exposure to **interest rate** and **refinancing risk**, whilst being mindful of the impact on the capital financing budget.
- The purpose of the Council's investment strategy was to ensure that its cash balances were **invested prudently** and were **available when needed** to meet the Council's spending commitments. This reflects the recommended investment priorities of **security, liquidity** and **yield** (in that order).

Borrowing Overview:

The Council fixed out a large proportion of its borrowing requirement during the year (at an average rate of **2.23%**), including:

- **£40M** of long term funding from the **Public Works Loan Board**;
- **£40M** of long term funding from **PBB** (deferred funding secured in previous years); and
- **£20M** of medium term funding from **Other Local Authorities**.

This replaced **£81M** of variable rate borrowing repaid during the year, reducing the Council's interest rate risk exposure to **22%** (**27%** as at 31st March 2019). This means that **78%** of the Council's overall borrowing requirement is being financed by long term, fixed rate borrowing (exceeding the agreed target of **70%**).

Investment Overview:

Despite an overall increase in borrowing, the Council's investment balances reduced significantly during the year in order to pay for its capital programme.

Considering this and in response to the recent Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, the Council moved away from short term deposits (typically 3-9 months) and invested more funds overnight, to ensure it could continue to meet its day to day spending commitments. For example, as part of its COVID-19 response, the Council has distributed over **£40M** of funding to local businesses as part of the Government's support package, around half of which was distributed in advance of Government funding.

Treasury Reporting

Individual quarterly monitoring reports for 2019/20 can be accessed via the links below:

Quarter	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
1	4 th September 2019	Cab.4.9.2019/11	Quarter 1 Cabinet
2	27 th November 2019	Cab.27.11.2019/8	Quarter 2 Cabinet
3	4 th March 2020	Cab.4.3.2020/11	Quarter 3 Cabinet
Final Accounts	10 th June 2020	Cab.10.6.2020/10	Final Accounts Cabinet

* From Quarter 2 of 2019/20, the reports presented to Cabinet were in an executive summary report format.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Other Key Components of our 2019/20 Balance Sheet

Summary of the Council's Borrowing Position as at 31st March 2020

The Council's **total debt outstanding** as at 31st March 2020 stood at **£880.7M**, including PFI / finance lease liabilities of **£209.8M** but **excluding** accrued interest of **£6.0M** and other LA Debt of **£3.7M**.

The Council's borrowing is undertaken in accordance with the Prudential System which provides the regulatory framework to ensure that **all borrowing** is **prudent, affordable** and **sustainable**. This comprises a suite of indicators to be adopted within the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and performance reports, including an authorised limit for the absolute level of debt which cannot be exceeded. For 2019/20 this **limit** was set at **£1,031.0M** (including PFI / finance lease liabilities) with the Council's **maximum debt** in year being some **£150.3M** lower.

Summary of the Council's Pension Fund Position as at 31st March 2020

The Council accounts for its Pension Fund position in accordance with IAS 19, which means that it accounts for the costs of retirement benefits when entitlement to those benefits has been earned rather than when they are actually paid to employees, which may be many years into the future. These future liabilities are to be met by fund assets which are acquired from employer and employee contributions and subsequently invested for a return. As at 31st March 2020, fund liabilities **exceeded** fund assets by **£408M**, on an accounting basis.

The Pension Fund position, when assessed on a funding basis, is calculated in a different way to the accounting methodology and ultimately reflects the actual performance of the Council's Pension Fund. It is the pension fund position on a funding basis that informs the Council's ongoing contribution rate and the employees' contribution rate. Any pension deficit on this funding basis must be made good over time. A triennial actuarial review assesses key assumptions and agrees any changes, including any increase in employer contributions, for a subsequent 3 year period with the aim of having a **100% funded scheme** over the longer term. The latest review applies to the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2020.

The Council paid the deficit payment relating to the above triennial period as a lump sum in 2017/18 to benefit from the discount offered by the Pension Fund, as opposed to paying on a monthly or annual basis. The final proportion of this is charged to the General Fund in 2019/20.

Summary of the Council's Key Provisions as at 31st March 2020

The Council accounts for the uncertain nature of particular transactions through provisions on its balance sheet, in accordance with the Accounting Code of Practice. The Council has two significant provisions on its balance sheet, which are summarised below:

- Insurance Fund: The Council sets aside a provision to account for the uncertain nature in both value and timing of insurance claims that may be brought against it. The value of this provision is based on the estimated outstanding claims currently lodged with the Council, which as at 31st March 2020 totalled **£3.5M**;
- Business Rates Appeals & Amendments to The Ratings List: The Council makes provision for any potential appeals, including backdated appeals, in relation to the business rates it levies on to businesses in the Borough. The provision is based on the estimated successful appeals that are likely to be lodged with the Council, which as at 31st March 2020 totalled **£5.9M**.

[Note 34](#) provides further analysis of all the Council's provisions.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

The Council's Approach to Risk Management

The **embedding of a culture** where Risk Management is considered a part of normal business process is **crucial** to the delivery of the Risk Management Policy and Strategy and the implementation of good governance arrangements.

A robust and dynamic **Strategic Risk Register** (SRR) sets the culture and tone for Risk Management across and throughout the Council. The engagement of the **Senior Management Team** (SMT) in the Risk Management process through their **ownership and review** of the SRR demonstrates a strong **commitment** to lead and champion Risk Management 'from the top' and to further reinforce the **continuing development** of a Risk Management culture.

The risks in the SRR are **owned by SMT**, with the management of individual risks being allocated to a Risk Manager (a member of SMT) and measures to mitigate risks allocated to **Risk Mitigation Action Managers** (being those senior managers best placed to take responsibility to drive the implementation of those actions).

SMT is also responsible for ensuring that the SRR continues to express those **high level risks** which have a **significant** bearing upon the overall achievement of corporate objectives and that they are being appropriately managed.

In order to provide assurances that the SRR is being appropriately managed, **reviews** of the register are undertaken on a six monthly cycle. The results of these reviews are then reported to SMT for further consideration and **challenge**. The outcomes of these processes are then reported to the Audit Committee, and subsequently, Cabinet.

The outcomes of the SRR review are reported to Cabinet. The report highlights **specific issues and actions for consideration**. This ensures Senior Elected Members are aware of the SRR and can contribute to its **development**. The consideration of the SRR by Cabinet also contributes towards the role of Elected Members in assisting in the **development of strategy** and contributing to the identification of high level strategic risks, rather than simply monitoring the management of the Risk Management process.

Following a Peer Review and a commissioned independent consultant's report, a fundamental review has been instigated to look at how strategic risk is approached. This is a positive step highlighting the culture of ensuring the most effective approach to the management of risk across the Council. This will influence the approach to strategic and operational risk in 2020/21.

Key Documents

Title	Description	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
Strategic Risk Register – Full Review	A Full review of the Council's risk register	15th May 2019	Cab.15.5.2019/7	Cabinet Meeting

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Future Spending Plans & Assessment of the Future Economic Climate

Key Documents

Title	Description	Date Presented to Cabinet	Cabinet Reference	Link to Cabinet Meeting
Service & Financial Planning 2020/21	General Fund Budget Proposals for 2020/21	5th February 2020	Cab.5.2.2020/6	Budget Cabinet
Housing Revenue Account – 2020/21	HRA Budget Proposals for 2020/21	11th December 2019	Cab.11.12.2019/6	Cabinet Meeting
Treasury Management Policy & Strategy 2020/21	The Council's Strategy with Regards Borrowing & Investing	5th February 2020	Cab.5.2.2020/6	Budget Cabinet
Capital & Investment Strategy 2020/21	The Council's Strategy with Regards Capital Investment	5th February 2020	Cab.5.2.2020/6	Budget Cabinet
Council Tax Base Report 2020/21	The Council's Approved Council Tax Base	8th January 2020	Cab.8.1.2020/6	Cabinet Meeting
Business Rates – Calculation of Local Share 2020/21	The Council's Approved Business Rate Tax Base	8th January 2020	Cab.8.1.2020/7	Cabinet Meeting
Council Tax Leaflet 2020/21	The Council's Council Tax leaflet for 2020/21	N/A	N/A	2020/21 Council Tax Leaflet

The Council's Corporate Plan, which runs to 2021 (extended by a further year), is currently in the process of being updated. A new 2030 Plan will help drive the borough forward over the next 10 years. In February 2020, the Council agreed an updated **Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)** for the period 2020 – 2023. This included presenting balanced budget proposals for 2020/21 and 2021/22 with a relatively small funding gap in 2022/23.

Regardless of this, in order to achieve a balanced position over the next two years, a number of **tough decisions** and changes to the way we deliver some of our services are required. This includes delivery of over **£15 million** in efficiency savings, on top of over **£100 million** saved since 2010.

Although, the one year Local Government settlement for 2020/21 did afford the opportunity to make some much needed one off investment in front line services and key priorities, with upwards of **£20M** being set aside specifically for this purpose.

However, the above position was approved prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (see below), late in March 2020. It was expected that Government would announce the results of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), the Fair Funding Review and Business Rates Retention in summer 2020, but the pandemic has delayed this further.

The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

As mentioned, the Covid 19 Pandemic started during the final few weeks of 2019/20. The pandemic had very little impact on the Council's 2019/20 accounts (£1.4M incurred on the Council's Covid related response) but is already having a significant impact on the delivery of Council Services during 2020/21 and beyond.

The position reported recently shows an overall cost of £39.8M. This position is constantly changing especially as the country faces a second wave of the virus and potentially enters a further lockdown either locally in Barnsley or on a national scale. The table below provides further details of this cost.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

To date Government have provided funding in the region of £22.6M to help cover the additional cost incurred.

Further funding is also potentially available via the Fees and Charges Compensation Scheme which allows local authorities to claim for an element of fees and charges income lost due to the pandemic though the exact amount is yet unknown.

Regardless of this the Council faces a significant financial pressure during 2020/21 as a result of the pandemic. This will likely worsen should a second wave of the virus take hold later in the year. As such in June 2020 the Council agreed the Covid 19 Recovery & Renewal Strategy accompanied by a Financial Recovery Strategy. These two documents can be found online at this link - [Recovery & Renewal Strategy](#).

The Council continues to assess the ongoing implications of Covid 19 in terms of the delivery of services, linked to the Recovery and Renewal Strategy, and has amended its governance arrangements accordingly. Details of these arrangements can be found in the Council's Annual Governance Statement (AGS), which is published alongside the Statement of Accounts.

Hard copies of these documents can be provided on request.

Specifically, the Financial Recovery Strategy implemented a moratorium on all non-essential expenditure and new proposed investment has been instigated.

This moratorium follows three main steps:

- i. Review and delay all investment yet to start;
- ii. Review of all BAU procurement events and defer/stop where necessary;
- iii. Moratorium on all non-essential expenditure.

As a result, the above some £42M of planned new investment was placed on hold (£17M has subsequently been released). The Council is also anticipating a £1.5M underspend (as at end of June) on non-essential business as usual expenditure.

The 2020/21 Quarter 1 corporate monitoring position reported a revised estimated impact on the Council totalling a net £15.7M during 2020/21 – the table below explains the detail:

On 24th October 2020, South Yorkshire was placed into Tier 3, in terms of the Government's latest restriction tier system, ranging from Tier 1 – Medium Alert through to Tier 3 – Very High Alert. The Council is currently working through the implications of this announcement in respect of both the additional obligations placed on the Council from an expenditure point of view, together with an assessment of the expected additional Government support made available as a result of moving into Tier 3.

Type	Estimated Impact in 2020/21 £M
<u>Additional Expenditure:</u>	
Adult Social Care	10.1
Children's Services	1.0
Vulnerable	1.1
Supplier Relief	2.3
Outbreak Control	1.6
Other (Including PPE, additional Waste costs etc.)	5.9
Sub Total – Additional Expenditure	22.0
<u>Lost Income:</u>	
Core Income (Business Rates/ C Tax)	9.2
Fees and Charges	8.6
Sub Total – Lost Income	17.8
Total Cost of COVID 19	39.8
Government Support	(22.6)
Anticipated BAU underspend in 2020/21	(1.5)
Remaining Deficit to be Addressed	15.7

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

In addition, the Government has also launched the Fees and Charges Compensation Scheme which allows local authorities to claim for an element of fees and charges income lost due to the pandemic. The Council has an active claim with the MHCLG but as at the time of writing, the final financial recompense due is unknown.

The estimated impact of Covid 19 on the Council's financial position is constantly changing representing the national position of the pandemic.

The impact in respect of 2021/22 and beyond will be captured by the Council's 2030 Plan and updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

This will impact on several things including:

- service delivery and consideration of different methods of delivery;
- major projects that the Council is involved in;
- the cost of running services;
- income collection;
- the wider community and economy; and
- Council employees.

Further detail can be found in the 2020/21 Quarter 1 Financial Performance report here [Quarter 1 2020/21 Corporate Finance Performance Report](#)

Our 2019/20 Statement of Accounts

The Form of the Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts is a statutory publication required under the Accounts and Audit Regulations and prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (The Code), published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a true and fair view of the Council's financial position at the end of the year and the transactions of the Council during the year.

The information contained in the various statements and notes are of a highly technical nature. To aid readers of the accounts, some of the technical areas around the accounting policies have been provided in [Annex A](#) through [Annex E](#), with links to the individual areas of the accounts that they relate to.

The layout of the 2019/20 Statement of Accounts is comprised of:

- Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts;
- The Core Financial Statements;
- The Expenditure & Funding Analysis;
- Notes to the Core Financial Statements;
- The Supplementary Financial Statements and Notes including the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund; and
- The Group Accounts

These are explained in more detail below.

[Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

This section explains the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Finance Officer (CFO) in relation to the Statement of Accounts. The Council is responsible for ensuring that there are proper arrangements in place for financial administration, ensuring that value for money is achieved and approving the annual Statement of Accounts. The CFO is responsible for selecting and applying accounting policies, keeping accurate and timely accounting records, taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and complying with proper accounting practice as defined by The Code.

The Core Financial Statements

[The Movement in Reserves Statement \(MIRS\)](#) – This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'useable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the accounting / economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

[The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement \(CI&ES\)](#) – This statement shows the accounting cost in the year, of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this is different to the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

[The Balance Sheet](#) – The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council, as at 31st March 2020. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council.

Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is useable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

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

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

[The Expenditure and Funding Analysis](#) is designed to demonstrate to council tax and rent payers, how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

rates) for the year has been used in providing services, in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

There are a number of disclosure notes that present further detail behind the figures in the Core Financial Statements, categorised by the predominant statement that they support.

- [Notes Relating to the Expenditure & Funding Analysis;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Movement in Reserves Statement;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Balance Sheet;](#)
- [Notes Relating to the Cash Flow Statement;](#)
- [Notes Relating to Other Disclosures.](#)

The Supplementary Financial Statements

[The Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement](#) - Local authorities are required by law to account separately for all transactions relating to the cost of local authority housing by way of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). This account shows in more detail where the resources are spent in maintaining and managing the Council's council houses, and the sources of income to meet these costs.

[The Collection Fund](#) - The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the Council in relation to the collection from tax payers and distribution to local authorities and Central Government of Council Tax and Business Rates.

The Group Accounts

[The Group Accounts](#) - The Group Accounts are a consolidated set of financial statements that represent the overall activities of the companies that the Council has an interest in, where deemed material.

Changes of Accounting Policies in 2019/20

There has been no change to the Council's accounting policies for 2019/20.

Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no adjusting post balance sheet events following the 31st March 2020.

[Note 18](#) details the post balance sheet events in more depth including the potential impact on the Council.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

SECTION 3 - STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- ◆ Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its Officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that Officer is the Service Director for Finance (Chief Finance Officer);
- ◆ Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- ◆ Approve the Statement of Accounts.



COUNCILLOR A. GARDINER

DATE: 26th November 2020

CABINET SPOKESPERSON FOR CORPORATE SERVICES

The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer 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 Chief Finance Officer 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;
- ◆ Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- ◆ Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- ◆ Assessed the Council's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- ◆ Used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Council and the Group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- ◆ Maintained such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In conclusion, the Chief Finance Officer certifies that this Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31st March 2020.



N COPLEY BA (HONS), CPFA.

DATE: 26th November 2020

SERVICE DIRECTOR FOR FINANCE, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20
SECTION 4 – CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2019/20</u>	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Useable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2019	130,114	37,074	15,071	10,807	5,796	198,862	(219,001)	(20,139)	Balance Sheet
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(20,119)	(12,147)	-	-	-	(32,266)	101,318	69,052	CI&ES
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	23,880	6,890	1,739	4,014	3,058	39,581	(39,581)	-	Note 3
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2019/20	3,761	(5,257)	1,739	4,014	3,058	7,315	61,737	69,052	Note 4 & HRA
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2020	133,875	31,817	16,810	14,821	8,854	206,177	(157,264)	48,913	Balance Sheet
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet / Note 5	Balance Sheet					

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2018/19</u>	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Useable Reserves	Total Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2018	135,793	41,517	12,186	4,198	4,262	197,956	(177,467)	20,489	Balance Sheet
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(35,258)	(10,047)	-	-	-	(45,305)	4,677	(40,628)	CI&ES
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	29,579	5,604	2,885	6,609	1,534	46,211	(46,211)	-	Note 3
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2018/19	(5,679)	(4,443)	2,885	6,609	1,534	906	(41,534)	(40,628)	Note 4 & HRA
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2019	130,114	37,074	15,071	10,807	5,796	198,862	(219,001)	(20,139)	Balance Sheet
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet / Note 5	Balance Sheet					

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2018/19				2019/20			Note / Statement
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	
			Net Cost of Services:				
232,634	(140,631)	92,003	Children's Services	153,283	(100,401)	52,882	
99,946	(29,061)	70,885	Place	103,913	(29,777)	74,136	
70,965	(71,783)	(818)	Housing Revenue Account	74,882	(71,970)	2,912	HRA
38,836	(16,277)	22,559	Adults & Communities	96,755	(40,355)	56,400	
10,307	(9,937)	370	Public Health	12,539	(7,787)	4,752	
99,890	(110,304)	(10,414)	Core Services	104,052	(105,655)	(1,603)	
9,081	(21,398)	(12,317)	Corporate Services	27,474	(45,776)	(18,302)	
561,659	(399,391)	162,268	Net Cost of Services	572,898	(401,721)	171,177	EFA
			Other Operating Income & Expenditure:				
431	-	431	Parish Council Precepts	436	-	436	
1,671	-	1,671	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,666	-	1,666	
9,070	(11,197)	(2,127)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	6,973	(10,558)	(3,585)	
33,304	-	33,304	Exceptional Item – Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers	9,679	-	9,679	8
44,476	(11,197)	33,279	Total Other Operating Expenditure	18,754	(10,558)	8,196	
			Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:				
20,765	-	20,765	Interest Payable on Debt	22,895	-	22,895	
76	-	76	Interest Element of Finance Leases	97	-	97	
20,857	-	20,857	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	20,279	-	20,279	
9,455	-	9,455	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	10,446	-	10,446	37
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-	
326	-	326	Expected Credit Loss Model	1,358	-	1,358	
2,075	-	2,075	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-	
-	(1,718)	(1,718)	Investment Interest Income	-	(1,959)	(1,959)	
-	(52)	(52)	Dividends Receivable	-	(207)	(207)	
-	(11)	(11)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)	
4,683	(5,332)	(649)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	3,612	(4,357)	(745)	9
58,237	(7,113)	51,124	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	58,687	(6,533)	52,154	

Continued overleaf.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2018/19				2019/20			Note / Statement
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s	
			Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income:				
-	(27,841)	(27,841)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(25,289)	(25,289)	
-	(4,758)	(4,758)	Section 31 Grant – Small Business Rate Relief (SBRR)	-	(4,976)	(4,976)	
-	(19,022)	(19,022)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(12,746)	(12,746)	
-	(94,898)	(94,898)	Council Tax	-	(98,646)	(98,646)	
-	(23,130)	(23,130)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(25,394)	(25,394)	
-	(31,717)	(31,717)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(32,210)	(32,210)	
-	(201,366)	(201,366)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(199,261)	(199,261)	
664,372	(619,067)	45,305	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	650,339	(618,073)	32,266	6
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:				
5,068	(53,797)	(48,729)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	6,318	(46,763)	(40,445)	5
263	-	263	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	57	-	57	5
43,789	-	43,789	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	-	(60,930)	(60,930)	37
49,120	(53,797)	(4,677)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	6,375	(107,693)	(101,318)	
713,492	(672,864)	40,628	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	656,714	(725,766)	(69,052)	

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2020

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s	2019/20 £000s	Note / Statement
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
	Property Plant and Equipment:			
564,595	- Council Dwellings	580,429		19
280,804	- Other Land & Buildings	301,594		19
5,709	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	9,435		19
257,291	- Infrastructure Assets	264,599		19
36,876	- Assets Under Construction	70,118		19
3,665	- Surplus Assets	2,924		19
1,148,940			1,229,099	
10,427	Heritage Assets	10,427		21
1,109	Intangible Assets	925		22
4,537	Long Term Investments	4,422		27
2,333	Long Term Debtors	909		27
18,406			16,683	
1,167,346	Total Non-Current Assets		1,245,782	
	CURRENT ASSETS			
5,330	Assets 'Held for Sale'	4,108		23
156,926	Short Term Investments	57,197		27
1,069	Inventories	1,101		29
9,676	Local Taxation Debtors	10,072		30
(7,311)	Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(9,772)		30
40,647	Other Short Term Debtors	62,264		31
(5,675)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(7,776)		31
35,391	Cash & Cash Equivalents	68,569		Cash Flow
236,053	Total Current Assets		185,763	
1,403,399	TOTAL ASSETS		1,431,545	
	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(94,707)	Short Term Borrowing	(31,229)		27
(8,851)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(9,507)		27
(54,362)	Short Term Creditors	(49,077)		32
(7,184)	Short Term Provisions	(6,380)		34
(19,724)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(17,699)		33
(2,230)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(8,152)		33
(187,058)	Total Current Liabilities		(122,044)	
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
(571,563)	Long Term Borrowing	(645,650)		27
(210,922)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(202,861)		27
(3,736)	Long Term Provisions	(3,725)		34
(450,259)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(408,352)		37
(1,236,480)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(1,260,588)	
(1,423,538)	TOTAL LIABILITIES		(1,382,632)	
(20,139)	NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		48,913	

Continued overleaf

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2020 (CONTINUED)

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s	2019/20 £000s	Note / Statement
	USEABLE RESERVES:			
130,114	- General Fund	133,875		4 / MIRS
37,074	- Housing Revenue Account	31,817		4 / MIRS / HRA
15,071	- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	16,810		MIRS
10,807	- Major Repairs Reserve	14,821		MIRS
5,796	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	8,854		MIRS
198,862	TOTAL USEABLE RESERVES		206,177	
	UNUSABLE RESERVES:			
(2,714)	- Capital Adjustment Account	(24,780)		5
61	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	60		5
(12,693)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,057)		5
(458,793)	- Pensions Reserve	(408,352)		5
(263)	- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(320)		5
240,484	- Revaluation Reserve	271,208		5
(3,145)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(3,007)		5
18,062	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	19,984		5
(219,001)	TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES		(157,264)	
(20,139)	TOTAL RESERVES		48,913	

I certify that these accounts were approved by the full Council at its meeting on 26th November 2020. These statements replace the unaudited financial statements placed on account with the Authority's external auditors, Grant Thornton (UK) LLP on 30th June 2020.



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Cllr C Makinson
Mayor

Date: 26th November 2020

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s	2019/20 £000s	Note
45,305	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		32,266	CI&ES
	<u>Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:</u>			
(73,986)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(79,136)		
(30,374)	- Pension Fund Adjustments	(19,024)		
(42,374)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(16,652)		
(1,782)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	815		
(85)	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	32		
(8,605)	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	17,204		
(7,879)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	3,144		
1,075	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	644		
(164,010)			(92,973)	
	<u>Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:</u>			
27,841	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	25,289		
(2,075)	- Premiums Paid on Early Settlement of Debt	-		
11,196	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	10,558		
36,962			35,847	
	<u>Adjustments for Items Not Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Operating Activities:</u>			
-	- Pension Deficit Upfront Payment	-		
-			-	
(81,743)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(24,860)	
172,029	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		(4,705)	39
(91,115)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		(3,613)	40
(829)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(33,178)	

34,562	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	35,391
829	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	33,178
35,391	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March	68,569
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:	
2	Cash Held By The Council	2
(6,420)	Cash in Transit *	(5,345)
3,687	Bank Current Accounts	(1,103)
38,122	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	75,015
35,391	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	68,569

* Cash in Transit represents the timing difference between payments being made by the Council to its creditors and receipts received from its debtors, which have been accounted for in the Council's Statement of Accounts and the clearing of those payments in the year end bank balance.

[Accounting Policy 5](#) defines the Council's policy with regards classification of financial instruments as cash equivalents.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20
SECTION 5 – NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

2018/19				2019/20		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments Between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments Between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
71,265	20,738	92,003	Children's Services	38,895	13,987	52,882
37,560	33,325	70,885	Place	38,916	35,220	74,136
(22,830)	22,012	(818)	Housing Revenue Account	(18,018)	20,930	2,912
17,231	5,328	22,559	Adults & Communities	52,057	4,343	56,400
(369)	739	370	Public Health	4,397	355	4,752
(14,499)	4,085	(10,414)	Core Services	(6,304)	4,701	(1,603)
(12,187)	(130)	(12,317)	Corporate Services	(18,324)	22	(18,302)
76,171	86,097	162,268	Net Cost of Services	91,619	79,558	171,177
431	32,848	33,279	Other Operating Income & Expenditure	436	7,760	8,196
41,669	9,455	51,124	Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	41,708	10,446	52,154
(170,666)	(30,700)	(201,366)	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(172,050)	(27,211)	(199,261)
(52,395)	97,700	45,305	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(38,287)	70,553	32,266
62,517	(62,517)	-	Below the Line Items	39,783	(39,783)	-
10,122	35,183	45,305	TOTAL	1,496	30,770	32,266
Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES		Note 1 / MIRS	Split Between:	CI&ES
General Fund	29,579			General Fund	23,880	
HRA	5,604			HRA	6,890	
	35,183				30,770	
	Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS				Note 2 / Note 3 / MIRS	

2018/19			Movement on Reserves:	2019/20		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
135,793	41,517	177,310	Opening Balances as at 1st April	130,114	37,074	167,188
(5,679)	(4,443)	(10,122)	Plus/(Less) Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund & HRA Balances in Year	3,761	(5,257)	(1,496)
130,114	37,074	167,188	Closing Balances as at 31st March	133,875	31,817	165,692
Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS		Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS	Note 4 / MIRS

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NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE EXPENDITURE & FUNDING ANALYSIS

Note 1 – Reconciliation Between Management Accounts and Expenditure & Funding Analysis

Description:	This note provides a reconciliation between the Council’s Management Accounts and the first column of the Expenditure & Funding Analysis. The respective adjustments are outlined in the explanatory notes in the pages overleaf.
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Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format	2019/20				
	Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report (Note 1)	Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services (Note 2)	Items Not Included Within The CI&ES (Note 3)	Corporate Funding / Expenditure (Note 4)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances (Note 5)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children’s Services	38,895	-	-	-	38,895
Place	37,936	980	-	-	38,916
Housing Revenue Account	-	(10,068)	(7,950)	-	(18,018)
Adults & Communities	52,049	8	-	-	52,057
Public Health	4,397	-	-	-	4,397
Core Services	(6,613)	324	(15)	-	(6,304)
Corporate Services	38,638	(30,401)	(26,561)	-	(18,324)
Net Cost of Services	165,302	(39,157)	(34,526)	-	91,619
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	436	436
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	41,708	-	-	41,708
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(2,551)	-	(169,499)	(172,050)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	165,302	-	(34,526)	(169,063)	(38,287)
Below the Line Items	-	-	34,526	5,257	39,783
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	165,302	-	-	(163,806)	1,496

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Adjustments from Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format	2018/19				
	Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report (Note 1)	Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services (Note 2)	Items Not Included Within The CI&ES (Note 3)	Corporate Funding / Expenditure (Note 4)	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances (Note 5)
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	71,256	9	-	-	71,265
Place	36,836	724	-	-	37,560
Housing Revenue Account	-	(11,094)	(11,736)	-	(22,830)
Adults & Communities	17,089	142	-	-	17,231
Public Health	(369)	-	-	-	(369)
Core Services	(14,593)	109	(15)	-	(14,499)
Corporate Services	64,447	(30,312)	(46,322)	-	(12,187)
Net Cost of Services	174,666	(40,422)	(58,073)	-	76,171
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	-	-	-	431	431
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	41,669	-	-	41,669
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(1,247)	-	(169,419)	(170,666)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	174,666	-	(58,073)	(168,988)	(52,395)
Below the Line Items	-	-	58,073	4,444	62,517
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	174,666	-	-	(164,544)	10,122

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Adjustments From Management Accounts to Financial Reporting Format – Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Management Accounts as Per Final Accounts Report

This column represents the net revenue expenditure (management accounts) of the Council's directorates, as reported to Cabinet throughout the financial year.

Note 2: Items Not Included in Net Cost of Services

Adjustments for items that are not deemed, as per the Accounting Code of Practice, as service specific income and expenditure but which represent other corporate items:

- **Other Operating Income & Expenditure** – generally relates to precepts / levies that are accounted for within service budgets from a management accounts perspective but a corporate cost as per the financial reporting requirements;
- **Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure** – generally relates to corporate income and expenditure such as interest payments servicing the Council's debt and interest receivable from its financial investments and dividends from its interests in companies. Also included within this are the external element of services that are accounted for as trading undertakings;

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- **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** – relates to non-specific grant received and accounted for within service budgets from a management accounts perspective.

Note 3: Items Not Included Within The CI&ES

Adjustments that, under the Accounting Code of Practice, are not reported from a financial reporting point of view within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement but as a movement in reserves:

- These adjustments generally relate to capital items such as the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and capital funded by revenue / reserves. Also included is the accounting recognition of the element of the pension deficit payment and the adjustment in relation to financial instruments.

Note 4: Corporate Funding / Expenditure

This column brings in the Council's corporate, non-specific funding for the year together with other corporate items of expenditure:

- **Other Operating Income & Expenditure** – generally relates to the precept payments collected by the Council and paid over to the parish councils;
- **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** – relates to the non-specific income that the Council receives in year to fund its net expenditure, including Revenue Support Grant (RSG), Council Tax, Business Rates and S31 Grants.

Note 5: Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances

This column shows the Council's financial position in terms of its in-year movement in general fund and housing revenue account reserve positions. These can be seen in terms of both types of reserves in [Note 3](#).

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Note 2 - Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis per Directorate

Description:	This note provides an analysis of the adjustments between the accounting basis as stipulated by the Code of Practice and the funding basis as stipulated by Legislation, per directorate. The respective adjustments are outlined in the explanatory notes in the pages overleaf.
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<u>Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts</u>	2019/20			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 1)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note 2)	Other Differences (Note 3)	Total Adjustments
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	9,827	4,550	(390)	13,987
Place	33,658	1,489	73	35,220
Housing Revenue Account	20,930	-	-	20,930
Adults & Communities	3,443	884	16	4,343
Public Health	-	344	11	355
Core Services	3,260	1,290	151	4,701
Corporate Services	-	21	1	22
Net Cost of Services	71,118	8,578	(138)	79,558
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	7,760	-	-	7,760
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	10,446	-	10,446
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(25,289)	-	(1,922)	(27,211)
Difference Between General Fund /HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	53,589	19,024	(2,060)	70,553
Below the Line Items	(30,613)	(8,534)	(636)	(39,783)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	22,976	10,490	(2,696)	30,770

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<u>Adjustments from General Fund / HRA to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts</u>	2018/19			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 1)	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note 2)	Other Differences (Note 3)	Total Adjustments
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	7,374	12,674	690	20,738
Place	30,179	3,262	(116)	33,325
Housing Revenue Account	22,012	-	-	22,012
Adults & Communities	3,267	2,151	(90)	5,328
Public Health	-	749	(10)	739
Core Services	2,101	2,062	(78)	4,085
Corporate Services	-	21	(151)	(130)
Net Cost of Services	64,933	20,919	245	86,097
Other Operating Income & Expenditure	32,848	-	-	32,848
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-	9,455	-	9,455
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	(27,841)	-	(2,859)	(30,700)
Difference Between General Fund /HRA Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	69,940	30,374	(2,614)	97,700
Below the Line Items	(54,652)	(8,970)	1,105	(62,517)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	15,288	21,404	(1,509)	35,183

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Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis per Directorate – Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Adjustments for Capital Purposes

Adjustments for capital purposes – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line and for:

- **Other Operating Income & Expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- **Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

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Note 2: Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* pension related expenditure and income:

- For **Net Cost of Services** this represents 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. The change also includes the recognition of the pension deficit payment, relating to the year.
- For **Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Note 3: Other Differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- For **Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure** the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- The charge under **Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council Tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in The Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

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NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

Note 3 – Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	
Description:	This note details the adjustments that are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against:

General Fund Balances

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of a Council are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the Council are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year. However, the balance is not available to be applied to fund HRA Services.

There are two types of General Fund balances as detailed below:

- Non-Specific Reserves – these reserves are general in nature and are not earmarked for a specific use in the future. Included within this balance are the Minimum Working Balance which is retained for unforeseen circumstances and Strategic Reserves that are held with consideration towards the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy; and
- Earmarked Reserves – these reserves have a specific use on a particular activity / scheme.

[Note 4](#) identifies the movement between the two types of General Fund Reserves.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balances

The Housing Revenue Account Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority council housing provision in accordance with Part IV of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or, where in deficit, that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

The services provided by the HRA include; Council house management, rent collection, letting, tenant participation, repairs and maintenance, estate management, caretaking and other tenant related services.

Useable Capital Receipts Reserve

The Useable Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at year end.

Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls the application of the notional Major Repairs Allowance (MRA). The MRA is restricted to being applied to new capital investment in HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the notional MRA that has yet to be applied at year end.

Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies, but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure.

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Note 3

	Useable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2019/20 Adjustments	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<u>Adjustments to Revenue Resources</u>						
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:						
Pensions Costs (<i>Transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve</i>)	10,490	-	-	-	-	(10,490)
Financial Instruments (<i>Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account</i>)	(544)	(92)	-	-	-	636
Council Tax and NDR (<i>Transfers to or from Collection Fund</i>)	(1,922)	-	-	-	-	1,922
Holiday Pay (<i>Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve</i>)	(138)	-	-	-	-	138
Reversal of Entries Included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in Relation to Capital Expenditure (<i>These Items are Charged to the Capital Adjustment Account</i>)	61,292	26,478	-	14,886	-	(102,656)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	69,178	26,386	-	14,886	-	(110,450)
<u>Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources</u>						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(4,177)	(6,573)	10,750	-	-	-
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals (<i>Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve</i>)	-	192	(192)	-	-	-
Payments to the Government Housing Receipts Pool (<i>Funded by a Transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve</i>)	1,666	-	(1,666)	-	-	-
Posting of HRA Resources from Revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	(5,852)	-	5,852	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt (<i>Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account</i>)	(7,486)	-	-	-	-	7,486
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances (<i>Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account</i>)	(10,012)	(7,263)	-	-	-	17,275
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(20,009)	(19,496)	8,892	5,852	-	24,761
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources</u>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(6,859)	-	-	6,859
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(16,724)	-	16,724
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(18,266)	-	-	-	(3,965)	22,231
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(7,023)	-	-	-	7,023	-
Use of Resources to Write Down Debt	-	-	(461)	-	-	461
Receipts Received Relating to Loans/Investments Repaid in Year, Originally Funded From Capital Resources	-	-	166	-	-	(166)
Cash Payments in Relation to Deferred Capital Receipts	-	-	1	-	-	(1)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources	(25,289)	-	(7,153)	(16,724)	3,058	46,108
Total Adjustments	23,880	6,890	1,739	4,014	3,058	(39,581)

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Note 3

	Useable Reserves					Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2018/19 Adjustments	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<u>Adjustments to Revenue Resources</u>						
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:						
Pensions Costs <i>(Transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)</i>	21,404	-	-	-	-	(21,404)
Financial Instruments <i>(Transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)</i>	177	928	-	-	-	(1,105)
Council Tax and NDR <i>(Transfers to or from Collection Fund)</i>	(2,859)	-	-	-	-	2,859
Holiday Pay <i>(Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)</i>	245	-	-	-	-	(245)
Reversal of Entries Included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in Relation to Capital Expenditure <i>(These Items are Charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	79,257	28,050	-	12,383	-	(119,690)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Revenue Resources	98,224	28,978	-	12,383	-	(139,585)
<u>Adjustments Between Revenue and Capital Resources</u>						
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(4,931)	(6,461)	11,392	-	-	-
Administrative Costs of Non-Current Asset Disposals <i>(Funded by a Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	-	195	(195)	-	-	-
Payments to the Government Housing Receipts Pool <i>(Funded by a Transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)</i>	1,671	-	(1,671)	-	-	-
Posting of HRA Resources from Revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	(8,944)	-	8,944	-	-
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt <i>(Transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(7,261)	-	-	-	-	7,261
Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Balances <i>(Transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)</i>	(30,283)	(8,164)	-	-	-	38,447
Sub Total – Adjustments Between Revenue & Capital Resources	(40,804)	(23,374)	9,526	8,944	-	45,708
<u>Adjustments to Capital Resources</u>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	(5,805)	-	-	5,805
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	(14,718)	-	14,718
Application of Capital Grants to Finance Capital Expenditure / Write Down Debt	(25,531)	-	-	-	(776)	26,307
Capital Grants Recognised, Not Yet Applied	(2,310)	-	-	-	2,310	-
Use of Resources to Write Down Debt	-	-	(837)	-	-	837
Receipts Received Relating to Loans/Investments Repaid in Year, Originally Funded From Capital Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Payments in Relation to Deferred Capital Receipts	-	-	1	-	-	(1)
Sub Total – Adjustments to Capital Resources	(27,841)	-	(6,641)	(14,718)	1,534	47,666
Total Adjustments	29,579	5,604	2,885	6,609	1,534	(46,211)
	<u>MIRS / EFA</u>	<u>MIRS / EFA</u>	<u>MIRS</u>	<u>MIRS</u>	<u>MIRS</u>	<u>MIRS</u>

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Note 4 – General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Reserves	
Description:	This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 26

	Balance at 31 st March 2018	Transfers Out 2018/19	Transfers In 2018/19	Balance at 31 st March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 st March 2020
General Fund:	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Service Earmarked Reserves:							
<u>People Directorate:</u>							
School Balances	2,894	(2,894)	2,335	2,335	(2,335)	2,051	2,051
Centrally Retained DSG Budgets	(5,178)	5,178	-	-	-	(5,224)	(5,224)
CCG Funding	169	(169)	2,205	2,205	(2,205)	-	-
Future Demography / Social Care Pressures	2,863	(616)	7,753	10,000	-	-	10,000
Other People Directorate Earmarkings	1,508	(1,008)	3,838	4,338	(2,450)	4,577	6,465
<u>Place Directorate:</u>							
Jobs & Growth Plan	634	(90)	-	544	(247)	-	297
Moorland Plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Disposal - Transfer Loading Station	891	(891)	651	651	(651)	348	348
Other Place Directorate Earmarkings	1,742	(1,592)	4,724	4,874	(3,301)	1,819	3,392
<u>Communities Directorate:</u>							
Transformational Funding	97	(97)	62	62	(62)	-	-
Area Council Funding	1,145	(1,145)	1,100	1,100	(1,100)	1,088	1,088
Healthier Communities - Think Family	1,067	(1,067)	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries Review	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Other Communities Directorate Earmarkings	2,292	(2,157)	4,055	4,190	(3,692)	2,379	2,877
<u>Public Health Directorate:</u>							
Public Health Grant	1,868	(1,868)	2,629	2,629	(2,629)	-	-
Other Public Health Earmarkings	-	-	2,000	2,000	(2,000)	1,267	1,267
<u>Core Services Directorate:</u>							
PFI / BSF Programme	6,034	(591)	204	5,647	(204)	571	6,014
Town Centre Management	1,000	-	250	1,250	(212)	-	1,038
Other Core Services Directorate Earmarkings	2,565	(2,433)	5,216	5,348	(1,516)	1,441	5,273
Corporate Earmarked Reserves:							
<u>Capital Programme Earmarkings:</u>							
Glassworks Scheme	32,628	(25,279)	11,775	19,124	(3,916)	-	15,208
Capital Investment Priorities	29,840	(11,059)	4,090	22,871	(4,837)	6,838	24,872
Other Capital Commitments	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
<u>Corporate Earmarkings</u>							
Revenue Investments – 20/21 Budgets	-	-	-	-	(453)	718	265
Future Council – Downsizing Costs / KLOE Mitigation	16,000	(6,392)	-	9,608	(4,739)	-	4,869
Insurance Fund Reserve	5,324	-	876	6,200	-	503	6,703
Invest to Grow	1,556	(792)	293	1,057	(757)	317	617
Commercial Fund	-	-	350	350	(140)	500	710
MRP Future Years	2,356	-	1,691	4,047	-	1,976	6,023
COVID-19 - Recovery Strategy	-	-	-	-	-	1,909	1,909
COVID-19 - Grant	-	-	-	-	-	6,736	6,736
Other Corporate Earmarkings	3,575	(2,595)	1,967	2,947	(823)	3,953	6,077
Sub Total – G/F Earmarked Reserves	113,870	(57,557)	58,064	114,377	(38,269)	37,767	113,875
Non-Earmarked Reserves:							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	5,000	20,000
In Year Surplus	6,923	(6,923)	737	737	(737)	-	-
Sub Total – G/F Non-Earmarked Reserves	21,923	(6,923)	737	15,737	(737)	5,000	20,000
Total – General Fund Reserves	135,793	(64,480)	58,801	130,114	(39,006)	42,767	133,875
Total General Fund Movement		(5,679)			3,761		Balance Sheet
		EFA / MIRS			EFA / MIRS		Balance Sheet

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	Balance at 31 st March 2018	Transfers Out 2018/19	Transfers In 2018/19	Balance at 31 st March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 st March 2020
Housing Revenue Account:	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Earmarked Reserves:							
Capital Reserve	9,307	(5,722)	-	3,585	(3,585)	-	-
Housing Growth	14,111	(1,741)	6,293	18,663	(2,682)	3,247	19,228
Welfare Reform	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Higher Value Sales Levy	2,501	(2,501)	-	-	-	-	-
Budget Developments 2018/19	500	(500)	-	-	-	-	-
New Build Bungalows	2,306	(884)	-	1,422	(1,041)	-	381
Held Pending Review of 30 Year Business Plan	-	-	3,000	3,000	(2,126)	-	874
Homelessness Act Team	-	-	200	200	(200)	-	-
Repairs & Maintenance Slippage 2018/19	-	-	120	120	(120)	-	-
COVID-19 Financial Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	590	590
Electrical Testing	-	-	452	452	-	100	552
Legionella Testing	-	-	185	185	(93)	-	92
Asbestos Programme	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Sub Total – HRA Earmarked Reserves	31,725	(11,348)	10,250	30,627	(9,847)	4,037	24,817
Non-Earmarked Reserves:							
Minimum Working Balances (Contingency for Unforeseen Events)	3,500	-	1,700	5,200	-	1,800	7,000
Unallocated Reserves	4,895	(4,895)	-	-	-	-	-
In Year Surplus	1,397	(1,397)	1,247	1,247	(1,247)	-	-
Sub Total – HRA Non-Earmarked Reserves	9,792	(6,292)	2,947	6,447	(1,247)	1,800	7,000
Total – HRA Reserves	41,517	(17,640)	13,197	37,074	(11,094)	5,837	31,817
Total HRA Movement		(4,443)			(5,257)		Balance Sheet / HRA
		EFA / MIRS			EFA / MIRS		

Note 5 – Unusable Reserves

Description:	This note provides an analysis of the Council's unusable reserves. These reserves cannot be used to reduce Council Tax or Rents and ordinarily represent statutory accounting requirements.
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31 st March 2018 £000s	31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s
18,222	(2,714)	Capital Adjustment Account	(24,780)
62	61	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	60
(11,588)	(12,693)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,057)
(393,603)	(458,793)	Pensions Reserve	(408,35)
-	(263)	Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(320)
197,137	240,484	Revaluation Reserve	271,208
(2,900)	(3,145)	Accumulated Absences Account	(3,007)
15,203	18,062	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	19,984
(177,467)	(219,001)	Total Unusable Reserves	(157,264)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Capital Adjustment Account

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

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

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

[Note 3](#) provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	£000s
18,222	Balance at 1st April		(2,714)
	Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:		
(73,118)	- Charges for Depreciation & Impairment of Non-Current Assets	(78,896)	
(550)	- Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(241)	
(3,649)	- Revenue Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute	(6,868)	
(42,374)	- Amounts of Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal or Sale as Part of Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(16,652)	
(119,691)			(102,657)
5,383	Adjusting Amount Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve		9,721
(114,308)	Net Written Out Amount of the Cost of Non-Current Assets Consumed in Year		(92,936)
	Capital Financing Applied in Year:		
5,805	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Expenditure	6,860	
901	- Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Write Down Debt Requirement	461	
25,530	- Capital Grants & Contributions Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement That Have Been Applied to Capital Financing / Write Down Debt	18,266	
14,718	- Use of Major Repairs Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	16,723	
775	- Application of Grants to Capital Financing From Capital Grants Unapplied Account	3,965	
7,261	- Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	7,486	
38,447	- Capital Expenditure Charged Against the General Fund & HRA Balances	17,275	
93,437			71,036
-	Movement in the Market Value of Investment Properties Debited / Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	
(65)	Receipts Received Relating to Loans, Advances & Investments Made By The Council, Originally Funded From Capital Resources, Thus Reducing The Ongoing Requirement to Borrow	(166)	
(65)			(166)
(2,714)	Balance at 31st March		(24,780)

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 useable for financing new capital expenditure until they are received. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	
62	Balance at 1st April		61
-	Transfer of Deferred Sale Proceeds Credited as Part of the Gain / Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		-
(1)	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve Upon Receipt of Cash		(1)
61	Balance at 31st March		60

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred but reversed out

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of the General Fund balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on Council Tax. The balance on the Account as at 31st March 2020 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 37 years.

2018/19 £000s		2019/20	
		£000s	£000s
(11,588)	Balance at 1st April		(12,693)
(2,075)	Premiums Incurred in the Year & Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	-	
970	Proportion of Premiums Incurred in Previous Financial Years to be Charged Against the General Fund Balance in Accordance With Statutory Requirements	636	
(1,105)	Amount by Which Finance Costs Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are Different from Finance Costs Chargeable in the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements		636
(12,693)	Balance at 31st March		(12,057)

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. The liabilities recognised are updated to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed, as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pension's Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in 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.

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s	
(43,789)	Actuarial Gains or (Losses) on Pensions Assets & Liabilities	60,930	CI&ES
(47,433)	Reversal of Items Relating to Retirement Benefits Debited or Credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(36,252)	
26,032	Employer's Pensions Contributions	25,763	
(458,793)	Balance at 31st March	(408,352)	

Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and expenditure. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost; and
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	£000s
-	Balance at 1st April		(263)
-	Upward Revaluation of Investments	-	
(263)	Downward Revaluation of Investments	(57)	
-	Change in Impairment Loss Allowance	-	
(263)			(57)
-	Accumulated Gains or Losses on Assets Sold and Maturing Assets Written Out to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as Part of Other Investment Income	-	
-	Accumulated Gains or Losses on Assets Sold and Maturing Assets Written Out to the General Fund Balance for Financial Assets Designated to Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	
-			-
(263)	Balance at 31st March		(320)

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. 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 1st 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.

2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	£000s
197,137	Balance at 1st April		240,484
54,764	Upward Revaluation of Assets	47,441	
(5,067)	Downward Revaluation of Assets & Impairment Losses Not Charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(6,319)	
(967)	Reversal Of Revaluation Loss (Net of Depreciation)	(677)	
48,730	Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Not Posted to The Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		40,445
(5,175)	Difference Between Fair Value Depreciation & Historical Cost Depreciation	(6,207)	
-	Revaluation Reserve Balances of Investment Properties Written Out on Transfer of Asset Category	-	
(208)	Accumulated Gains on Assets Sold or Scrapped	(3,514)	
(5,383)	Amount Written Off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(9,721)
240,484	Balance at 31st March		271,208

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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 31st March 2020. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfer to or from the Account.

2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	£000s
(2,900)	Balance at 1st April		(3,145)
2,900	Settlement or Cancellation of Accrual Made at the End of the Preceding Year	3,145	
(3,145)	Amounts Accrued at the End of the Current Year	(3,007)	
(245)	Amount By Which Officer Remuneration Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an Accruals Basis is Different from Remuneration Chargeable in the Year in Accordance With Statutory Requirements		138
(3,145)	Balance at 31st March		(3,007)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council Tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	
15,203	Balance at 1st April		18,062
2,859	Amount By Which Council Tax Income Credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is Different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in Accordance with Statutory Requirements	1,922	
18,062	Balance at 31st March		19,984

[Collection Fund](#)

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NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Note 6 – Expenditure & Income Analysed By Nature

Description:	This note shows the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the CIES on both a subjective and segmental basis.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 2

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

Expenditure / Income	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Expenditure:		
Employee Benefits Expenses	194,852	174,054
Other Services Expenses	294,500	317,810
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	77,316	86,004
Interest Payments	53,228	53,717
Precepts & Levies	431	436
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,671	1,666
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	42,374	16,652
Total Expenditure	664,372	650,339
Income:		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(137,463)	(139,691)
Interest & Investment Income	(1,772)	(2,177)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(118,028)	(124,040)
Government Grants & Contributions	(350,607)	(341,607)
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(11,197)	(10,558)
Total Income	(619,067)	(618,073)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	45,305	32,266

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[Note 15](#)

Segmental Expenditure & Income

The table above has been analysed between reporting segments of the Council (Directorates) and the non-directorate specific entries which predominately relates to the adjustments of a corporate nature, not included within the Net Cost of Services.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2019/20							TOTAL
	Employee Benefits Expenses	Other Services Expenses	Depreciation, Amortisation Impairment	Interest Payments	Precepts & Levies	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	76,493	66,964	9,827	-	-	-	-	153,284
Place	33,269	38,940	33,658	-	-	-	-	105,867
HRA	776	38,290	35,816	10,374	-	-	-	85,256
Adults & Communities	19,455	73,857	3,443	-	-	-	-	96,755
Public Health	7,053	5,486	-	-	-	-	-	12,539
Core Services	29,682	72,768	3,260	2	-	-	-	105,712
Corporate Services	7,326	21,505	-	32,895	-	-	-	61,726
Non Directorate		-		10,446	436	1,666	16,652	29,200
Total	174,054	317,810	86,004	53,717	436	1,666	16,652	650,339

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<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	2019/20					TOTAL
	Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	Interest & Investment Income	Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	Government Grants & Contributions	Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	(5,374)	-	-	(95,027)	-	(100,401)
Place	(20,051)	(197)	-	(12,463)	-	(32,711)
HRA	(70,912)	(306)	-	(1,058)	-	(72,276)
Adults & Communities	(16,448)	(8)	-	(23,906)	-	(40,362)
Public Health	(255)	-	-	(7,532)	-	(7,787)
Core Services	(21,384)	(364)	-	(85,891)	-	(107,639)
Corporate Services	(5,267)	(1,302)	(1,190)	(41,869)	-	(49,628)
Non Directorate	-	-	(122,850)	(73,861)	(10,558)	(207,269)
Total	(139,691)	(2,177)	(124,040)	(341,607)	(10,558)	(618,073)

<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Prior Year Comparator)</u>	2018/19							TOTAL
	Employee Benefits Expenses	Other Services Expenses	Depreciation, Amortisation Impairment	Interest Payments	Precepts & Levies	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	105,021	120,238	7,374	-	-	-	-	232,633
Place	33,760	38,311	30,179	-	-	-	-	102,250
HRA	805	35,767	34,395	11,344	-	-	-	82,311
Adults & Communities	21,901	16,047	3,267	-	-	-	-	41,215
Public Health	6,968	3,339	-	-	-	-	-	10,307
Core Services	20,597	77,192	2,101	2	-	-	-	99,892
Corporate Services	5,800	3,606	-	32,427	-	-	-	41,833
Non Directorate	-	-	-	9,455	431	1,671	42,374	53,931
Total	194,852	294,500	77,316	53,228	431	1,671	42,374	664,372

<u>TOTAL INCOME (Prior Year Comparator)</u>	2018/19					TOTAL
	Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	Interest & Investment Income	Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	Government Grants & Contributions	Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Children's Services	(14,947)	-	-	(125,693)	-	(140,640)
Place	(19,751)	(94)	-	(12,244)	-	(32,089)
HRA	(71,273)	(250)	-	(508)	-	(72,031)
Adults & Communities	(8,349)	(123)	-	(10,327)	-	(18,799)
Public Health	(272)	-	-	(9,665)	-	(9,937)
Core Services	(18,117)	(111)	-	(92,187)	-	(110,415)
Corporate Services	(4,754)	(1,194)	-	(17,892)	-	(23,840)
Non Directorate	-	-	(118,028)	(82,091)	(11,197)	(211,316)
Total	(137,463)	(1,772)	(118,028)	(350,607)	(11,197)	(619,067)

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Note 7 – Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients

Description:	This note shows the level of revenue received by the Council from its contractual arrangements.
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Amounts included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for contracts with service recipients are as follows:

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
(110,698)	Revenue From Contracts With Service Recipients	(108,737)
(110,698)	Total Included in Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(108,737)

There are no amounts included in the Balance Sheet for contracts with service recipients as the material contractual arrangements relate to the specific financial year.

Note 8 – Material Items of Income and Expense & Exceptional Items

Description:	<p>The first part of this note identifies any material items of income or expense that occurred during 2019/20, defined as any material individual transaction to or from a single vendor or customer.</p> <p>The second part of the note identifies any exceptional items which are items of income or expenditure which are material in net terms, in respect of the Council's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.</p>
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 6

Material Items of Income & Expense

The following items are deemed material to the accounts and are explained below:

COVID-19 Support Grant

During the final stages of March 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic, the Council received £8.175M in COVID-19 Support Grant from the Government, to assist with the increased cost to the Council due to the outbreak.

This grant, which is also an exceptional item, is shown in the income of the Corporate Services line of the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#).

Westgate Plaza Acquisition

The Council purchased Westgate Plaza during 2019/20 at the acquisition price of £18.000M. The Council had been paying rent as tenant of Westgate Plaza since 2005. The opportunity arose for the Council to purchase the building which represented a financially beneficial option for the Council to purchase rather than to continue renting for the remainder of the lease term.

Exceptional Items

These exceptional items are exceptional under the definition but do not have a material net effect on the Council's statements:

COVID-19 Business Grant Payments

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government announced support for businesses in terms of provision of a business grant, administered by the Council. The Council paid £12.180M of such business grants together with a corresponding grant income due, to reflect the amount due to the Council [the actual cash was paid in 2020/21].

Both the payments and income recognised in 2019/20 is included within the expenditure and income respectively, of the Corporate Services line of the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#).

These exceptional items are exceptional under the definition and do have a material net effect on the Council's statements:

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School Academy Conversions

Where a maintained school transfers to Academy status, the Council's assets are leased to the respective academy trust. In accounting terms, the academy trust controls these assets; therefore, the transfer is accounted for as a disposal (see arrangements at [Note 25](#)). The amounts written out of the Council's Balance Sheet are as follows:

2019/20	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Assets Relating To:	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cudworth Churchfield Primary	3,437	-	3,437
Mapplewell Primary	2,176	-	2,176
Worsborough Common Primary	4,066	-	4,066
Total	9,679	-	9,679

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2018/19	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Assets Relating To:	£000s	£000s	£000s
Dearne ALC	16,875	-	16,875
Darton College	16,429	-	16,429
Total	33,304	-	33,304

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These exceptional items are presented within the 'Other Operating Income & Expenditure' section of the [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#).

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Note 9 – Trading Operations

Description:	This note outlines the Council's trading units which operates in a commercial environment by charging service users or internal customers.
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Details of those units are as follows:

2018/19		Trading Service	2019/20		
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	
(1,130) 697	(433)	Waste & Recycling	Turnover	(1,208)	(492)
			Expenditure	716	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(12,523) 9,361	(3,162)	Engineering Services	Turnover	(14,065)	(3,730)
			Expenditure	10,335	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(6,715) 11,732	5,017	Building Services	Turnover	(4,984)	5,710
			Expenditure	10,694	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(2,155) 3,840	1,685	Fleet Services	Turnover	(2,241)	1,567
			Expenditure	3,808	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(3,675) 3,581	(94)	Schools Catering	Turnover	(3,316)	77
			Expenditure	3,393	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(1,123) 7,221	6,098	Information Services (Other)	Turnover	(988)	5,850
			Expenditure	6,838	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(1,034) 1,203	169	Markets	Turnover	(783)	41
			Expenditure	824	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(1,824) 3,498	1,674	Neighbourhood Services	Turnover	(1,905)	1,686
			Expenditure	3,591	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(11,969) 12,798	829	The Consolidated Results of the Other Trading Units	Turnover	(11,840)	1,096
			Expenditure	12,936	
		(Surplus)/Deficit			
(42,148) 53,931		TOTALS	Turnover Expenditure	(41,330) 53,135	
	11,783	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Operations			11,805

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Some are an integral part of the Council's services to the public (e.g. refuse collection), whilst others are support services to those services (e.g. Information Services). The internal expenditure of these operations is allocated or recharged to headings in the Net Cost of Services. Only a residual amount of the net surplus / deficit on trading operations is charged as Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (see [Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement](#)) relating to trading with external organisations:

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
11,783	Net Deficit on Trading Operations	11,805
2,128	Services to the Public Included in the Net Cost of Services	(4,844)
(14,560)	Support Services Recharged to Net Cost of Services	(7,706)
(649)	Net Deficit / (Surplus) Posted to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	(745)

[CI&ES](#)

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Note 10 – Impairment / Revaluation Losses

Description:	The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is charged with any revaluation / impairment losses, over and above the balance on the revaluation reserve. These charges are reversed out and have no impact on the Council Tax payer as per statute.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 8

During 2019/20, the Council has recognised revaluation losses of £45.145M (£41.778M in 2018/19) through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement as shown below:

2018/19 £000s	Asset Categories:	2019/20 £000s
	Charged to Net Cost of Services:	
21,703	Council Dwellings	20,661
18,639	Other Land & Buildings	23,493
1,026	Surplus Assets	803
410	Assets Held for Sale	188
41,778	Total Charged to Net Cost of Services	45,145
	Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:	
-	Investment Properties	-
-	Total Charged to Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	-
41,778	Total Charged to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	45,145

Note 11 – Pooled Budgets

Description:	Pooled Budgets are non-entity arrangements where two or more bodies contribute towards achieving a joint set of outcomes. This note describes the arrangements that the Council is party to in respect of pooled budgets.
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Children & Young People Service Aligned Budget Arrangement

The Council has continued with the Children & Young People service aligned budget arrangement with Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG) which applies the flexibilities under Section 75 of the NHS Act, through a formal partnership agreement, hosted by the Council.

The aligned budget arrangement has been subsumed within the Children’s Trust arrangement and is managed by the Executive Commissioning Group (ECG), which is a sub-body of the Trust Executive Group (TEG).

The ECG, on behalf of the TEG, agrees the respective aligned budgets of both organisations and the funding allocations for the provision of integrated social & community health care services.

2018/19 £000s		People Directorate £000s	Revenue Account £000s	2019/20 £000s
	Value of Aligned Budgets:			
(6,002)	Opening Balance at 1 st April			(6,456)
(31,570)	BCCG	(6,456)	-	(33,020)
(37,572)	Barnsley MBC	(33,020)	-	(39,476)
(37,572)	Total	(39,476)	-	(39,476)
	Value of Commissioned Services:			
3,943	SWYPFT*	4,266	-	4,266
32,406	Barnsley MBC	33,960	-	33,960
1,223	BCCG	1,250	-	1,250
(138)	Balance on Revenue Account	-	278	278
37,434	Total	39,476	278	39,754
(138)	Balance as at 31st March	-	278	278

*SWYPFT – South & West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust.

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2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
	Distribution of Over / (Under) Spend:	
(80)	BCCG	(502)
(58)	Barnsley MBC	780
(138)	Total	278

Income & Expenditure Account

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
	Income from Pooled Budget:	
-	Balance Brought Forward	-
(37,572)	Pooled Budget Income	(39,476)
-	Other Funding	-
(37,572)	Total	(39,476)
	Provider Expenditure:	
1,143	Barnsley CCG	2,030
32,348	Barnsley MBC (CYP&F / PH)	33,458
3,943	SWYPFT	4,266
37,434	Total	39,754
(138)	Over / (Under) Spend	278
-	Ring-Fenced & Carried Forward	-
(138)	NET EXPENDITURE	278

Governance Arrangements

The changing architecture of the NHS, particularly with the demise of the PCT has led to some changes in the Children Services partnership arrangements in Barnsley. The decision was made in 2013/14 to move from a pooled budget arrangement to one of alignment, underpinned by principles of partnership working and service integration at point of delivery. From a financial viewpoint, the move to aligned budgets does not pose any significant financial risk to the Council as the funding / budget arrangement in the past is clearly separated and reflects the statutory functions of both organisations. The following are some of the structural changes to the arrangements:

1. BMBC will continue to act as the lead commissioner for all community health services (on behalf of the NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)).
2. Children's community health services are delivered by South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SWYPFT) under contract with clear accountability (in terms of performance and clinical risk) to the CCG for delivering improved outcomes. These health services include Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Children's Therapy (including physiotherapy, occupational and speech & language therapies), etc.

The Better Care Fund Pooled Arrangement

The CCG has entered into a 'pooled' budget arrangement with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) with effect from 1 April 2015. The aims of the BCF are to improve outcomes for the population of Barnsley by improving integration of health and social care services. This was underpinned by a Section 75 agreement between the commissioners. Governance arrangements are in place through the Barnsley Health and Wellbeing Board. The CCG is the host organisation of the pooled arrangement during the 2019/20 financial year.

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A summary of the pooled budget is shown below:

2018/19 £000s	BCF Pooled Account	2019/20 £000s
(2,776)	Balance as at 1st April	(1,388)
(18,944) (12,153)	Contribution to the BCF Pool: Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	(19,682) (16,031)
(31,097)	Total	(35,713)
8,846 23,639	Value of Commissioned Services: Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	28,029 9,072
32,485	Total	37,101
(1,388)	Balance as at 31st March	-

Explanation of Above Tables

- **Value of Aligned Budgets** – Represents the resources made available by both organisations to the arrangement from which services are commissioned.
- **Value of Commissioned Services** – Represents the value of the various services commissioned from the arrangement or pool resources and forms the budget figures against the individual client groups in the Income and Expenditure Account. This table also brings in any over or under-spends from the Income and Expenditure Account.
- **Balance at 31st March** – Represents the net shortfall of funding across the pool, based on actual expenditure incurred against the resources made available by both organisations.
- **Distribution of Overspend** – Represents the additional contribution required from both organisations in order to fund the over-spend and hence balance the pool.
- **Income and Expenditure Account** – Represents the value of services commissioned from the pool (budget) and the actual costs incurred by the providers in delivering those services, resulting in a net over / underspend across the pool. This net over / underspend is reflected in the Services Commissioned from Pooled Budget table.

Note 12 – Members’ Allowances

Description:	This note shows the cost to the Council of its elected Members.
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The Council paid the following amounts to members of the Council during the year:

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
712	Basic Allowances	725
245	Special Responsibility Allowances	253
11	Expenses	11
968	Total	989

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Note 13 – Officers’ Remuneration & Exit Packages

Description:	This note shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Senior Management Team remuneration; • An analysis of other Council employees with remuneration of greater than £50k; • The cost to the Council of exit packages given.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 9

The table below sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers of the Council (as defined in Local Authority Accounting Panel Bulletin 85) whose salary is equal to or more than £50,000 per year:

Post	2019/20				
	Salary	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Diana Terris – Chief Executive A	65	-	-	4	69
Sarah Norman - Chief Executive B	128	-	5	19	152
Rachel Dickinson - Executive Director – People	143	-	-	21	164
Executive Director – Place	121	-	1	18	140
Executive Director – Communities	125	-	-	18	143
Executive Director – Public Health	112	-	-	16	128
Andrew Frosdick - Executive Director – Core	121	-	-	41	162
Former Director – Finance, Assets & IT C	-	-	-	147	147

Post	2018/19				
	Salary	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Diana Terris – Chief Executive A	159	-	1	89	249
Rachel Dickinson - Executive Director – People	140	-	1	21	162
Executive Director – Place	122	-	1	18	141
Executive Director – Communities	118	-	-	17	135
Executive Director – Public Health	110	-	-	16	126
Executive Director – Core Services	118	-	-	17	135
Former Director - Finance, Assets & IT C	-	-	-	146	146
Former Director – Human Resources, Performance & Communications D	-	-	-	17	17

Explanatory Notes:

- A** Post holder left post on 31st May 2019.
- B** Post holder commenced employment on 8th July 2019.
- C** Post holder left post on 31st March 2017. Pension costs relate to pre-agreed pension strain costs of £0.146M in 2019/20 (£0.146M in 2018/19).
- D** Post holder left post on 31st December 2016. Pension costs relate to pre-agreed pension strain costs of £0.017M in 2018/19. 2018/19 represented the final instalment of the agreement.

The number of other employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more, in bands of £5,000, is shown in the table below. The total number of employees falling within the various bands is affected by termination / redundancy payments made to certain employees who left the Council during the year (in accordance with the Authority and Pension Authority’s retirement schemes)

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Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)		Salary Only			Total Including One Off Payments (Redundancy, Equal Pay Claims, and Expenses etc.)		Salary Only	
2018/19 Council Officers Total	2018/19 Schools Total	2018/19 Council Officers Total		Remuneration Band	2019/20 Council Officers Total	2019/20 Schools Total	2019/20 Council Officers Total	
29	22	27		£50,000 - £54,999	35	18	33	
14	22	15		£55,000 - £59,999	27	12	23	
10	17	9		£60,000 - £64,999	15	12	17	
11	4	11		£65,000 - £69,999	12	9	11	
9	6	8		£70,000 - £74,999	7	3	8	
7	2	7		£75,000 - £79,999	8	2	8	
5	1	6		£80,000 - £84,999	1	2	1	
4	1	4		£85,000 - £89,999	2	1	2	
2	1	2		£90,000 - £94,999	11	-	8	
1	1	1		£95,000 - £99,999	4	1	3	
1	-	-		£100,000 - £119,999	2	-	1	
-	-	-		£120,000 - £124,999	1	-	-	
1	1	-		£125,000 - £134,999	-	-	-	
94	78	90			125	60	115	

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the redundancies and other departures are set out in the table below:

Exit Package Cost Band	Number of Redundancies		Number of Other Departures		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	£000s	£000s
£0 - £20,000	60	29	15	5	75	34	766	410
£20,001 - £40,000	6	10	4	1	10	11	242	312
£40,001 - £60,000	-	1	2	1	2	2	97	94
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	121
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number of Exit Packages	66	40	21	9	87	49		
Total Cost Included In Bandings							1,105	937
Add: Amounts Provided For in CI&ES Not Included In Bandings							-	-
Total Cost Included In The CI&ES							1,105	937

The exit packages relating to Senior Officers are not included in the exit packages table above as they are shown in the Senior Officers table.

Note 14 – External Audit Costs

Description: This note shows the cost to the Council of services provided by external audit.

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
105	Fees Payable for External Audit Services Carried Out by the Appointed Auditor for the Year	126
24	Fees Payable for the Certification of Grant Claims and Returns carried out by the Appointed Auditor for the year	29
9	Fees Payable in Respect of Other Services Provided by Other Audit Companies During the Year	8
-	Fees (Refundable) in Respect of Other Services Provided by Other Audit Companies	(13)
138	Total	150

The Council's appointed external auditors for 2018/19 and 2019/20 were Grant Thornton UK LLP.

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Note 15 – Grant Income Recognised Through The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	
Description:	Grants are recognised through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement when the specific conditions of the grants are satisfied. This note details these grants in respect of the Council.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 12

All specific income relating to grants, contributions and donations that are significant in value are listed individually in the table below:

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
	Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	
(19,022)	Revenue Support Grant	(12,746)
(31,717)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	(32,210)
(4,758)	Section 31 Grant – SBRR	(4,976)
(24,344)	Capital Grants	(20,856)
(3,496)	Capital Contributions	(4,433)
(83,337)	Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	(75,221)
	Credited to Services	
(56,475)	Housing Benefit Subsidy	(49,425)
(98,522)	Dedicated Schools Grant	(84,634)
(32,195)	PFI Grant	(32,195)
(3,783)	New Homes Bonus	(3,818)
(16,998)	Public Health Grant	(16,435)
(9,854)	Better Care Fund	(10,388)
(9,395)	Improved Better Care Fund	(11,817)
-	COVID-19 – BEIS Grant	(12,180)
-	COVID-19 – LA Support Grant	(8,175)
(25,836)	Other Grants	(29,827)
(14,212)	Other Contributions	(7,492)
(267,270)	Total Credited to Services	(266,386)
(350,607)	Total Credited to The Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(341,607)

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Note 16 – Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

Description:	The Dedicated Schools Grant is a grant given to local education authorities from the Department for Education. This note details the level of Dedicated Schools Grant that the Council is in receipt of.
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DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools' Budget. 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. Over and under spends on the two elements are required to be accounted for separately.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable are as follows:

2018/19		2019/20		
Total		Central Expenditure	Individual Schools' Budget (ISB)	Total
£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
(181,311)	Final DSG for Year Before Academy Recoupment			(188,921)
82,667	Academy Figure Recouped for Year			104,547
(98,644)	Total DSG After Academy Recoupment			(84,374)
5,178	Plus: Brought Forward From Previous Year			-
-	Less: Carry Forward To Future Year Agreed in Advance			-
(93,466)	Agreed Initial Budgeted Distribution	(21,341)	(63,033)	(84,374)
(29)	In Year Adjustments	196	(614)	(418)
(93,495)	Final Budgeted Distribution For Year	(21,145)	(63,647)	(84,792)
22,968	Less Actual Central Expenditure	26,369	-	26,369
79,082	Less Actual ISB Deployed To Schools	-	63,647	63,647
(8,555)	Plus Council Contribution For Year	-	-	-
-	Total Carry Forward To Following Year	5,224	-	5,224

Note 17 – Related Parties

Description:	This note explains the relationships that the Council is party to including companies that the Council has an interest in.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 15 / Accounting Policy 18
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 3 / Judgement 4 / Judgement 8

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties which are defined as 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 been able to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

The Public Sector

Central Government

Central Government has effective control 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 with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from Government Departments are set out in the subjective analysis in [Note 6](#). Grant receipts outstanding at 31st March 2020 are shown in [Note 33](#) and Grants recognised through the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure statement during the year are shown in [Note 15](#).

Local Authorities

All local authorities are subject to common control by Central Government. They often work in partnership with each other to provide services to the public. The Council has several specific relationships / partnerships with different local authorities including where it is a member of a City Region and other joint authorities such as South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority, South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner, and South Yorkshire Pensions Authority.

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NHS Bodies

The Council has pooled budget arrangements with NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) for both the provision of Children's Care Services within Barnsley and the Better Care Fund (BCF). Transactions and balances outstanding specifically related to the pooling arrangements are detailed in [Note 11](#).

Related Individuals

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2019/20 is shown in [Note 12](#).

During 2019/20, no material works or services were commissioned from companies with which a Member had an interest.

Senior Officers

Senior Officers within the Council's Senior Management Team (SMT) are responsible for ensuring that policies approved and decisions made by members are implemented effectively. The remuneration of senior officers is shown in [Note 13](#).

During 2019/20, no senior officers of the Council have declared a material interest in any companies.

Subsidiaries

The Council has interests in a number of wholly owned subsidiaries, details of which are shown below:

Berneslai Homes Ltd

Berneslai Homes Ltd is an Arm's Length Management Organisation responsible for managing homes on behalf of the Council. Specifically, it is responsible for managing all the landlord services for the Council's 18,400 homes including rent collection, arrears recovery, repairs and maintenance, dealing with empty properties and all tenancy matters. Berneslai Homes Ltd is an independent company committed to working in partnership with the Council and the communities in which it works to deliver high quality housing services to local people. The company came into existence in December 2002 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council but overseen by a Board of Directors rather than a Committee of the Council.

The Council guarantees the full amount of the pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes. The actuary has assessed this deficit at £32.101M as at 31st March 2020 (£34.331M as at 31st March 2019). However, as the Council considers it unlikely that this guarantee will be exercised, the £32.101M is disclosed as a contingent liability in the Council's own accounts.

The Council's [group accounts](#) consolidate Berneslai Homes' financial position into the overall group position.

Berneslai Homes' accounting year runs parallel to the Council's (April – March).

The latest two sets of Berneslai Homes' financial statements are summarised below:

<u>Profit / Loss Account:</u>	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Income	(34,311)	(34,114)
Expenditure	38,846	36,873
(Profit) / Loss	4,535	2,759

<u>Balance Sheet:</u>	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Assets	16,909	17,864
Liabilities	(37,834)	(35,871)
Net Assets	(20,925)	(18,007)
Retained Surplus / (Deficit)	13,406	14,094
Pension Deficit	(34,331)	(32,101)
Net Reserves	(20,925)	(18,007)

An analysis of both Berneslai Homes' income and expenditure for the accounting periods above and asset and liability balances at the end of those accounting periods is shown in the table below, specifically showing:

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- Of the income and expenditure amounts above, the amounts that relate to the Council; and
- Of the assets and liabilities position above, the amounts that relate to the Council.

Related Party Transactions:	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Income	(33,709)	(34,207)
Expenditure	1,758	974
Assets	4,871	3,086
Liabilities	(135)	(513)

BMBC Services Ltd.

BMBC Services Ltd. is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of the Council that commenced trading in September 2014.

BMBC Services Ltd.'s accounting year runs parallel to the Council's (April – March).

The latest two sets of BMBC Services Ltd.'s financial statements are summarised below:

Profit / Loss Account:	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Income	(1,647)	(10)
Expenditure	1,849	124
(Profit) / Loss	202	114

Balance Sheet:	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Assets	669	-
Liabilities	(555)	-
Net Assets	114	-
Retained Surplus / (Deficit)	114	-
Net Reserves	114	-

An analysis of both BMBC Services Ltd.'s income and expenditure for the accounting periods above and asset and liability balances at the end of those accounting periods is shown in the table below, specifically showing:

- Of the income and expenditure amounts above, the amounts that relate to the Council; and
- Of the assets and liabilities position above, the amounts that relate to the Council.

Related Party Transactions:	2018/19 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Income	(138)	-
Expenditure	1,747	34
Assets	-	-
Liabilities	-	-

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Joint Ventures

The Council holds shareholdings in several joint ventures but does not hold overall control of those entities. The tables below show the individual entities, their financial performance and the relationship with the Council. The figures represent the latest two sets of accounts lodged with Companies House.

Organisation	Oakwell Community Assets Ltd (OCAL)		NPS Barnsley Ltd		Burleigh Court (Barnsley) Management Ltd		Barnsley Estates Partnership Ltd	
Incorporation Date	30 th September 2003		16 th September 2010		20 th May 1992		23 rd June 2003	
Council Share	50% of the share capital of the company		20% of the share capital of the company		Ownership of shares – More than 25% but not more than 50%		10% of the share capital of the company	
Nature of the Activities	The purchase of land and buildings at Oakwell which are subsequently leased to Barnsley Football Club 2002 Ltd		Delivers professional property consultants to its long-term joint venture partner, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council		Residents' property management		To provide management services to its subsidiaries, Barnsley Community Solutions Limited (Tranches 1, 2 and 3)	
Financials (P&L):	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	2016/17	2017/18
Income	(150)	(112)	(10,443)	(12,052)	(3)	(6)	(1,138)	(1,412)
Expenditure	65	74	10,282	11,979	2	6	838	1,369
(Profit) / Loss	(85)	(38)	(161)	(73)	(1)	-	(300)	(43)
Financials (Bal. Sheet):	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017	2018	2016/17	2017/18
Assets	5,790	5,780	3,767	3,584	45	51	5,148	5,436
Liabilities	(1,590)	(1,542)	(2,821)	(2,565)	(45)	(51)	(5,089)	(5,334)
Net Assets	4,200	4,238	946	1,019	-	-	59	102
Reserves	4,200	4,238	945	1,018	-	-	59	102
Total Reserves	4,200	4,238	945	1,018	-	-	-	-
Organisation	Barnsley Local Education Partnership Ltd		Modern Schools Barnsley		BDR (Property) Limited		Municipal Bonds Agency	
Incorporation Date	11 th March 2009		14 th October 2004		3 rd May 1998		3 rd June 2014	
Council Share	10% of the share capital of the company		Has significant influence on the company		6.66% of the share capital of the company		£0.010M shareholding	
Nature of the Activities	The construction and operations of 3 schools in the Barnsley area and ICT services on 11 schools		Finance, design, develop, construct and then maintain and part operate thirteen schools		Management of the joint Waste disposal at Manvers		To provide the Local Government bodies an alternative for borrowing	
Financials (P&L):	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	Nov 2017	Nov 2018
Income	(2,572)	(2,873)	(7,184)	(6,871)	(139)	(6)	-	-
Expenditure	2,534	2,870	6,380	5,879	3,089	470	1,151	647
(Profit) / Loss	(38)	(3)	(804)	(992)	2,950	464	1,151	647
Financials (Bal. Sheet):	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	Nov 2017	Nov 2018
Assets	5,317	5,907	29,249	27,022	1,911	1,853	1,005	216
Liabilities	(5,029)	(5,616)	(33,966)	(30,747)	(175)	(581)	(210)	(68)
Net Assets	288	291	(4,717)	(3,725)	1,736	1,272	795	148
Reserves	288	291	(4,717)	(3,725)	1,736	1,272	795	148
Total Reserves	288	291	(4,717)	(3,725)	1,736	1,272	795	148

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Arrangements Where The Council Is Trustee

Barnsley Business and Innovation Centre Limited

The company began trading in 1987. The main activities of the company are to offer flexible managed work space to businesses together with targeted business support. The private company is jointly owned by the Council and GLE Enterprise Partners Ltd and is limited by guarantee without share capital.

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to BBIC, Innovation Way, Wilthorpe Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 1JL

Barnsley Premier Leisure

The charity began trading in 1999. The main activities of the charity are to provide or assist in the provision of facilities for recreation or other leisure time occupation for the general public. The charitable company has a board of trustees made up of 15 members of which the Council is one.

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to The Metrodome Leisure Complex, Queens Road, Queens Ground, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 1AN

Penistone Grammar School Foundation Trust

The charity was originally incorporated in 1957 but started operating on 24th August 1965. The main activities of the charity are to give grants to individuals or organisations that benefit the ancient Parish of Penistone. The Council is the only trustee of the charity with 7 volunteers making up the rest of the board.

The accounts of Penistone Grammar School Foundation Trust are incorporated in the Council's [Group Accounts](#).

Enquiries regarding obtaining copies of the accounts should be made to Barnsley MBC, Financial Services, PO Box 14, Level 3, Westgate Plaza, Barnsley, S70 2AQ

Joint Arrangements:

Waste Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

BDR is a partnership of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham councils that jointly manage waste generated in the three boroughs. The Partnership secured PFI funding from Central Government towards a new facility to deal with treatment of leftover household waste, turning it into a valuable resource rather than sending to landfill. The facility at Bolton Road, Manvers, Rotherham is part of a further partnership of BDR, Renewi and Scottish Southern Energy (3SE) which became operational in July 2015. This arrangement is explained further in [Note 26](#).

Other Arrangements:

Agency Arrangements

The Council also acts as an agent for other Government departments, local precepting authorities and Local Parish Councils, in the collection of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates. The expenditure incurred and income received in relation to these arrangements is shown within the [Collection Fund Statement](#).

NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Note 18 – Events After The Balance Sheet Date

Description:	This note explains any significant event that occurs following the balance sheet date.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 10

The draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Section 151 Officer, the Service Director for Finance, on 30th June 2020. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31st March 2020, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material aspects to reflect the impact of this information.

COVID 19 Pandemic

Although as at 31 March 2020 some of the potential financial impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic were known and some actions to address the pandemic were in place by the 2019/20 reporting date, the larger part of the financial impact of Covid-19 will fall into the 2020/21 financial year (where significant levels of emergency Covid funding has been

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provided to Councils) and beyond. It is recognised that the pandemic is potentially an Adjusting Balance Sheet Event in the content of the 2019/20 Financial Statements, however there is still considerable uncertainty with respect to the progress of the pandemic and of the national recovery and final levels of national support available to mitigate any financial impact. The 2019/20 Financial Statements have been reviewed in light of the pandemic; however, it is not possible for the Council to accurately estimate any significant financial implications to the accounts balances or transactions therefore establishing accurate/required material adjustments has not been possible. Detailed notes are included where appropriate within the statements identifying the impact of Covid-19 in 2019/20. For example, Key Assumptions on page 143 around COVID-19 impact on land and buildings valuations

Government Financial Support

During April, May and July 2020, the Government announced various financial support packages for local authorities in respect of dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. These financial arrangements are to be accounted for within the 2020/21 financial year in accordance with the receipt of these monies.

Operating to Emergency Response Plan

Since the 23rd March 2020, when the lockdown measures were imposed on the whole country, the Council has been operating under an Emergency Response Plan in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Note 19 – Property, Plant and Equipment

Description:	Property, Plant & Equipment are assets that the Council uses to provide services to the public. This note shows the value and movement in those assets together with the valuation methodology.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 21
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 1 / Uncertainty Statement 2 / Uncertainty Statement 6

2019/20	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>								
At 1st April 2019	576,038	303,348	11,595	357,990	36,876	3,668	1,289,515	38,072
Additions / Enhancements	-	28,363	5,500	15,887	53,966	-	103,716	-
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	20,661	9,646	-	-	-	-	30,307	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	20,665	(747)	-	-	-	261	20,179	224
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(13,847)	-	-	-	(803)	(14,650)	13
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(20,661)	(9,646)	-	-	-	-	(30,307)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(5,260)	(12,556)	(1,558)	(1,301)	-	(57)	(20,732)	-
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(363)	(363)	-
Transfer	3,269	17,188	-	45	(20,724)	222	-	-
At 31st March 2020	594,712	321,749	15,537	372,621	70,118	2,928	1,377,665	38,309
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>								
At 1st April 2019	(11,443)	(22,544)	(5,886)	(100,699)	-	(3)	(140,575)	(4,630)
Depreciation Charge	(14,280)	(9,052)	(1,774)	(8,624)	-	(4)	(33,734)	(1,842)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	11,498	9,634	-	-	-	3	21,135	1,812
De-recognition – Disposals	-	1,749	1,558	1,301	-	-	4,608	-
Transfers	(58)	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2020	(14,283)	(20,155)	(6,102)	(108,022)	-	(4)	(148,566)	(4,660)
<u>Net Book Value</u>								
At 1st April 2019	564,595	280,804	5,709	257,291	36,876	3,665	1,148,940	33,442
At 31st March 2020	580,429	301,594	9,435	264,599	70,118	2,924	1,229,099	33,649
	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet

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Comparative Movements in 2018/19	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>								
At 1st April 2018	558,575	333,897	13,183	346,504	15,909	4,908	1,272,976	53,304
Additions / Enhancements	361	16,585	1,660	13,338	25,467	-	57,411	-
Additions / Enhancements – Non-Value Adding	22,028	10,026	-	-	-	-	32,054	-
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	17,988	6,296	-	-	-	675	24,959	(1,453)
Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) Recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	325	(8,613)	-	-	-	(1,026)	(9,314)	(164)
Impairments – Non-Value Adding Expenditure	(22,028)	(10,026)	-	-	-	-	(32,054)	-
De-recognition – Disposals	(5,720)	(44,798)	(3,248)	(1,852)	-	-	(55,618)	(13,615)
Assets Reclassified (To) / From Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	(899)	(899)	-
Transfer	4,509	(19)	-	-	(4,500)	10	-	-
At 31st March 2019	576,038	303,348	11,595	357,990	36,876	3,668	1,289,515	38,072
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>								
At 1st April 2018	(15,572)	(29,262)	(7,204)	(94,277)	-	(20)	(146,335)	(5,702)
Depreciation Charge	(11,579)	(9,539)	(1,930)	(8,274)	-	(2)	(31,324)	(1,789)
Depreciation Written Out to the Revaluation Reserve	15,645	7,726	-	-	-	19	23,390	1,175
De-recognition – Disposals	139	8,455	3,248	1,852	-	-	13,694	1,686
Transfers	(76)	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2019	(11,443)	(22,544)	(5,886)	(100,699)	-	(3)	(140,575)	(4,630)
<u>Net Book Value</u>								
At 1st April 2018	543,003	304,635	5,979	252,227	15,909	4,888	1,126,641	47,602
At 31st March 2019	564,595	280,804	5,709	257,291	36,876	3,665	1,148,940	33,442

[Balance Sheet](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)

Depreciation:

Please see [Annex A](#), the Statement of Accounting Policies for details regarding depreciation methods and the useful lives of each asset type.

Capital Commitments:

As at 31st March 2020, the Council had contractually committed to £84.304M of capital works within its capital programme. The corresponding amount contractually committed as at 31st March 2019 was £20.876M. The major commitments are:

- Town Centre Regeneration - £62.4M;
- M1 Junction 36 Phase 2 - £8.1M
- M1 Junction 37 Phase 1 - £2.5M;
- Other - £11.3M

Effects of Changes in Estimates:

There have been no changes to the depreciation methodologies used during 2019/20.

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Revaluations:

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value, is revalued at least every five years. All valuations are certified by Tim Hartley, MRICS (Strategic Asset Manager), an employee of the Council.

The basis for valuation is set out in [Annex A](#) – Statement of Accounting Policies.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Carried at Historical Cost	-	-	15,537	372,621	70,118	-	458,276
Valued at Fair Value:							
2019/20	594,712	254,921	-	-	-	2,501	852,134
2018/19	-	15,198	-	-	-	40	15,238
2017/18	-	18,423	-	-	-	22	18,445
2016/17	-	28,855	-	-	-	-	28,855
2015/16	-	4,352	-	-	-	365	4,717
Gross Book Value	594,712	321,749	15,537	372,621	70,118	2,928	1,377,665

Fair Value Measurement of Surplus Assets:

Details of the Council's Surplus Assets and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	41	-	41	(4)	37
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	3	-	3	-	3
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	42	-	42	-	42
Surplus Land – Residential	-	2,842	-	2,842	-	2,842
Net Book Value	-	2,928	-	2,928	(4)	2,924

[Balance Sheet](#)

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2019 £000s	Accumulated Depreciation £000s	Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2019 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	44	-	44	(3)	41
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	300	-	300	-	300
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	3	-	3	-	3
Surplus Land – Grazing Land	-	42	-	42	-	42
Surplus Land – Residential	-	3,279	-	3,279	-	3,279
Net Book Value	-	3,668	-	3,668	(3)	3,665

[Balance Sheet](#)

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Surplus Assets

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Market Approach

The fair value for the areas of land or buildings, both Commercial and Residential, have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales evidence and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar areas of land or buildings are actively purchased and

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sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Income Approach

Where the income approach has been adopted the fair value has been based on observable rental evidence and then capitalised based on observable yields derived from market transactions.

Note 20 – Investment Properties	
Description:	Investment Properties are Council assets that are held purely for return and capital appreciation. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 17
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 7

A fundamental review was undertaken during 2015/16 around the definition and criteria for investment properties against the Council's asset base, with consideration given towards the Council's revised operating model of 'Future Council'. The outcome of this review was that the assets that were previously held as investment properties no longer met the definition, thus they have been transferred to operational Property, Plant & Equipment as these assets were now contributing to the Council's overall vision of a Better Barnsley and assisting in achieving the Corporate Outcomes of the Council.

Note 21 – Heritage Assets	
Description:	Heritage Assets are Council assets that have historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 13

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Council:

	Ceramics	Art Collections	Other	Total Assets	
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>					
At 1st April 2018	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
At 31st March 2019	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	Balance Sheet
Additions / Enhancements	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
At 31st March 2020	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	Balance Sheet
<u>Net Book Value</u>					
At 31st March 2019	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	
At 31st March 2020	594	8,355	1,478	10,427	

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Additions / Enhancements

There were no additions / enhancements of heritage assets during 2019/20 (nil in 2018/19).

Detail of Movements in Heritage Assets: Disposals

There were no disposals of heritage assets during 2019/20 (nil in 2018/19).

Intangible Heritage Assets

There are no intangible heritage assets held by the Council as at 31st March 2020 (nil as at 31st March 2019).

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Further Details of Heritage Assets

Ceramics, Porcelain Work and Figurines

The collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines include some 766 pieces held on display by the Cannon Hall Museum and the Town Hall, dating back to the late 17th century. Most of the collection was acquired in the 18th and 19th centuries from local benefactors. This is a diverse collection of figurines, decorated porcelain vases and dinner service pieces.

The Council's collection of ceramics, porcelain work and figurines at Cannon Hall totals £0.443M and Civic Regalia totals £0.151M. The Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009 and the Civic Regalia pieces were valued by Douglas Brill Associates in October 2006. The assets were valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Art Collection

The collection consists of 479 paintings dating from over the last 500 years. Approximately £1.838M of the collection was provided by Cooper Bequest and £0.912M by Sadler Gifts. The arts collection is housed in the Council's Cannon Hall and Cooper Gallery Museums. The collection also contains a landscape painting by Giovanni Antonio Canaletto.

The Council's art collection consists of paintings held at Cooper Gallery totalling £3.661M and Cannon Hall totalling £4.694M. The Cooper Gallery paintings were valued by Bonhams in April 2010 and the Cannon Hall pieces were valued by Bonhams in August 2009. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Other

The remaining Heritage Assets held by the Council totals £1.478M mainly relating to the Mining Artwork sculpture, The Newcomen Beam Engine, Civic Regalia pieces, furniture and metal work pieces. The assets have been valued, based on insurance valuations as a proxy for open market valuations.

Details in respect of the records held by the Council on its Heritage Assets, together with information relating to access of those assets can be obtained by contacting the Council.

Note 22 – Intangible Assets

Description:	Intangible Assets are non-physical assets, used by the Council. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 14

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, in which case it would be accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licenses and internally generated software.

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 economic useful life assigned to the major software suites is ordinarily 7 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.568M has been charged to the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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The movement of Intangible Asset balances during the year are as follows:

2018/19		2019/20
Purchased Software £000s		Purchased Software £000s
	Balance at 1st April:	
4,227	- Gross Carrying Amounts	3,137
(2,844)	- Accumulated Amortisation	(2,028)
1,383	Net Carrying Amount at 1st April	1,109
	Additions:	
294	Purchases	74
	Disposals:	
(1,384)	Other Disposals – Gross Carrying Amounts	(1,509)
1,384	Other Disposals – Accumulated Amortisation	1,509
	Amortisation:	
(568)	Amortisation for the Period	(258)
1,109	Net Carrying Amount at 31st March	925
	Comprising:	
3,137	Gross Carrying Amounts	1,702
(2,028)	Accumulated Amortisation	(777)
1,109		925

[Balance Sheet](#)

Note 23 – Assets Held for Sale

Description:	Assets Held for Sale are Council assets that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being actively marketed for sale; • Expected to sell in the next 12 months. This note shows the value and movement in those assets.
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 2 / Uncertainty Judgement 6

2018/19 £000s	<u>Current Assets</u>	2019/20 £000s
4,918	Balance Outstanding at 1st April	5,330
898	Assets Newly Classified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	363
448	Revaluation Gains	-
(484)	Revaluation Losses	(1,056)
-	Assets Declassified as Held for Sale: - Surplus Assets	-
(450)	Assets Sold	(529)
5,330	Balance Outstanding at 31st March	4,108

[Balance Sheet](#)

Fair Value Measurement of Assets Held for Sale:

Details of the Council's Assets Held for Sale and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value / Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	2,348	-	2,348
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	10	-	10
Surplus Land – Residential	-	1,750	-	1,750
Net Book Value	-	4,108	-	4,108

[Balance Sheet](#)

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Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value / Net Book Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s
Surplus Buildings	-	273	-	273
Surplus Land – Commercial	-	2,394	-	2,394
Surplus Land – Garden Land	-	-	-	-
Surplus Land – Residential	-	2,663	-	2,663
Net Book Value	-	5,330	-	5,330

[Balance Sheet](#)

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Assets Held for Sale

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Market Approach

The fair value for the areas of land or buildings, both Commercial and Residential, have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales evidence and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar areas of land or buildings are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2 – Income Approach

Where the income approach has been adopted the fair value has been based on observable rental evidence and then capitalised based on observable yields derived from market transactions.

Note 24 – Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

Description:

This note shows the Council's capital financing requirement (CFR), which is the underlying requirement to borrow, and how that has changed during the year.

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI / PPP Contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used 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. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2018/19				2019/20		
General Fund	HRA	Total		General Fund	HRA	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
678,170	271,734	949,904	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	679,809	271,734	951,543
			<i>Capital Investment:</i>			
285	24,108	24,393	Council Dwellings	-	20,661	20,661
14,596		14,596	Other Land & Buildings	33,228	-	33,228
757	1,141	1,898	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	5,499	4,780	10,279
12,606	-	12,606	Infrastructure Assets	15,888	-	15,888
35,540	406	35,946	Assets Under Construction	53,393	572	53,965
		-	Heritage Assets	-	-	-
338	1	339	Intangible Assets	74	-	74
-	-	-	Long Term Investment	-	-	-
-	-	-	Long Term Debtors	-	-	-
3,629	-	3,629	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	6,868	-	6,868
67,751	25,656	93,407	Total Capital Investment	114,950	26,013	140,963
			<i>Sources of Finance – For Capital Expenditure Purposes:</i>			
(4,038)	(1,767)	(5,805)	Capital Receipts	(5,494)	(1,366)	(6,860)
(24,922)	(1,006)	(25,928)	Government Grants & Other Contributions	(20,950)	(961)	(21,911)
(30,283)	(22,883)	(53,166)	Other Revenue Funding	(10,312)	(23,686)	(33,998)
(59,243)	(25,656)	(84,899)	Total Resources Utilised to Fund In Year Capital Expenditure	(36,756)	(26,013)	(62,769)

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8,508	-	8,508	Increase in Capital Financing Requirement as a Result of In Year Capital Expenditure	78,194	-	78,194
			<i>Sources of Finance – Set Aside to Repay Debt:</i>			
(836)	-	(836)	Capital Receipts	(294)	-	(294)
	-	-	Other Revenue Funding	-	-	-
(378)	-	(378)	Other	(321)	-	(321)
(65)	-	(65)	Repayment of Long Term Debtors / Investments	(166)	-	(166)
(5,590)	-	(5,590)	MRP	(5,667)	-	(5,667)
(6,869)	-	(6,869)	Total Set Aside to Repay Debt	(6,448)	-	(6,448)
679,809	271,734	951,543	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	751,555	271,734	1,023,289

An explanation of the movement in the Council's capital financing requirement is summarised in the table below:

2018/19				2019/20		
General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total		General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	Explanation of Movements in Year	£000s	£000s	£000s
8,508	-	8,508	Increase / (Decrease) in Underlying Need to Borrow (Funded from Council's Own Base Resources)	76,551	-	76,551
-	-	-	Assets Acquired Under Finance Leases	1,643	-	1,643
-	-	-	Assets Acquired Under PFI / PPP Contracts	-	-	-
(5,590)	-	(5,590)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Statutory	(5,667)	-	(5,667)
(1,279)	-	(1,279)	Amounts Set Aside to Repay Debt – Voluntary	(781)	-	(781)
1,639	-	1,639	Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	71,746	-	71,746

Note 25 – Leases

Description:	A lease is a contractual arrangement that allows the lessee the use of an asset, in exchange for consideration to the lessor. This note details the arrangements that the Council is party to which are classed as leases
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 19
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 1 / Judgement 2 / Judgement 10

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Other Land and Buildings – There are currently 6 buildings recognised within the Council's Balance Sheet acquired via finance lease. The first relates to a 50 year lease in respect of a sports centre. The primary phase of this lease has now expired and is now in the secondary phase. The Council paid a peppercorn rental, £0.006M in 2019/20 (£0.006M in 2018/19).

The second relates to a 15 year lease in respect of a residential bungalow. The rentals payable in 2019/20 were £0.030M (£0.030M in 2018/19) – accounted for as £0.021M principal payment and £0.009M finance costs.

The third lease relates to a 999 year lease in respect of the town centre museum, The Cooper Art Gallery. The rentals payable for the duration of the term are nil.

During 2013/14, the Council entered into two further leases that were accounted for as finance leases. The leases of both Royston Meadstead Children's Centre and Hoyland Common Children's Centre are both for 125 years with the rentals payable for the duration of the term being nil. Both properties relate to Council maintained community schools that transferred to Academy status during 2013/14. Thus, these leases represent the Council leasing back the children's centre element of those respective assets. Each respective asset was recognised as an acquisition at £1 and then subsequently revalued during the year.

In 2019/20, Wentworth Castle & Gardens was accounted for as a finance lease and recognised at an acquisition cost of £0 on the basis that the Council assumed the existing lease between Wentworth Castle Trust. The lease was for 99 years at inception in 2007, with rentals payable for the duration of the term being nil. Subsequently, several sub-leases

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of specific buildings on the site have also been assumed by the Council, with the Council as lessor. These leases, which have a 25 year lease term, have been accounted for as operating leases.

Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – The Council has 8 agreements in place in 2019/20 for various types of assets including wheeled bins and vehicles, accounted for as finance leases. The rentals payable in 2019/20 were £0.689M (£0.457M in 2018/19) – accounted for as £0.601M principal payment and £0.088M finance costs.

The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s
23,480	Other Land & Buildings	22,682
2,267	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	3,183
25,747	Total	25,865

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases, comprising settlement of the long term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years, while the liability remains outstanding.

The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s
426	Finance Lease Liabilities (Net Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments):	
1,795	- Current	634
	- Non-Current	2,608
171	Finance Costs Payable in Future Years	198
2,392	Minimum Lease Payments	3,440

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

31 st March 2019			31 st March 2020	
Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Lease Liabilities		Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Lease Liabilities
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
487	426	Not later than one year	710	634
1,531	1,421	Later than one year and not later than five years	2,353	2,231
374	374	Later than five years	377	377
2,392	2,221		3,440	3,242

The above minimum lease payments did not include any rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

Operating Leases

Other Land and Buildings – The Council leases 39 properties, which have been accounted for as operating leases. The length of each lease varies with the maximum lease being 125 years. The total amount paid under these leases in 2019/20 was £2.700M (£2.776M in 2018/19).

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – The Council uses cars and wheeled waste bins financed under the terms of an operating lease. The amount paid under these arrangements in 2019/20 was £0.376M (£0.865M in 2018/19). The Code requires charges to be made evenly throughout the period of the lease.

Commitments Under Operating Leases – The Council was committed at 31st March 2020 to making payments of £43.061M under operating leases (£45.103M as at 31st March 2019), comprising of the following elements:

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

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31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s
2,700	Not Later Than One Year	2,075
10,682	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	6,953
31,721	Later Than Five Years	22,842
45,103		31,870

The expenditure charged to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
3,640	Minimum Lease Payments	2,109
-	Contingent Rents	-
-	Sub-Lease Payments Receivable	-
3,640		2,109

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council leases a number of properties to Housing Associations over long periods (50 to 99 years). These leases meet the finance lease criteria of IAS 17 but are not accounted for fully in accordance with the standard.

At the commencement of the lease, the assets have been de-recognised within the Council's Balance Sheet with a corresponding debtor recognised representing the sale proceeds due from the asset.

The minimum lease payments expected to be received comprise of settlement of the long term debtor for the interest in the property acquired and finance income to be received over the life of the lease. In the majority of cases, a premium payment is received at commencement of the lease which is used to immediately write down the debtor recognised. In addition to this premium payment, an annual peppercorn rent is often receivable for the property let. However, due to the immateriality of these payments (total undiscounted) of £0.303M due over their remaining lives as at 31st March 2020 and the length over which they are payable, no debtor is recognised in respect of these residual lease payments and the full amount received is accounted for as trade income in the year in which it is received.

The Council also leases an outdoor activity centre which has been identified as a finance lease. The element of the lease relating to the building is accounted for as a finance lease and the element relating to the land is accounted for as an operating lease (see section below). At the commencement of the lease the building was de-recognised from within the Council's Balance Sheet with a corresponding debtor recognised totalling £0.066M representing the sale proceeds due from the asset. The agreement of the lease states that the property will be let rent free for a period of 5 years. 2012/13 represented the first year where income had been received (£0.013M). The rentals received in 2019/20 were £0.025M. This income is split between the land and buildings element of the lease and then for the buildings element, split between principal and interest paid. The amount relating to the building element equates to £0.011M with the principal element being £0.001M. Therefore, the debtor is reduced to £0.060M.

Operating Leases

The Council leases out a number of properties to Community Organisations, Public Bodies and Housing Associations for an ongoing rental. Included within these leases are a number of properties that are classified as Investment Properties on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The total amount received under these leases in 2019/20 was £2.488M (£2.385M in 2018/19).

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

31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s
2,163	Not Later Than One Year	2,259
6,671	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	7,144
31,342	Later Than Five Years	31,450
40,176		40,853

None of the above minimum lease payments are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

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In addition to the operating leases above, the Council has entered into a number of arrangements with housing associations for periods ranging from 60 years to 999 years, which are premium operating leases. Premium leases are where the lessee makes an upfront payment for the full term of the lease rather than paying an annual rental. Accounting rules dictate that those leases should be accounted for as a receipt in advance on the Balance Sheet and should be spread equally across the full term of the lease, recognising an amount into the revenue account each year.

Premium leases that were entered into prior to the conversion to IFRS, pre 2010/11, were treated under the UK GAAP compliant SORP and accounted for in the year of receipt, which was permitted at that time. Leases entered into since then have also been accounted for in the year of receipt due to the materiality of the amounts involved.

The amount released to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in 2019/20 was £0.003M.

The release of the lease premiums to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account in future years are as follows:

31st March 2019 £000s		31st March 2020 £000s
3	Not Later Than One Year	3
12	Later Than One Year & Not Later Than Five Years	12
683	Later Than Five Years	680
698		695

Academies

Community Schools

The Council also leases a number of schools to charitable trusts. Using powers derived from the Academies Act 2010, three community schools (three primaries - Worsbrough Common, Mapplewell and Cudworth Churchfield) converted to Academy status during 2019/20. As part of those agreements, the school and associated land is leased from the Council to the Academy Trust, over a period of 125 years. The lease of the school buildings has been treated as a finance lease whereas the lease of the school land has been treated as an operating lease.

In 2008, the Council granted a 125 year lease of a land asset to a charitable trust to allow Barnsley Academy to be built. This arrangement has been treated as an operating lease in the Council's accounts since this time.

The building assets relating to the schools outlined above have been de-recognised from within the Council's Balance Sheet as a disposal for nil consideration in the year of transfer. Due to the nature of the agreements, no rental payments are due and therefore no long term debtor is recognised. The land assets in respect of the schools outlined above are treated as operating leases and remain on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Voluntary Aided (VA) / Voluntary Controlled (VC) Schools

No Voluntary Aided Primary Schools have converted during 2019/20.

Prior to conversion to Academy status, VA / VC school building assets were already held by the respective dioceses, therefore no lease exists for the building element. The Council does still hold some land in respect of some of these schools, usually in the form of playing fields. Again, the individual arrangements are dictated by the respective circumstances. Where such arrangements exist, the lease of the land is treated as an operating lease and remains on the Council's Balance Sheet.

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Academy Summary

The tables below summarise the Council's academy conversions thus far:

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
Community Schools:		
Barnsley Academy	2008/09	Lease of Land Only
Oakhill Primary	2011/12	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne Carrfield Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Gooseacre Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
The Hill Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darfield Upperwood Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne Highgate Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
St Helen's Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Shafton Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darton Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
West Meadows Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Littleworth Grange Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kendray Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Royston Meadstead Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hoyland Common Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Piper's Grove Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darfield Valley Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Heather Garth Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kirk Balk Community College	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Shafton ALC	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
Springwell Special School / PRU	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings
The Edmunds Primary	2014/15	Lease of Land & Buildings

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
Community Schools (Continued):		
Carlton Community College	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Greenacre Special School	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Richard Newman Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hoyland Springwood Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
High View Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Wombwell Park Street	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Sandhill Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land & Buildings
Ward Green Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Doncaster Road Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Kexborough Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Wellgate Primary	2016/17	Lease of Land & Buildings
Worsborough Bank End Primary	2017/18	Lease of Land & Buildings
Hunningley Primary	2017/18	Lease of Land & Buildings
Netherwood ALC	2017/18	Lease of Land & Buildings
Dearne ALC	2018/19	Lease of Land & Buildings
Darton College	2018/19	Lease of Land & Buildings
Worsbrough Common Primary	2019/20	Lease of Land & Buildings
Mapplewell Primary	2019/20	Lease of Land & Buildings
Cudworth Churchfield Primary	2019/20	Lease of Land & Buildings

School	Conversion Year	Lease Arrangements
VA / VC Schools:		
St Mary's Primary	2011/12	Lease of Land Only
Darfield All Saints Primary	2012/13	Lease of Land Only
Carlton Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Royston Parkside Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Royston Summerfields Primary	2012/13	No Lease – Freehold Transfer to Diocese
Dodworth St John's Primary	2013/14	Lease of Land & Caretaker's Bungalow
Elsecar Trinity C of E Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land Only
Royston St John The Baptist C of E Primary	2015/16	Lease of Land Only

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Note 26 – Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

Description:	PFI arrangements are contractual arrangements which utilise the use of private financing for major capital projects. This note details the arrangements that the Council is party to.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 22

The Council has recognised assets on its Balance Sheet relating to three arrangements that constitute a PFI arrangement or similar contract which are outlined below.

Primary Schools PFI

The contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate thirteen primary schools across the Borough, for a concession period of 25 years. At the end of the concession, the legal ownership of the assets transfers to the Council, without consideration. The table below shows the PFI Primary schools and their respective operational dates:

PFI Primary Schools	Opened
High View Primary Learning Centre *	2006/07
Kings Oak Primary Learning Centre	2006/07
Littleworth Grange Primary *	2006/07
Wombwell Park Street Primary *	2006/07
Darfield Valley Primary *	2006/07
Hoyland Common Primary *	2006/07
Springvale Primary	2006/07
Lacewood Primary	2006/07
Darton Primary *	2007/08
Joseph Locke Primary	2007/08
Sandhill Primary *	2007/08
Cherry Dale Primary	2007/08
Piper's Grove Primary *	2007/08

* These schools have since converted to Academy status and have been de-recognised from the Council's balance sheet in the year of conversion. A further explanation can be found in [Note 25](#).

Local Improvement Financial Trusts (LIFT) Schemes

The contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate an asset where healthcare and Council services can be provided to the public, for a concession period of 25 years. The schemes are joint arrangements between the Council and Barnsley CCG. At the end of the concession, the Council holds an option to purchase the assets.

LIFT Buildings	Opened
Cudworth LIFT	2008/09
Darton LIFT	2011/12

Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Programme

The overall BSF contract binds the contractor to design, build, maintain and operate eleven secondary schools / advanced learning centres across the Borough, over three phases. The concession period of the respective phases is 25 years, at the end of which, the legal ownership of the assets transfers to the Council without consideration. Eight of the eleven schools were procured by way of Private Finance Initiative. The table below shows the BSF schools, their respective operational dates and the pre-existing schools that they replaced:

BSF School	Pre-Existing School(s)	Procurement Vehicle	Opened
Darton College ****	Darton High	PFI	2010/11
Dearne ALC ****	The Dearne High	Design & Build	2010/11
Carlton Community College ****	Edward Sheerien, Royston High	Design & Build	2010/11
Kirk Balk Community College ****	Kirk Balk High	PFI	2011/12
Penistone Grammar ALC **	Penistone Grammar	PFI	2011/12
Shafton ALC ****	Priory School & Sports College, Willowgarth High	PFI	2011/12
Greenacre Special School ****	Greenacre School	Design & Build	2011/12
Springwell Community Special School ****	Springwell School	PFI	2011/12
Netherwood ALC ****	Darfield Foulstone, Wombwell High	PFI	2012/13
Horizon Community College ***	Holgate & Kingstone	PFI	2012/13
Holy Trinity ALC *	St Michael's High, St Dominic's Primary, Holy Cross Catholic Primary	PFI	2012/13

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* Holy Trinity ALC is a voluntary aided school and consequently sits with the Diocese of the respective areas. Therefore, the school was transferred to the Diocese during 2012/13 and has been subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

** The old Penistone Grammar School, which was replaced by the Penistone Grammar ALC when it became operational in 2011/12, was originally held in trust by Penistone Grammar Trust, as part of an agreement that has existed since 1957. This agreement still legally stands and therefore during 2011/12, the new Penistone Grammar ALC was transferred to the Trust and was subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

*** Horizon Community College, which replaced Kingstone Secondary and Holgate Secondary schools, was transferred into Horizon Archbishop Holgate Foundation Trust during 2017/18 and has been subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

**** These schools have since converted to Academy status and have been de-recognised from the Council's balance sheet in the year of conversion. A further explanation can be found in [Note 25](#).

Waste PFI

The Council's Waste PFI facility became fully operational on the 3rd July 2015. This scheme involves a joint arrangement with the Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council which will see operation of new Waste facilities to deal with the treatment of leftover waste rather than send it to landfill.

The contract is with 3SE (Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham) Limited which is owned 75% by Renew PFI Investments Limited and 25% by SSE Generation Limited. It is for 25 years from the service commencement date and the local authorities have the option to extend the service element of the contract by a further 5 years, to the end of the new facility's design life of 30 years. If this option is not exercised, the facility reverts to the ownership of the local authorities at the end of the 25 year contract at nil consideration; otherwise it will revert after 30 years.

The assets in respect of the Council's share of the facility, which equates to 30% of the total value, are recognised on the Council's balance sheet.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services at the primary schools, LIFT buildings, the secondary schools and the Waste facility are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet, with the exception of Penistone Grammar ALC and Holy Trinity ALC. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on Property, Plant and Equipment in [Note 19](#).

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year, but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI and similar contracts at 31st March 2019 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability / performance deductions) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000s	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000s	Interest £000s	Total £000s
Payable in 2019/20	20,365	7,006	19,501	46,872
Payable Within Two to Five Years	87,475	33,466	72,091	193,032
Payable Within Six to Ten Years	130,931	53,780	71,458	256,169
Payable Within Eleven to Fifteen Years	129,536	73,808	45,533	248,877
Payable Within Sixteen to Twenty Years	73,388	38,017	11,363	122,768
Payable Within Twenty One to Twenty Five Years	2,432	492	42	2,966
Total	444,127	206,569	219,988	870,684

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed.

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The liability outstanding to pay to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
219,862	Balance As At 1st April	213,173
(6,689)	Payments During the Year Capital Expenditure Incurred in the Year	(6,604)
213,173	Balance As At 31st March	206,569

Note 27 – Financial Instruments

Description:	Financial Instruments are any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. This note explains the Council's financial instruments and the impact on the accounts.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 5 / Accounting Policy 11
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 5
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 5 / Uncertainty Statement 6

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

31 st March 2019			31 st March 2020		
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s	
2,369	156,926	Investments: Amortised Cost	2,311	57,197	
2,168	-	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Designated Equity Instruments	2,111	-	
4,537	156,926	Total Investments	4,422	57,197	Balance Sheet
2,333	234	Debtors: Loan and Finance Lease Receivables at Amortised Cost	909	196	
-	23,145	Other Debtors at Amortised Cost	-	42,124	
2,333	23,379	Total Debtors *	909	42,320	Balance Sheet
-	38,122	Cash Equivalents: Amortised Cost	-	75,015	Cash Flow
-	38,122	Total Cash Equivalents **	-	75,015	Balance Sheet
6,870	218,427	Total Financial Assets	5,331	174,532	Balance Sheet
(571,563)	(94,707)	Borrowing: Amortised Cost	(645,649)	(31,229)	
(571,563)	(94,707)	Total Borrowing	(645,649)	(31,229)	Balance Sheet
-	(31,676)	Creditors: Creditors at Amortised Cost	-	(24,124)	
-	(31,676)	Total Creditors *	-	(24,124)	
(210,922)	(8,851)	Other Liabilities: Amortised Cost	(202,861)	(9,507)	
(210,922)	(8,851)	Total Other Liabilities	(202,861)	(9,507)	Balance Sheet
(782,485)	(135,234)	Total Financial Liabilities	(848,510)	(64,860)	Balance Sheet

* It should be noted that within the Balance Sheet totals for debtors and creditors, there are some amounts that do not meet the definition of financial instruments. As such they have not been disclosed again in the above table. These include:

- Debtors - £12.364M (£11.827M in 2018/19) comprising local taxation debtors, prepayments and amounts owed in respect of VAT; and

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- Creditors - £24.953M (£22.686M in 2018/19) comprising receipts in advance, payroll creditors, NNDR, Council Tax and other amounts payable in relation to VAT and other social security.

In particular, these include debtors and creditors arising from statute, such as Council Tax [£9.123M debtor for bills outstanding & £1.347M creditor for prepayments (£9.142M debtor & £1.276M creditor in 2018/19)], amounts owed in respect of VAT [debtor of £8.051M (debtor of £6.572M in 2018/19)] and PAYE & National Insurance [creditor of £1.990M (creditor of £2.836M in 2018/19)], prepayments [debtor of £3.871M (debtor of £4.509M in 2018/19)] and receipts in advance / deferred income [creditors of £3.643M (creditors of £1.685M in 2018/19)].

The full Balance Sheet values are analysed in [Note 30](#), [Note 31](#) and [Note 32](#) respectively.

** It should also be noted that within the Balance Sheet totals for cash and cash equivalents, there are some amounts that do not meet the definition of financial instruments. As such they have not been disclosed again in the above table. The full Balance Sheet values are analysed in the [Cash Flow](#) statement.

Reclassifications:

A number of financial assets were reclassified following the initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. This is reflected in the above table.

Impairment:

Also reflected in the above table is the loss allowance recognised of £1.358M (£0.326M in 2018/19) - following the transition from an incurred losses model to an expected losses model for impairment calculations - and the reduction in fair value of financial assets of £0.057M (£0.263M in 2018/19) following remeasurement. These amounts are shown separately in the table below:

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses:

2018/19					2019/20			
Financial Liabilities: Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables	Financial Assets: Available for Sale	Total		Financial Liabilities: Measured at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables at Amortised Cost	Financial Assets: Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
20,659	-	-	20,659	Interest Expense	22,828	-	-	22,828
203	-	-	203	Fee Expenses	155	-	-	155
326	-	-	326	Expected Credit Losses	1,358	-	-	1,358
21,188	-	-	21,188	Total Expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	24,341	-	-	24,341
-	(1,718)	(52)	(1,770)	Interest / Dividend Income	-	(1,959)	(207)	(2,166)
-	(1,718)	(52)	(1,770)	Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(1,959)	(207)	(2,166)
-	-	263	263	(Surplus) / Deficit Arising on Revaluation of Financial Assets in Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-	-	57	57
21,188	(1,718)	211	19,681	Net (Gain) / Loss for the Year	24,341	(1,959)	(150)	22,232

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Fair Values of Assets: Assets Carried at Fair Value:

Some of the Council's financial assets have been designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income following the application of IFRS9, a breakdown of which is included in the table below:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	2019/20			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s
<u>Designated Equity Investments:</u>				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	2,000	-	2,000
Carrying Value	-	2,000	-	2,000
BDR Property Limited (formerly known as Arpley Gas Ltd)	-	405	-	405
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(310)	-	(310)
Carrying Value	-	95	-	95
BSF Programme (Building Schools for the Future)	-	16	-	16
Carrying Value	-	16	-	16
UK Municipal Bonds Agency	-	10	-	10
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(10)	-	(10)
Carrying Value	-	-	-	-
Total Carrying Value	-	2,111	-	2,111

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	2018/19			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2019 £000s
<u>Designated Equity Investments:</u>				
Oakwell Community Assets Limited	-	2,000	-	2,000
Carrying Value	-	2,000	-	2,000
BDR Property Limited (formerly known as Arpley Gas Ltd)	-	405	-	405
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(253)	-	(253)
Carrying Value	-	152	-	152
BSF Programme (Building Schools for the Future)	-	16	-	16
Carrying Value	-	16	-	16
UK Municipal Bonds Agency	-	10	-	10
<i>Less Reduction in Fair Value Following Remeasurement</i>	-	(10)	-	(10)
Carrying Value	-	-	-	-
Total Carrying Value	-	2,168	-	2,168

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Financial Assets

Shares in the above organisations are not traded in an active market; as such the fair values have been assessed using valuation techniques that are not based on observable current market transactions or available market data. The valuation has been made based on an analysis of the assets and liabilities in the company's latest audited accounts.

There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 or changes in the valuation technique used during the year.

In the lead up to the end of the 2019/20 financial year, large parts of the UK economy were placed in enforced lockdown to deal with a global COVID-19 pandemic. These restrictions continued in April and May 2020 and the Government and Bank of England implemented financial packages to support the UK economy. Even with these measures, UK GDP is expected to fall by circa 14% in this calendar year and whilst there is expected to be a bounce

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back of circa 15% in GDP in 2021, the level of uncertainty in the future path of economic growth, unemployment, fiscal and monetary policy makes it very difficult to accurately assess the impact on the investments held by the Council. We will continue to monitor the situation and where required any expected credit loss provision and/or movement in fair value will be reported and recognised during 2020/21 financial year.

Fair Values of Assets: Assets Not Measured at Fair Value

Except for financial assets carried at fair value (see above), all other financial assets held by the Council are classified as short term receivables, short term investments and long term debtors are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. A breakdown of these assets has been provided in the table below:

	Carrying Value as at 31st March 2020 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	57,197
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	-
Money Market Funds	32,914
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	42,100
Other Loans and Receivables	3,416
Total Valuation	135,627

[Balance Sheet](#)

Prior Year Comparator:

	Carrying Value as at 31st March 2019 £000s
Fixed Term Local Authority Deposits	146,784
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	10,052
Money Market Funds	31,070
Call and Notice Bank Accounts	7,052
Other Loans and Receivables	4,936
Total Valuation	199,894

[Balance Sheet](#)

Debtors and creditors are measured at amortised cost which is typically the transactional value or invoiced amount. They are low risk in nature and largely comprise of amounts owed by and to the Council as a result of its day to day business.

Fair Values of Liabilities: Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

All financial liabilities are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. The fair values of such liabilities are disclosed for comparison purposes. Fair value is the amount for which a liability could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 or changes in the valuation technique used during the year.

Financial liabilities represented by loans are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The fair values are calculated as follows:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31st March 2020 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31st March 2020 £000s
PWLB Borrowings	(529,244)	-	(964,725)	-	(964,725)
LOBOs	(56,713)	-	(123,022)	-	(123,022)
Temporary Loans	(89,163)	-	(109,127)	-	(109,127)
Other	(1,758)	-	(1,758)	-	(1,758)
Total Borrowing	(676,878)	-	(1,198,632)	-	(1,198,632)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Within the Council's total borrowings are three LOBO (Lender Option, Borrow Option) loans, where the lender has the option to increase the interest rate at any 6 month interval. Should this option be triggered, the Council has the option to repay the loan without penalty. However, this would mean having to borrow an additional £55.000M within the next

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few years to replace the principal repaid. This option is considered unlikely since the rate on these loans (4.75%) is much higher than today's PWLB rates.

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2019 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2019 £000s
PWLB Borrowings	(577,946)	-	(851,915)	-	(851,915)
LOBOs	(56,725)	-	(105,224)	-	(105,224)
Temporary Loans	(29,840)	-	(33,769)	-	(33,769)
Other	(1,758)	-	(1,758)	-	(1,758)
Total Valuation	(666,269)	-	(992,666)	-	(992,666)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2020 £000s
PFI Liabilities	(206,569)	-	(330,565)	-	(330,565)
Finance Lease Liabilities	(3,242)	-	(3,242)	-	(3,242)
Other Local Authority Debt	(1,865)	-	(1,865)	-	(1,865)
Other Liabilities	(692)	-	(692)	-	(692)
Total Other Liabilities	(212,368)	-	(336,364)	-	(336,364)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Prior Year Comparator:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Carrying Value as at 31 st March 2019 £000s	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) £000s	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) £000s	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) £000s	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2019 £000s
PFI Liabilities	(213,173)	-	(356,728)	-	(356,728)
Finance Lease Liabilities	(2,221)	-	(2,221)	-	(2,221)
Other Local Authority Debt	(3,684)	-	(3,684)	-	(3,684)
Other Liabilities	(695)	-	(695)	-	(695)
Total Other Liabilities	(219,773)	-	(363,328)	-	(363,328)

[Balance Sheet](#)

The fair value of financial liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date.

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Financial Liabilities

The financial liabilities' fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments using the following assumptions:

- The Council's Treasury Management Advisors, Link Asset Services, have provided the Council with Fair Value amounts in relation to its loan portfolio. Link Asset Services have assessed the Fair Values by calculating the amounts the Council would have had to pay to extinguish the loans on 31st March under existing debt redemption procedures;
- Market loan fair value calculations have been provided by the Council's Treasury Advisors, Link Asset Services and have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows over the life of the loan based on the equivalent swap rate at the Balance Sheet date;

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- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument; and
- The fair value of short term investments, including trade payables and receivables is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount.

There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 or changes in the valuation technique used during the year.

Note 28 – Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

Description:

This note explains the risk of the financial instruments detailed in [Note 27](#) in respect of credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Financial Instruments – Risks

The Council's treasury activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- Credit Risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council;
- Liquidity Risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Market Risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of interest rate movements.

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Treasury Management Code which provides a framework for effective treasury management in public sector organisations, including the effective control of risk.

In accordance with the Treasury Management Code, the Council produces an annual Treasury Management Strategy (approved by Full Council prior to each financial year) which sets out the high level parameters for managing these risks. The Council also maintains a suite of Treasury Management Practice (TMP) documents which specify the practical arrangements to be followed in each risk area.

The Council has strong arrangements around the governance and scrutiny of Treasury Management activities, over and above those prescribed in the Treasury Management Code. The Treasury Management Panel, comprising of Elected Members and Senior Officers from within the Council, meets on a quarterly basis to oversee operations and to make decisions on strategy.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. The effective management of credit risk and safeguarding the security of the Council's investments was a key Treasury Management priority in 2019/20.

Regular Treasury Investments

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) in compliance with the MHCLG's Investment Guidance. The AIS aims to reduce credit risk by requiring that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet specified criteria. During 2019/20 the **minimum** criteria for investments has remained as a long term Fitch rating of A-, or the equivalent rating from other agencies.

Whilst credit ratings remain a key source of information, the Council bases investment decisions on a range of credit indicators and takes account of the following market information:

- GDP;
- Net Debt as a Percentage of GDP;
- Sovereign Support Mechanisms / potential support from parent institution;
- Share Price; and
- Credit Default Swaps.

In accordance with the Council's AIS, investments were made with the following institution types, none of which were considered to pose an immediate credit risk (further details are available in the Council's Treasury Final Accounts Report):

- Local Authorities;
- Banks; and
- AAA Rated Money Market Funds.

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The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. Since the Council only invests in high quality institutions and products, its regular treasury investments have been measured on a 12-month basis. Based on the historic risk of default data provided by Link Asset Services (the Council's treasury management advisors), the loss allowance required is immaterial.

From a credit risk perspective, the Council is not anticipating any significant issues with its treasury investments as a result of COVID-19. For instance, the majority of its investments are placed with high quality Money Market Funds designed to provide security and liquidity. The parameters in which these funds are managed have been tightened (e.g. shorter investment durations) to further reduce the risk of default. It is also worth noting that there has been little change in the credit ratings/CDS prices of Link Asset Services' suggested counterparties since 31st March 2020. On that basis we have no evidence to suggest that the expected credit loss calculations need revising.

Trade Debtors

In addition to its regular treasury investments, the Council had £15.999M of trade debt outstanding at the year end. The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £6.749M of the outstanding balance is past its due date for payment (£6.202M of £14.024M in 2018/19). The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31 st March 2019 £000s	Aged Debt Analysis:	31 st March 2020 £000s
2,522	Less Than Three Months	3,749
753	Three to Six Months	790
888	Six Months to One Year	792
2,039	More Than One Year	1,418
6,202		6,749

The Council also recognises expected credit losses on its trade debtors on a lifetime basis. Trade debtors are not subject to internal credit rating and have been collectively assessed using provision matrices - based on historical data for defaults adjusted for current and forecast economic conditions. Debt write-off is considered when normal recovery procedures have been unable to secure payment. Prior to write-off, all possible action will have been taken to secure the debt, however the extent to which it is pursued is dependent on the amount of the debt and the financial circumstances of the debtor. Further details are disclosed in [Note 27](#).

Third Party Loans

The Council also holds a number of third party loans on its balance sheet, which are assessed on an individual instrument basis. Loss allowances have been assessed using a range of factors such as the purpose of the loan, any amounts past due, any rescheduling that has taken place and whether or not the loan is secured. Where the risk of loss has increased since the loan was made, expected credit losses have been assessed on a lifetime basis. All other loans have been assessed on a 12-month basis. Further details are disclosed in [Note 27](#).

Liquidity Risk

The Council continues to maintain a short maturity duration for investments, primarily using instant access Call Accounts and Money Market Funds to manage liquidity requirements. Additionally, the Barclays flexible interest bearing current account (FIBCA) continued to be used to move funds between accounts and manage day to day cash requirements.

To reflect the significant level of uncertainty caused by COVID-19, the Council moved further away from term deposits (of typically 3-9 months) into Money Market Funds and instant access accounts, to further protect itself from liquidity risk. In addition, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets and the Public Works Loan Board. As such there is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments.

The maturity of investments made with banks and financial institutions is as follows:

2018/19 Carrying Values	2018/19 Percentage	Years	2019/20 Carrying Value £000s	2019/20 Percentage %
195,048	100	Less Than One Year	132,212	100
-	-	Between One & Two Years	-	-
-	-	Between Two & Three Years	-	-
-	-	More Than Three Years	-	-
-	-	Uncertain Date	-	-
195,048	100	Carrying Value		100

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Refinancing Risk

The Council maintains a significant debt portfolio and has to ensure that it will not be exposed to refinancing a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The approved prudential indicator for the maturity structure of debt is a key control in managing this risk.

The maturity analysis of the carrying amount of the Council's borrowing (including accrued interest) as at 31st March is as follows:

2018/19 Carrying Value	2018/19 Percentage	Years	2019/20 Carrying Value	2019/20 Percentage
£000s	%		£000s	%
(94,703)	14	Less Than 1 Year	(31,229)	5
(24,472)	4	Between One & Two Years	(17,392)	2
(44,277)	7	Between Two & Five Years	(63,263)	9
(32,613)	5	Between Five & Ten Years	(39,121)	6
(15,278)	2	Between Ten & Twenty Years	(29,553)	4
(55,510)	8	Between Twenty & Thirty Years	(74,919)	11
(137,400)	21	Between Thirty & Forty Years	(161,900)	24
(203,530)	30	More Than Forty Years	(201,030)	30
(58,486)	9	Uncertain Date *	(58,471)	9
(666,269)	100	Total	(676,878)	100

A maturity analysis of the Council's PFI and finance lease liabilities is provided [Note 25](#) and [Note 26](#).

* The Council has £55M of "Lender's Option, Borrower's Option" (LOBO) loans where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable; the Council will then have the option to accept the new rate or repay the loan without penalty. Due to current low interest rates, in the unlikely event that the lender exercises its option, the Council is likely to repay these loans. The maturity date is therefore uncertain.

In addition, the Council has a loan arrangement with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (£1.757M). Repayment of the loan is directly connected to Business Rate levels and the maturity date is therefore uncertain.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk: The Council is exposed to risks arising from movements in interest rates. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowing at variable levels – the interest expense will rise;
- borrowing at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities will fall;
- investments at variable rates – the interest income will rise; and
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk which are set out in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy. The main control is to set an upper limit on variable interest rate exposures, measured against the Council's **debt portfolio** (including temporary loans, where the rate available is dependent on market conditions at the time and LOBO loans, where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable) and **overall borrowing requirement** (including the Council's under-borrowed position). As illustrated in the table below, the Council was well within the limits set as of 31st March 2020.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk	Actual (%)	Limit (%)
Measured against the Council's debt portfolio	8	15
Measured against the Council's overall borrowing requirement	22	30

Borrowings and investments classed as 'Loans and Receivables' are not carried at fair value so any nominal changes to their fair value will not have an impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

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This is illustrated in the table below. If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000s
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit:	
Increase in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Borrowings	(750)
Decrease in Interest Payable on Variable Rate Investments	(750)
Impact on the Provision of Services (Surplus) / Deficit	(750)
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to HRA	
Share of Overall Impact Debited / Credited to General Fund	(750)
	(750)
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:	
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Investment Assets	-
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	-
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (Premature Repayment Rate)	
	(234,892)
Decrease in Fair Value of Fixed Rate Borrowings (New Loan Rate)	
	(129,872)
Decrease in Fair Value of Loans & Receivables	
	-

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed (with the exception of variable rate investments as the rate of return is currently <1%).

Whilst a 1% change in interest rates has a significant impact on the revenue account, the current interest rate environment means such a pronounced change is unlikely in the immediate future. More likely, the interest rate will be adjusted in smaller increments, by 0.25% or 0.5%.

Price Risk: The Council does not generally invest in equity shares but does have shareholdings to the value of £2.111M in a number of joint ventures and in local industry. The Council is consequently exposed to losses arising from movements in the prices of the shares. These equity investments have been designated as fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis that:

- They're not quoted in an active market
- They're not held for trading

Foreign Exchange Risk: The Council has no financial asset or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising as a result of adverse movements in exchange rates.

Note 29 – Inventories

Description:	Inventories are assets held by the Council for consumption on rendering services. This note details the level and movement of these assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 16

2018/19					2019/20			
Consumable Stores	Maintenance Materials	Client Services – Work in Progress	Total		Consumable Stores	Maintenance Materials	Client Services – Work in Progress	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
133	1,021	-	1,154	Balance Outstanding at 1st April	141	928	-	1,069
2,119	1,290	-	3,409	Purchases	1,880	1,141		3,021
(2,111)	(1,383)	-	(3,494)	Recognised as an Expense in the Year	(1,912)	(1,295)		(3,207)
-	-	-	-	Transfers				-
-	-	-	-	Written off Balance		218		218
141	928	-	1,069	Balance Outstanding 31st March	109	992	-	1,101

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

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Note 30 – Local Taxation Debtors

Description:	Local Taxation Debtors are assets representing the amounts owed to the Council in respect of local taxation (NNDR and Council Tax).
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 2 / Accounting Policy 3
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 5

31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s	
4,956	Less Than One Year	5,223	
4,720	More Than One Year	4,849	
9,676	Local Taxation Debtors	10,072	Balance Sheet
(7,311)	Impairment for Bad Debts	(9,772)	Balance Sheet
2,365	Total	300	

Note 31 – Other Short Term Debtors

Description:	Other Short Term Debtors are assets representing the amounts owed to the Council in respect of other debts.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 2
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 5

31 st March 2019				31 st March 2020		
Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total		Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
13,610	(5,675)	7,935	Trade Receivables	15,997	(7,776)	8,221
9,443	-	9,443	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	23,869		23,869
17,594	-	17,594	Other Receivable Amounts	22,398		22,398
40,647	(5,675)	34,972	Total	62,264	(7,776)	54,488
Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet			Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet	

Note 32 – Short Term Creditors

Description:	Short Term Creditors are financial liabilities arising from the contractual obligation to pay cash in the future for goods or services or other benefits that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 2 / Accounting Policy 3

31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s
(14,496)	Trade Creditors	(6,637)
(9,959)	Other Creditors	(10,132)
(7,205)	Capital Creditors	(7,313)
(1,306)	Receipts in Advance	(3,443)
(6,274)	Payroll Creditors	(5,534)
(7,967)	NNDR	(9,342)
(4,301)	Council Tax	(4,686)
(2,854)	Other Tax & Social Security	(1,990)
(54,362)	Total	(49,077)
Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet

Note 33 – Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance

Description:	Grants and Contributions Receipts in Advance are held on the balance sheet until the specific conditions are satisfied. This note outlines the level of receipts in advance held by the Council.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 12

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations 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 transferor if the conditions are not met. All specific income credited in excess of £0.5M is listed individually in the tables below:

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31 st March 2019 £000s	Current Liabilities - Capital	31 st March 2020 £000s
	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(1,838)	Place - Highways England Grant	(1,777)
(1,017)	People - Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	(556)
(3,166)	Communities - Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)	(4,219)
(2,950)	Other Grants	(2,264)
(8,971)	Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(8,816)
	Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(8,194)	Section 106 Contributions	(6,840)
(1,582)	Place - Network Rail Contribution	(929)
(977)	Other Contributions	(1,114)
(10,753)	Total Capital Contributions Receipts in Advance	(8,883)
(19,724)	Total Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(17,699)

[Balance Sheet](#)

31 st March 2019 £000s	Current Liabilities - Revenue	31 st March 2020 £000s
	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance:	
(157)	People - Adoption Support Fund	(163)
-	Place - Business Energy & Industrial Strategy Grant	(151)
-	Corporate - S31 Business Rate Relief Grant	(5,685)
(110)	Other	(249)
(267)	Total Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(6,248)
	Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance:	
(1,405)	Place - Section 278 Contributions	(1,429)
(458)	Place - Maintenance Agreements	(388)
(81)	People - Children's Social Work Matters	(59)
(19)	Other	(28)
(1,963)	Total Revenue Contributions Receipts in Advance	(1,904)
(2,230)	Total Revenue Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	(8,152)

[Balance Sheet](#)

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Note 34 – Provisions	
Description:	A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. This note details the provisions that the Council has set aside for future obligations.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 23
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 6 / Judgement 9
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 3

	Insurance Fund	Municipal Mutual Insurance	Trading Standards Legal Case	Rating List / NNDR Appeals	LGYH	Carlton CPO Case	Other	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance at 31st March 2018	(4,234)	(114)	(388)	(4,289)	(100)	-	(13)	(9,138)
Additional Provisions Made in 2018/19	(3,042)	(44)	-	(2,080)	-	(567)	-	(5,733)
Amounts Used in 2018/19	1,012	-	-	253	-	-	-	1,265
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2018/19	2,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,686
Balance at 31st March 2019	(3,578)	(158)	(388)	(6,116)	(100)	(567)	(13)	(10,920)
Additional Provisions Made in 2019/20	(2,143)	(25)	-	(213)	-	-	-	(2,381)
Amounts Used in 2019/20	925	-	-	450	-	567	-	1,942
Unused Amounts Reversed in 2019/20	1,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254
Balance at 31st March 2020	(3,542)	(183)	(388)	(5,879)	(100)	-	(13)	(10,105)
Short Term Provisions	-	-	(388)	(5,879)	(100)	-	(13)	(6,380)
Long Term Provisions	(3,542)	(183)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,725)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Insurance Fund

The Council self-insures part of its insurable financial risk by holding excesses on the various insurance policies that it has in place. These excesses apply to various categories of cover including property, public liability and employer's liability. As such, any claim that falls below the policy excess will be a cost to the Council.

In order to fund the cost of these claims, a provision has been made by the Council. The provision included in the 2019/20 accounts is £3.542M (£3.578M in 2018/19) and is based upon 80% of total identified outstanding claims. This level of provision is considered appropriate to fund the cost of claims on the basis of past experience and timescales in resolving outstanding claims.

The Council also continues to monitor claims experience and has identified an appropriate reserve to meet other potential insurance claims.

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)

Municipal Mutual Insurance was the Council's insurer until their demise in 1992. A Scheme of Arrangement was set up with its creditors under which MMI continued to settle all outstanding claims whilst they had sufficient funds to do so. In the eventuality that the company became insolvent, a clawback clause would be triggered with the Council liable to repay MMI in full or part. This Scheme of Arrangement was triggered in November 2012 and as such the Council set aside an amount totalling £1.689M in the 2012/13 accounts. This was based on an estimate of its maximum liability at that time.

During 2019/20, a further £0.025M has been provided for, leaving £0.183M remaining on the provision as at 31st March 2020.

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South Yorkshire Trading Standards

The Council carries a provision for the anticipated losses relating to the alleged financial irregularities in the South Yorkshire Trading Standards Service. As at 31st March 2014, this provision remained at £2.300M. In May 2014, the Council received further information regarding a provisional settlement figure to be paid during 2014/15, equating to £1.912M for its share of the losses. The remaining provision stands at £0.388M.

Provision for Amendments to The Rating List / NNDR Appeals

On 1st April 2013, The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced the business rates retention scheme enabling local authorities to retain a proportion of the business rates generated in their area. Under the scheme, billing authorities are required to make provisions for refunding ratepayers who have appealed against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list.

The total provision on the Collection Fund as at 31st March 2020 has been set at £11.998M, based on a combination of information provided by Analyse Local (a system developed to calculate the value of outstanding appeals using an extensive range of property and historical rating information, used by a number of local authorities across the country) and local knowledge. The total decrease in provision is therefore £0.483M, including the respective preceptors' share. This amount is shown within the [Collection Fund Statement](#). The Council's share of this provision as at 31st March 2020 equated to £5.879M.

Local Government Yorkshire & Humber

Local Government Yorkshire and Humber (LGYH) was the partnership of local authorities, including Police and Crime Commissioners, fire and national park authorities. It brought local authorities together on key issues, supported the improvement of service delivery, lobbied Government on the future of local government, promoted good employment practices, and worked with local authorities to improve the public perception of local government.

The decision was made by member authorities to dissolve LGYH with effect from 31st March 2015 and terminate the LGYH Admission Body Agreement with the West Yorkshire Pension Fund (WYPF).

The respective authorities decided that the exit payment due to WYPF as a result of the termination would be apportioned between each organisation. The estimate of the full exit payment is £2.4M of which £0.1M relates to Barnsley MBC's share.

Carlton CPO

The Council had been the subject of a compensation claim relating to an historic Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) concerning the acquisition of land at Carlton Marsh in 1985. The initial proceedings were presented to the Upper Tribunal which ruled in the claimant's favour, which the Council appealed, unsuccessfully.

The claim was settled, and the provision was fully utilised during 2019/20.

Other Provisions – Section 117 Provision

On the 28th July 1999, the High Court ruled that local authorities may not charge for services provided under Section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983. This provision relates to the possible reimbursement of charges where these have previously been levied.

Note 35 – Contingent Liabilities	
Description:	This note outlines the areas by which the Council may incur a potential liability, depending on the outcome of an uncertain future event.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 24
Areas of Critical Judgements Made:	Judgement 9

Municipal Mutual Insurance

As highlighted above, the Council has set aside a provision relating to a liability for the outstanding insurance claims placed with Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) Limited. The amount set aside is higher than the recommended amount set by MMI Ltd's insolvency scheme administrator and is therefore considered prudent to sufficiently settle the Council's potential liability.

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Termination Benefits

Following the reductions in Government funding to local authorities announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review, the Council has a recurrent funding shortfall over the period to 2019/20.

Plans are currently being drawn up by the Council to mitigate this funding shortfall under the "Future Council" concept.

Given that a large part of the Council's budget relates to staffing costs, there will clearly be an impact on employee numbers and future redundancy costs. The precise number of employees and related cost is not clear at this stage.

Pension Guarantee – Berneslai Homes

The Council guarantees the full amount of the pension fund deficit of Berneslai Homes Ltd estimated at £32.101M as at 31st March 2020 (£34.331M as at 31st March 2019), although the Council considers it highly unlikely that this guarantee will be called in.

Business Rate Appeals

As highlighted above, the Council has included a provision of £5.879M in relation to business rates appeals outstanding as at 31st March 2020. It is difficult to estimate the likelihood of businesses both submitting and being successful with an appeal and the Council has therefore made no provision in the accounts in relation to un-lodged appeals.

Term Time Holiday Pay

The Council may be subject to a legal challenge from its part time employees over the calculation of their holiday entitlement as a result of the ongoing legal case - *Brazel v The Harper Trust*. As at the 31st March 2020, the case was still ongoing where the defendant was given the right to appeal in the Supreme Court.

Note 36 – Defined Contribution Pension Schemes

Description:	A Defined Contribution Pension Scheme is a pension scheme where the Council pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 9

Teachers' Pensions Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Business Services Ltd 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 technically a defined benefit scheme. However, 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 Scheme has in excess of 3,700 participating employers and consequently the Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of 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 2019/20, the Council paid £4.807M to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 23.68% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2018/19 were £4.988M representing 16.48% of pensionable pay. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year end.

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 37](#) below.

NHS Pensions Scheme

As at 1st April 2013, the Council took full responsibility for the Public Health function from the NHS as per The Health and Social Care Act 2012. Public Health employees were transferred to the Council at this time under The Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 (TUPE). In addition, from the 1st April 2016, the 0-19's group transferred to the Council.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Public Health employees employed by the Council are members of the NHS Pension Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Service Authority. The scheme provides employees 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 Public Health employees that were transferred on the 1st April 2014 will remain in the NHS Pension Scheme. All new employees will be enrolled into the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The NHS Pension Scheme is an unfunded occupational scheme backed by the Exchequer. In 2019/20, the Council paid £0.216M to NHS Pensions in respect of Public Health employees' retirement benefits, representing 20.68% of pensionable pay, with 0.08% of this being a levy cost. The comparative figures for 2018/19 were £0.192M representing 14.38% of pensionable pay.

Note 37 – Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	
Description:	A Defined Benefit Pension Scheme is one that is not classed as a Defined Contribution Scheme. This note explains such schemes that the Council has.
Relevant Accounting Policies:	Accounting Policy 9
Areas of Uncertainty:	Uncertainty Statement 4

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Council participates in the South Yorkshire Pension Fund. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

In addition to the funded element of the scheme, the Council also accounts for an unfunded element in relation to discretionary benefits. These amounts have been shown as a separate column in the tables below for information.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required to be made 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 in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund balance via the Movement on Reserves Statement during the year:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

2018/19			2019/20	
Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)		Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
		Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:		
		<i>Cost of Services:</i>		
27,762	-	- Current Service Cost	29,327	-
12,604	-	- Past Service Costs	1,433	-
(2,748)	-	- Settlements & Curtailments	(5,392)	-
361	-	- Administration Expenses	438	-
		<i>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>		
9,455	1,083	- Net Interest Cost	10,446	999
47,434	1,083	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	36,252	999
		<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</i>		
		<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>		
(31,601)	-	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense	76,871	-
-	-	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	(61,353)	(2,069)
-	-	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(52,091)	(1,173)
75,390	1,433	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	(24,357)	(453)
-	-	- Business Combinations	-	-
43,789	1,433	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure *	(60,930)	(3,695)
91,223	2,516	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(24,678)	(2,696)

* The remeasurement of the net benefit liability is a result of the change in assumptions made by the Actuary over the period. A table of these assumptions used and how they have changed over time can be found within this Note. Relatively small changes in these assumptions can sometimes result in significant (gains) / losses within the year as they are all interdependent with each other.

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31st March 2020 is a loss of £136.123M (£197.053M loss as at 31st March 2019).

2018/19			2019/20	
Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)		Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
		Movement in Reserves Statement:		
(47,434)	(1,083)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(36,252)	(999)
		Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:		
26,030		Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	25,762	-
-	2,547	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-	2,544
(21,404)	1,464	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	(10,490)	1,545

[Note 3](#)

[Note 3](#)

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Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2018/19			2019/20	
Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>		Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
(1,495,686)	(42,881)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,371,380)	(37,641)
1,045,427	-	Fair Value of Plan Assets	963,028	-
(450,259)	(42,881)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	(408,352)	(37,641)

[Balance Sheet](#)

[Balance Sheet](#)

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2018/19			2019/20	
Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Assets: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>		Total Local Government Pension Scheme	Assets: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements <small>(Included in Total)</small>
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
1,007,881	-	Opening Balance at 1st April	1,045,427	-
25,938	-	Interest Income	24,717	-
31,601	-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>		
(361)	-	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(76,871)	-
-	-	- Administration Expenses	(438)	-
(1,345)	-	- Business Combinations	-	-
17,061	2,547	- Settlements	(12,524)	-
5,895	-	Employer Contributions	17,229	2,544
(41,243)	(2,547)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	5,724	-
		Benefits Paid	(40,236)	(2,544)
1,045,427	-	Closing Balance at 31st March	963,028	-

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Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised:

2018/19			2019/20	
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total		Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total
£000s	%		£000s	%
34,604	3.31	Cash & Cash Equivalents	28,987	3.01
34,604	3.31	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	28,987	3.01
149,078	14.26	<u>Equity Instruments:</u>	142,913	14.84
-	-	UK Quoted	96	0.01
382,522	36.59	UK Unquoted	355,550	36.92
-	-	Overseas Quoted	-	-
531,600	50.85	Total Equity Instruments	498,559	51.77
-	-	<u>Bonds:</u>	-	-
135,592	12.97	UK Government Fixed	104,103	10.81
28,436	2.72	UK Government Indexed	25,424	2.64
-	-	Overseas Government Fixed	-	-
49,971	4.78	Overseas Government Indexed	47,766	4.96
27,704	2.65	UK Other	22,535	2.34
241,703	23.12	Total Bonds	199,828	20.75
91,370	8.74	<u>Property:</u>	77,524	8.05
-	-	UK Direct	-	-
9,722	0.93	Overseas	8,764	0.91
101,092	9.67	Total Property	86,288	8.96
136,428	13.05	<u>Other Investment Funds:</u>	149,366	15.51
136,428	13.05	Total Other Investment Funds	149,366	15.51
1,045,427	100.00	Total Scheme Assets	963,028	100.00

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

2018/19			2019/20	
Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)		Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Liabilities: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (Included in Total)
£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s
(1,383,978)	(42,912)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,495,686)	(42,881)
(27,762)	-	Current Service Cost	(29,327)	-
(12,604)	-	Past Service Cost	(1,433)	-
(35,393)	(1,083)	Interest Cost	(35,163)	(999)
(5,895)	-	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(5,724)	-
-	-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>		
-	-	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	61,353	2,069
-	-	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	52,091	1,173
(75,390)	(1,433)	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	24,357	453
(1,962)		Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	(2,074)	
41,243	2,547	Benefits Paid	40,236	2,544
6,055		Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	19,990	
-	-	Business Combinations	-	-
(1,495,686)	(42,881)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,371,380)	(37,641)

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Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit cost method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The liabilities have been assessed by Mercer Limited, an independent firm of actuaries with estimates for the Council fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme which took place on 31st March 2017 for the period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2020.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2018/19			2019/20	
1 st April	31 st March		1 st April	31 st March
Years	Years	Mortality Assumptions:	Years	Years
23.0	23.1	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Male)	23.1	22.4
25.8	25.9	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners (Female)	25.9	25.2
25.2	25.3	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Male)	25.3	23.9
28.1	28.3	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners (Female)	28.3	27.1
%	%	Other:	%	%
2.1	2.2	Rate of CPI	2.2	2.1
3.35	3.5	Rate of Increase in Salaries	3.5	3.35
2.2	2.3	Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.3	2.2
2.6	2.4	Discount Rate	2.4	2.4

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme I.E. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

2018/19		2019/20
Increase in Assumption £000s	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme *	Increase in Assumption £000s
(29,609)	- Longevity (Increase or Decrease in 1 Year)	(37,354)
(26,566)	- Rate of Inflation (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(23,132)
(3,335)	- Rate of Increase in Salaries (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	(2,623)
26,103	- Rate of Discounting Scheme Liabilities (Increase or Decrease by 0.1%)	22,748

* A negative figure represents an increase to the obligation whereas a positive figure represents a decrease to the obligation.

Other Considerations

There are currently a number of cases that are in the process of being presented from a legal perspective that may or may not have an impact on the Council's ongoing obligations in terms of its net pension liability.

McCloud Case – This case relates to an age discrimination issue and is currently in the judicial process. The estimated impact on the Council's pension fund net liability is included within these accounts.

Goodwin Case – This case relates to a gender discrimination issue in relation to widower's pensions and is currently also in the judicial system. The estimated impact on the Council's pension fund net liability is not included within these accounts as is expected to be not material.

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at, as a constant rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 16 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The latest triennial valuation that the 2019/20 figures is based was completed on 31st March 2017 in respect of the 3 year period 2017/18 – through 2019/20.

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The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31st March 2015. The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earning schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The Council anticipates paying £19.157M expected contributions to the scheme in 2020/21.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17 years during 2019/20.

NOTES PRIMARILY RELATING TO THE CASHFLOW STATEMENT

Note 38 – Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

Description:	Operating activities are the activities of the Council that are not investing or financing activities.
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Included within the cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
40,512	Interest Paid	41,969
1,301	Interest Received	2,225
52	Dividends Received	207

Note 39 – Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

Description:	Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.
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2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
86,037	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	132,507
13	Other Payments for Investing Activities	-
(11,197)	Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	(10,559)
123,950	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Investments	(101,129)
(26,774)	Other Receipts From Investing Activities	(25,524)
172,029	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Investing Activities	(4,705)

[Cash Flow](#)

Note 40 – Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

Description:	Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the principal, received from or repaid to external providers of finance.
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2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
(95,357)	Net (Receipts) / Payments From Short Term & Long Term Borrowing	(8,846)
(2,859)	Council Tax & NNDR Adjustment / Collection Fund	(1,992)
7,101	Cash Payments for the Reduction of the Outstanding Liabilities Relating to Finance Leases & On-Balance Sheet PFI Contracts	7,225
(91,115)	Net Cash (Inflows) / Outflows From Financing Activities	(3,613)

[Cash Flow](#)

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Note 41 – Cash Flow Statement – Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

Description:

This note provides reconciliation of outstanding liabilities which have arisen from financing activities.

	2019/20				
	Long Term Borrowing	Short Term Borrowing	Finance Lease Liabilities	On Balance Sheet PFI Liabilities	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening Balance at 1st April	(573,428)	(96,526)	(2,221)	(213,173)	(885,348)
Financing Cash Flows	(72,222)	63,375	621	6,605	(1,621)
Non Cash Changes:					
- <i>Acquisition</i>	-	-	(1,642)	-	(1,642)
- <i>Other Non-Cash Changes</i>	-	57	-	-	57
Closing Balance at 31st March	(645,650)	(33,094)	(3,242)	(206,568)	(888,554)

	2018/19				
	Long Term Borrowing	Short Term Borrowing	Finance Lease Liabilities	On Balance Sheet PFI Liabilities	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Opening Balance at 1st April	(526,534)	(47,225)	(2,724)	(219,863)	(796,346)
Financing Cash Flows	(46,894)	(48,463)	411	6,690	(88,256)
Non Cash Changes:					
- <i>Acquisition</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- <i>Other Non-Cash Changes</i>	-	(838)	92	-	(746)
Closing Balance at 31st March	(573,428)	(96,526)	(2,221)	(213,173)	(885,348)

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NOTES RELATING TO OTHER DISCLOSURES

Note 42– Trust Funds & Other Third Party Funds

Description:	Trust Funds are charity funds that the Council is trustee for. This note explains the purpose of those major funds.
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The Council acts as sole or custodian trustee for 13 trust funds and as one of several trustees for a further 24 funds. In neither case do the funds represent assets of the Council and they have not been included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

2018/19 £000s	Trust Funds / Charities	Details	2019/20 £000s
	<u>Sole / Custodian Trustees:</u>		
159	Hoyland Nether Recreation Ground	Land left in trust to benefit the residents of Hoyland	160
285	Captain Allots	Assist groups / clubs in Hemmingfield & Jump	296
46	Amenity Funds	Monies for residents of Social Services Residential Homes	50
10	Cutlers Charity	Relief of financial hardship within the Barnsley Borough	10
30,101	Penistone Grammar School – Foundation Fund	Provide special benefits not normally provided by the LEA for Penistone Grammar School	33,467
-	Others		-
30,601			33,983
	<u>Other Funds:</u>		
133	Prisoner of War Fund	Grants / Loans for the benefit of ex-service personnel	119
80	Goldthorpe Recreation Ground	Benefits the community of Goldthorpe	59
111	Others	Other Funds	111
324			289
30,925	Total Capital Value of Funds		34,272

The assets shown below represent the above fund balances:

2018/19 £000s	Balance Sheet at 31 st March	2019/20 £000s
	Assets:	
29,680	Fixed Assets	33,212
588	Investments	507
519	Cash	411
138	Other Net Assets	142
30,925		34,272
	Represented by:	
30,925	Fund Balances	34,272

In respect of Penistone Grammar Trust, as the Council is sole trustee and the value is deemed material, the accounts of the Trust are recognised within the Council's [Group Accounts](#).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

SECTION 6 – ACCOMPANYING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT – COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and Central Government grants. Authorities charge rent to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	
	Income		
(69,340)	Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(68,875)	
(367)	Non-Dwelling Rents (Gross)	(364)	
(968)	Charges for Services and Facilities	(1,026)	
(1,108)	Contributions Towards Expenditure	(1,705)	
(71,783)	Total Income	(71,970)	CI&ES
	Expenditure		
19,425	Repairs & Maintenance	19,829	
16,131	Supervision & Management	16,900	
208	HRA Share of Corporate & Democratic Core	212	
180	Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges	128	
12,383	Depreciation	14,886	Note E
530	Impairment of Bad Debts	1,901	
22,012	Impairment / (Reversal of Previous Years' Impairments) of Non-Current Assets	20,930	Note F
96	Debt Management Cost	96	
70,965	Total Expenditure	74,882	CI&ES
(818)	Net Cost of HRA Services as Included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	2,912	CI&ES
	HRA Share of Other Operating Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES		
(229)	(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of HRA Fixed Assets	(833)	
(229)	HRA Share of Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure in The CI&ES	(833)	
10,158	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	10,374	
1,186	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt		
(250)	Interest & Investment Income	(306)	
11,094		10,068	
10,047	(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year on HRA Services	12,147	MIRS

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE

2018/19		2019/20	
£000s		£000s	
41,517	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Previous Year	37,074	
(10,047)	Surplus or (Deficit) for the Year on the HRA Income & Expenditure Statement	(12,147)	MIRS
5,604	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Statute	6,890	Note 3 / MIRS
(4,443)	Increase / (Decrease) in the Housing Revenue Account Balance	(5,257)	
37,074	Balance on the HRA at the End of the Current Year	31,817	EFA / Note 4

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Note A – Analysis of Housing Stock as at 31st March

Description:	This note gives an analysis of the Council's housing stock in terms of both types of dwellings within the portfolio and valuation information.
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The number of council house dwellings held at the year-end can be analysed as follows:

31 st March 2019	Analysis of Housing Stock	31 st March 2020
8,729	Detached/Semi Detached Houses	8,630
1,908	Terraced House	1,913
4	House/Shop	4
3,129	Flats / Bedsits	3,127
4,613	Bungalows	4,637
17	Maisonette	18
18,400	Total	18,329

HRA Balance Sheet Information:

2018/19		Asset Category	2019/20	
Value as at 1st April £000s	Value as at 31st March £000s		Value as at 1st April £000s	Value as at 31st March £000s
543,003	564,595	Dwellings	564,595	580,429
24,339	24,700	Other Land & Buildings	24,700	24,692
808	489	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	489	391
146	137	Infrastructure Assets	137	128
198	-	Assets Under Construction	-	572
673	438	Surplus Assets	438	415
84	67	Intangible Assets	67	51
480	-	Assets Held for Sale	-	-
569,731	590,426	Total	590,426	606,678

Note B – Vacant Possession Value of Council Housing Stock

Description:	This note explains the valuation methodology of the Council's dwellings in respect of the discount factor applied.
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The vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA as at 1st April 2019 was £1.450 Billion (1st April 2018 value: £1.405 Billion). To arrive at the Balance Sheet value of dwellings, the vacant possession value is reduced to reflect the fact that there are sitting tenants enjoying sub-market rents and tenants' rights including the Right to Buy. The adjustment factor (41%) measures the difference between market rents and sub-market rents. It shows the economic cost to Central Government of providing council housing at less than market rents.

Note C – Analysis of the Movement on the Major Repairs Reserve

Description:	This note shows the movement on the Council's major repairs reserve.
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2018/19 £000s	Major Repairs Reserve	2019/20 £000s
(4,198)	Balance Brought Forward	(10,807)
	Credits:	
(12,383)	In Year Depreciation Charge	(14,886)
(8,944)	Additional Contribution to Major Repairs Reserve	(5,852)
(21,327)		(20,738)
	Debits:	
14,718	Capital Expenditure for HRA Purposes	16,723
14,718		16,723
(10,807)	Balance to Carry Forward	(14,822)

[Note E](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Note D – HRA Capital Expenditure and Capital Receipts

Description:	This note shows the total capital expenditure within the HRA and the amount of receipts received during the period.
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An analysis of capital expenditure within the HRA and sources of finance:

2018/19 £000s	Capital Financing	2019/20 £000s
-	Borrowing	-
1,767	Capital Receipts	1,344
-	Revenue Contributions	-
8,164	Reserves	6,914
14,718	Major Repairs Reserve	16,723
1,007	Grants and Contributions	877
25,656	Total Capital Expenditure Within the HRA	25,858

A summary of total capital receipts within the Council's HRA:

2018/19 £000s	Capital Receipts	2019/20 £000s
6,266	Council House Sales (Net)	6,550
-	Other Land	-
-	Other Buildings	-
-	Non Disposals	-
-	Mortgages and Housing Act Advances	-
6,266	Total	6,550

Note E – HRA Depreciation

Description:	This note outlines the Council's depreciation methodology in respect of its Council Dwelling stock together with the actual charge for the period.
--------------	--

Authorities are required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties calculated in accordance with proper practices. The Service Director – Finance (S151 Officer) has determined a componentised approach to depreciation of Council Dwellings.

The straight line depreciation method has also been used for non-dwelling properties in accordance with proper practices including IAS 16 principles. The table below details the depreciation charge made to the HRA.

2018/19 £000s	Depreciation	2019/20 £000s
11,579	Council Dwellings	14,281
459	Other Land & Buildings	482
319	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	98
9	Infrastructure Assets	9
-	Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale	-
17	Intangible Assets	16
12,383	Total	14,886

Note F – HRA Impairments / Revaluation Losses

Description:	This note shows the charges to the HRA in respect of revaluation losses on assets.
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In the 5 year period between 2012/13 to 2016/17 inclusive, the revaluation/impairment losses incurred against the Council's HRA non dwellings were required to be charged against the Housing Revenue Account balance in its entirety, in accordance with The Code of Practice.

From 2017/18, this element of The Code has been updated to reflect the revised statutory provisions governing capital accounting in respect of what can and cannot be charged to the HRA balance. The outcome of which was the allowance to reverse these entries to mitigate the impact on the HRA balance.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

2018/19 £000s	Impairments / Revaluation Losses	2019/20 £000s
22,028	Impairments / Revaluations Losses – Non-Value Adding Expenditure - Dwellings	20,661
436	Impairments / Revaluations Losses – Non Dwellings	318
(128)	Reversal of Previous Revaluation Losses – OLAB	(49)
(325)	Reversal of Previous Revaluation Losses – Dwellings	-
22,011	Total	20,930

Note G – HRA Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Description:	This note explains any HRA expenditure that is defined as revenue but under statute, can be treated as capital.
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There was no such expenditure relating to the HRA during 2019/20 (2018/19 nil).

Note H – HRA Rent Arrears

Description:	This note explains the level of outstanding rent arrears together with the debts provided for, that are potentially uncollectable.
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Housing rent arrears total £2.831M as at 31st March 2020 (£2.458M as at 31st March 2019).

A bad debts provision has been made in the accounts in respect of potentially uncollectable rent. The value of the provision at 31st March 2020 is £2.831M (£1.286M as at 31st March 2019). The movement in the year comprises the value of rent arrears written off during the year totalling £0.217M (£0.229M in 2018/19) and an increase in the provision of £1.763M (£0.230M in 2018/19) resulting from a review of the levels of rent arrears. Although the Council has made a provision for potentially uncollectable debts, it is still the Council's policy to pursue debts whilst this is economically viable.

Note I – Income / Expenditure in the HRA directed by the Secretary of State

Description:	This note explains any HRA income or expenditure that has been directed by the Secretary of State.
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There has not been any income or expenditure incurred by the HRA that required the Secretary of State's approval.

Note J – Exceptional Items

Description:	This note details any material, exceptional items within the HRA.
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There have not been any material exceptional items within the HRA in 2019/20.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority, in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and Central Government of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates.

2018/19			<u>COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT</u>	2019/20		
COUNCIL TAX	BUSINESS RATES	TOTAL		COUNCIL TAX	BUSINESS RATES	TOTAL
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			INCOME:			
(113,155)	-	(113,155)	Council Tax	(121,165)	-	(121,165)
-	(54,961)	(54,961)	Non-Domestic Rates (Note A)	-	(54,603)	(54,603)
(113,155)	(54,961)	(168,116)	Total Income	(121,165)	(54,603)	(175,768)
			EXPENDITURE:			
			<i>Precepts and Demands on Collection Fund by Major Preceptors & the Council:</i>			
89,712	22,860	112,572	BMBC (Including Parish Council Precepts) (Note C)	95,469	23,282	118,751
-	1,875	1,875	Transitional Protection Payments	-	1,315	1,315
10,704	-	10,704	South Yorkshire Police Authority (Note C)	12,442	-	12,442
4,467	455	4,922	South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority (Note A / Note C)	4,686	465	5,151
104,883	25,190	130,073		112,597	25,062	137,659
			<i>Non-Domestic Rates:</i>			
-	22,749	22,749	Payment to Central Government (Note A)	-	23,229	23,229
-	260	260	Cost of Collection Allowance (to BMBC) (Note A)	-	319	319
-	23,009	23,009		-	23,548	23,548
2,641	886	3,527	Bad Debts Written Off	2,721	651	3,372
(508)	40	(468)	Increase / (Reduction) in Provision for Non-Payment of Council Tax / Business Rates	2,195	(58)	2,137
-	4,246	4,246	Provision for Business Rate Appeals	-	436	436
2,133	5,172	7,305		4,916	1,029	5,945
			<i>Estimated Surplus on Collection Fund:</i>			
3,115	(30)	3,085	Transfer to General Fund	2,615	1,190	3,805
320	-	320	Transfer to South Yorkshire Police Authority	335	-	335
144	(1)	143	Transfer to South Yorkshire Fire & Civil Defence Authority	144	24	168
-	(31)	(31)	Central Government	-	1,215	1,215
3,579	(62)	3,517		3,094	2,429	5,523
110,595	53,309	163,904	Total Expenditure	120,607	52,068	172,675
(2,560)	(1,652)	(4,212)	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	(558)	(2,535)	(3,093)
			COLLECTION FUND BALANCE:			
(17,217)	(991)	(18,208)	(Surplus) / Deficit Brought Forward	(19,777)	(2,983)	(22,760)
(2,560)	(1,652)	(4,212)	(Surplus) / Deficit for Year	(558)	(2,535)	(3,093)
(19,777)	(2,643)	(22,420)	(Surplus) / Deficit Carried Forward	(20,335)	(5,518)	(25,853)
			SHARE OF (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT BALANCE:			
(16,758)	(1,304)	(18,062)	Barnsley MBC	(17,279)	(2,704)	(19,983)
(3,019)	(17)	(3,036)	Precepting Authorities	(3,056)	(55)	(3,111)
-	(1,322)	(1,322)	Central Government	-	(2,759)	(2,759)
(19,777)	(2,643)	(22,420)	Total	(20,335)	(5,518)	(25,853)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

Note A – National Non-Domestic Rates

Description:	This note explains how the NDR charges are levied and applied to the Borough's businesses.
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Non-Domestic Rates are calculated on the basis of a property's rateable value (as determined by the Valuation Office Agency) and the annual multipliers set by Central Government. The amount payable may then be subject to transitional arrangements and various reliefs (both mandatory and discretionary).

The income presented in the collection fund statement is based on the total rateable value of the local 'rating list' (adjusted for transitional arrangements and reliefs), and is based on the following values:

	2018/19	2019/20
Total Rateable Value as at 31st March	£139.497M	£141,560M
Standard Multiplier	0.493	0.504
Small Business Multiplier	0.480	0.491

Non-Domestic rates are collected locally and distributed between authorities in the following proportions:

	%
Central Government	50
Barnsley MBC	49
South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	1

Note B – Calculation of the Council Tax Base

Description:	This note explains how the Council's Council Tax Base is calculated.
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Council Tax is calculated on the basis of local (residential) property values and the estimated income required by the Council and its preceptors for the forthcoming year.

Each property is classified into one of nine valuation bands (A- to H) based on its estimated value at the 1st April 1991, and adjusted to reflect any discounts, reliefs or exemptions that apply. The number of properties in each valuation band is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at a band D equivalent figure.

The basic charge is calculated by dividing the total Council Tax Requirement (the Council Tax demand on the Collection Fund) for the forthcoming year, by the total number of band D equivalent properties (also referred to as the Council's tax base). This amount is then multiplied by a specified fraction to arrive at the basic charge for each valuation band. The amount payable may then be subject to various discounts, reliefs or exemptions and Parish Council precepts.

The basic amount of Council Tax for a band D property in 2019/20 was £1,750.77 (£1,660.90 for 2018/19), and was based on the tax base in the table below (62,907.100 for 2018/19):

Band	Total No of Dwellings*	Proportion of Band D Charge	Band D Equivalent	Adjusted for Estimated Collectable Band D Equivalent (95%)
A-	199	5/9	110.400	104.880
A	45,491	6/9	30,327.200	28,810.840
B	15,340	7/9	11,931.000	11,334.450
C	11,868	8/9	10,549.100	10,021.645
D	6,687	9/9	6,687.250	6,352.888
E	3,512	11/9	4,292.400	4,077.780
F	1,406	13/9	2,030.600	1,929.070
G	621	15/9	1,035.700	983.915
H	27	18/9	54.600	51.870
	85,151		67,018.250	63,667.338

* Total number of chargeable dwellings (adjusted for discounts), rounded to nearest whole property.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Note C – Precepts and Demands on the Collection Fund

Description:	This note shows the demands on the collection fund from the respective organisations
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2018/19 £000s	Demand per Collection Fund	2019/20 £000s
89,311	BMBC	95,063
401	Parish Precepts	406
10,704	Police Authority	12,442
4,467	Fire & Civil Defence Authority	4,686
104,883	Total Precepts	112,597

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20
SECTION 7 - GROUP ACCOUNTS

THE GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2019/20</u>	Useable BMCB Reserves	Unusable BMCB Reserves	Total BMCB Reserves	Other Group Entity Useable Reserves	Other Group Entity Unusable Reserves	Total Other Group Entity Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2019	198,862	(219,001)	(20,139)	13,931	(4,750)	9,181	(10,958)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(32,266)	101,318	69,052	(3,601)	9,885	6,284	75,336
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	39,581	(39,581)	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments Between Group Entity Reserves	-	-	-	4,142	(4,142)	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2019/20	7,315	61,737	69,052	541	5,743	6,284	75,336
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2020	206,177	(157,264)	48,913	14,472	993	15,465	64,378

[Group CI&ES](#)

[Group Balance Sheet](#)

<u>Movement in Reserves During 2018/19</u> <u>(Restated)</u>	Useable BMCB Reserves	Unusable BMCB Reserves	Total BMCB Reserves	Other Group Entity Useable Reserves	Other Group Entity Unusable Reserves	Total Other Group Entity Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Balance of Reserves at 1st April 2018	197,956	(177,467)	20,489	13,410	6,489	19,899	40,388
Total Comprehensive Expenditure & Income	(45,305)	4,677	(40,628)	(5,390)	(5,328)	(10,718)	(51,346)
Adjustments Between Accounting Basis & Funding Basis Under Regulations	46,211	(46,211)	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments Between Group Entity Reserves	-	-	-	5,911	(5,911)	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in 2018/19	906	(41,534)	(40,628)	521	(11,239)	(10,718)	(51,346)
Balance of Reserves at 31st March 2019	198,862	(219,001)	(20,139)	13,931	(4,750)	9,181	(10,958)

[Group CI&ES](#)

[Group Balance Sheet](#)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2018/19 (Restated)				2019/20		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			<u>Net Cost of Services:</u>			
232,634	(140,631)	92,003	Children's Services	153,283	(100,401)	52,882
99,946	(29,061)	70,885	Place	103,913	(29,777)	74,136
37,256	(71,783)	(34,527)	Housing Revenue Account	40,854	(71,970)	(31,116)
38,836	(16,277)	22,559	Adults & Communities	96,755	(40,355)	56,400
10,307	(9,937)	370	Public Health	12,539	(7,787)	4,752
99,890	(108,546)	(8,656)	Core Services	104,052	(104,681)	(629)
9,081	(21,398)	(12,317)	Corporate Services	27,474	(45,776)	(18,302)
36,466	(527)	35,939	Berneslai Homes	35,064	-	35,064
904	(49)	855	Penistone Grammar Trust	896	(54)	842
565,320	(398,209)	167,111	Net Cost of Services	574,830	(400,801)	174,029
			<u>Other Operating Income & Expenditure:</u>			
431	-	431	Parish Council Precepts	436	-	436
1,671	-	1,671	Payments to Central Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,666	-	1,666
9,070	(11,197)	(2,127)	(Gains) / Losses on The Disposal of Non-Current Assets	6,973	(10,558)	(3,585)
33,304	-	33,304	Exceptional Item – Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets Relating to School Transfers	9,679	-	9,679
44,476	(11,197)	33,279	Total Other Operating Expenditure	18,754	(10,558)	8,196
			<u>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</u>			
20,765	-	20,765	Interest Payable on Debt	22,895	-	22,895
76	-	76	Interest Element of Finance Leases	97	-	97
20,857	-	20,857	Interest Payable on PFI Unitary Payments	20,279	-	20,279
10,077	-	10,077	Net Interest on The Defined Benefit Liability / Asset	11,280	-	11,280
-	-	-	Movement in Fair Value of Financial Assets	-	-	-
326	-	326	Expected Credit Loss Model	1,358	-	1,358
2,075	-	2,075	Premium Incurred on Early Redemption of Debt	-	-	-
-	(1,793)	(1,793)	Investment Interest Income	-	(2,045)	(2,045)
-	(52)	(52)	Dividends Receivable	-	(207)	(207)
-	(11)	(11)	Interest Received on Finance Leases	-	(10)	(10)
4,683	(5,332)	(649)	(Surplus) / Deficit of Trading Undertakings or Other Operations	3,612	(4,357)	(745)
-	-	-	Subsidiary Taxation	1	-	1
58,859	(7,188)	51,671	Total Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	59,522	(6,619)	52,903

Continued overleaf.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

THE GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2018/19 (Restated)				2019/20		
Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s		Gross Expenditure £000s	Gross Income £000s	Net Expenditure £000s
			Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income:			
-	(27,841)	(27,841)	Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	-	(25,289)	(25,289)
-	(4,758)	(4,758)	Section 31 Grant – Small Business Rate Relief (SBRR)	-	(4,976)	(4,976)
-	(19,022)	(19,022)	Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	-	(12,746)	(12,746)
-	(94,898)	(94,898)	Council Tax	-	(98,646)	(98,646)
-	(23,130)	(23,130)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Locally Retained	-	(25,394)	(25,394)
-	(31,717)	(31,717)	Business Rates Retention Scheme – Top Up Grant	-	(32,210)	(32,210)
-	(201,366)	(201,366)	Total Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	-	(199,261)	(199,261)
668,655	(617,960)	50,695	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	653,106	(617,239)	35,867
			Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:			
-	(48,759)	(48,759)	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment Assets	6,318	(51,059)	(44,741)
272	-	272	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	145	-	145
43,789	5,349	49,138	Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities	-	(66,607)	(66,607)
44,061	(43,410)	651	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	6,463	(117,666)	(111,203)
712,716	(661,370)	51,346	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	659,569	(734,905)	(75,336)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2020

2018/19 (Restated) £000s		2019/20 £000s	2019/20 £000s
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
	Property Plant and Equipment:		
564,595	- Council Dwellings	580,429	
310,000	- Other Land & Buildings	334,242	
5,709	- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	9,435	
257,291	- Infrastructure Assets	264,599	
-	- Community Assets	-	
36,876	- Assets Under Construction	70,118	
3,665	- Surplus Assets	2,924	
1,178,136			1,261,747
10,427	Heritage Assets	10,427	
690	Investment Properties	709	
1,176	Intangible Assets	946	
4,749	Long Term Investments	4,546	
2,333	Long Term Debtors	909	
19,375			17,537
1,197,511	Total Non-Current Assets		1,279,284
	CURRENT ASSETS		
5,330	Assets 'Held for Sale'	4,108	
157,040	Short Term Investments	57,311	
1,479	Inventories	1,575	
9,676	Local Taxation Debtors	10,072	
(7,311)	Impairment of Local Taxation Debtors	(9,772)	
41,653	Other Short Term Debtors	62,203	
(5,699)	Impairment of Short Term Debtors	(7,800)	
-	Corporation Tax Asset	-	
45,724	Cash & Cash Equivalents	82,303	
247,892	Total Current Assets		200,000
1,445,403	TOTAL GROUP ASSETS		1,479,284
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
(94,707)	Short Term Borrowing	(31,229)	
(8,851)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(9,507)	
(52,829)	Short Term Creditors	(49,197)	
-	Corporation Tax Liability	-	
(7,184)	Provisions	(6,380)	
(19,724)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(17,699)	
(2,230)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(8,152)	
-	Bank Overdraft		
(185,525)	Total Current Liabilities		(122,164)
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
(571,563)	Long Term Borrowing	(645,650)	
(210,947)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(202,914)	
(3,736)	Long Term Provisions	(3,725)	
(484,590)	Retirement Benefit Obligations	(440,453)	
(1,270,836)	Total Long Term Liabilities		(1,292,742)
(1,456,361)	TOTAL GROUP LIABILITIES		(1,414,906)
(10,958)	GROUP NET ASSETS		64,378

Continued overleaf

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2020 (CONTINUED)

2018/19 (Restated) £000s		2019/20 £000s	2019/20 £000s
	BMBC USEABLE RESERVES:		
130,114	- General Fund	133,875	
37,074	- Housing Revenue Account	31,817	
15,071	- Useable Capital Receipts Reserve	16,810	
10,807	- Major Repairs Reserve	14,821	
5,796	- Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	8,854	
198,862	TOTAL BMBC USEABLE RESERVES		206,177
	BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES:		
(2,714)	- Capital Adjustment Account	(24,780)	
61	- Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	60	
(12,693)	- Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,057)	
(458,793)	- Pensions Reserve	(408,352)	
(263)	- Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	(320)	
240,484	- Revaluation Reserve	271,208	
(3,145)	- Accumulated Absences Account	(3,007)	
18,062	- Collection Fund Adjustment Account	19,984	
(219,001)	TOTAL BMBC UNUSABLE RESERVES		(157,264)
(20,139)	TOTAL BMBC RESERVES		48,913
	OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES:		
13,407	- Berneslai Homes Retained Surplus	14,094	
525	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Unrestricted Funds	379	
13,932	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY USEABLE RESERVES		14,473
	OTHER GROUP ENTITY UNUSABLE RESERVES:		
(34,331)	- Berneslai Homes Pensions Reserve	(32,101)	
29,580	- Penistone Grammar Trust – Restricted Funds	33,093	
(4,751)	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY UNUSABLE RESERVES		992
9,181	TOTAL OTHER GROUP ENTITY RESERVES		15,465
(10,958)	TOTAL GROUP RESERVES		64,378

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2018/19 (Restated) £000s		2019/20 £000s	2019/20 £000s
50,695	Net (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		35,867
	<u>Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on The Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements:</u>		
(74,993)	- Depreciation & Impairment	(80,007)	
(34,766)	- Pension Fund Adjustments	(21,637)	
(42,374)	- Carrying Amount of Non-Current Assets Sold	(16,652)	
(1,782)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Provisions	815	
(81)	- Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	96	
(8,254)	- Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	14,730	
(6,899)	- (Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	2,870	
528	- Other Non-Cash Adjustments	(105)	
(168,621)			(99,890)
1	- Taxation Paid		1
	<u>Adjustments for Items Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing & Financing Activities:</u>		
27,841	- Capital Grants Recognised Through Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	25,289	
(2,075)	- Premiums Paid on Early Settlement of Debt	-	
11,196	- Proceeds From The Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets	10,558	
36,962			35,847
	<u>Adjustments for Items Not Included in the Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Operating Activities:</u>		
-	- Pension Deficit Upfront Payment	-	
-			-
(80,963)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Operating Activities		(28,175)
171,996	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Investing Activities		(4,791)
(91,115)	Net Cash (Inflow) / Outflow From Financing Activities		(3,613)
(82)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(36,579)

Reconciliation and Analysis of Group Cash & Cash Equivalent Balances

2018/19 £000s		2019/20 £000s
45,642	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	45,724
82	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	36,579
45,724	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31st March	82,303
	Made Up Of The Following Elements:	
	<u>BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents:</u>	
2	Cash Held By The Council	2
(6,420)	Cash in Transit	(5,345)
3,687	Bank Current Accounts	(1,103)
38,122	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	75,015
35,391	Total BMBC Cash & Cash Equivalents	68,569
	<u>Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents:</u>	
91	Bank Current Accounts	2,391
10,242	Short Term Deposits With Financial Institutions	11,343
10,333	Total Other Group Entity Cash & Cash Equivalents	13,734
45,724	Group Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1st April	82,303

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Note A – Critical Judgements

Description:	This note sets out the Council's approach to consideration of the group accounts
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The Council has reviewed its relationship and interest with external organisations and concludes that it does have an interest in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures that are material both individually and in aggregate and therefore a set of Group Accounts has been prepared. This consideration has been made under the provisions of IFRS 10 ('Consolidated Financial Statements') and IFRS 11 ('Joint Arrangements') as required by The Code.

Note B – Group Boundary

Description:	This note explains the rationale of the related organisations that have been consolidated into the group accounts and on the basis of consolidation.
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A review has been undertaken by the Council considering all companies in which it has an interest. The interests in these bodies have been analysed to consider whether the Council has the potential to control or influence the bodies' operating and financial policies.

Entities identified to be included within the group's boundary are detailed below:

Berneslai Homes Ltd

Berneslai Homes Ltd is a 100% wholly owned company of the Council and is an Arm's Length Management Organisation responsible for managing homes on behalf of the Council. Specifically, it is responsible for managing all the landlord services for the Council's 18,400 homes including rent collection, arrears recovery, repairs and maintenance, dealing with empty properties and all tenancy matters.

Financial Year End - Berneslai Homes Ltd shares the same financial year as the Council (1st April – 31st March).

Consolidation Method - The accounts of Berneslai Homes Ltd have been consolidated on a line by line basis with intra-group balances and transactions being eliminated in full on consolidation as per The Code.

Penistone Grammar Trust

Penistone Grammar Trust is a charity trust that is responsible for the running of Penistone Grammar Advanced Learning Centre (ALC) and associated buildings. The Council is sole trustee in Penistone Grammar Trust.

Financial Year End – Penistone Grammar Trust shares the same financial year as the Council (1st April – 31st March).

Consolidation Method - The accounts of Penistone Grammar Trust have been consolidated on a line by line basis with intra-group balances and transactions being eliminated in full on consolidation as per The Code.

Other Subsidiary Interests

The Council also 100% owns one other trading company, namely BMBC Services Ltd. Whilst the Council considers this company as falling within the group boundary in respect of control, it is deemed not material to the group position and is therefore not consolidated in the Group Accounts. For information on this company, [Note 17](#) refers.

Joint Ventures

The Council also holds shareholdings in a number of other companies that is deemed non material for group accounts purposes. For information on these entities, [Note 17](#) refers.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019/20

Note C - Expenditure & Income Analysed By Nature

Description:	This note shows the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Group CIES on a subjective basis.
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The Group's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

<u>Expenditure / Income</u>	2018/19	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Expenditure:		
Employee Benefits Expenses	210,810	190,669
Other Services Expenses	281,197	302,257
Support Service Recharges	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	78,323	86,875
Interest Payments	53,849	54,551
Precepts & Levies	431	436
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,671	1,666
Write Out NBV Relating to the Disposal of Assets	42,374	16,652
Total Expenditure	668,655	653,106
Income:		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(136,272)	(138,759)
Interest & Investment Income	(1,856)	(2,275)
Income From Council Tax & Non-Domestic Rates	(118,028)	(124,040)
Government Grants & Contributions	(350,607)	(341,607)
Sale Proceeds Relating to the Disposal of Assets	(11,197)	(10,558)
Total Income	(617,960)	(617,239)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	50,695	35,867

Note D - Officers' Remuneration & Exit Packages

Description:	This note shows the Senior Management Team remuneration of the Group.
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The table below sets out the remuneration disclosures for Senior Officers of the Group (as defined in Local Authority Accounting Panel Bulletin 85):

Post	2019/20				
	Salary	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
For Senior Management of the Council, please refer to Note 13					
Berneslai Homes Directors A					526

Post	2018/19				
	Salary	Redundancy / Severance	Expenses / Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
For Senior Management of the Council, please refer to Note 13					
Berneslai Homes Directors A					503

Notes:

- A** Berneslai Homes do not have a requirement to publish this information in their statement of accounts on an individual basis as per UK GAAP Standard FRS 102.

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Note E – Financial Instruments

Description:	Financial Instruments are any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. This note explains the Group's financial instruments and the impact on the accounts.
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The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Group Balance Sheet:

31 st March 2019			31 st March 2020	
Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s		Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s
		Investments:		
2,369	156,926	Loans & Receivables at Amortised Cost	2,311	57,197
2,380	114	Unquoted Equity Investment at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2,234	114
4,749	157,040	Total Investments	4,545	57,311
		Debtors:		
2,333	234	Amortised Cost	909	196
2,333	234	Total Debtors **	909	196
		Cash Equivalents:		
-	48,364	Amortised Cost	-	86,358
-	48,364	Total Cash Equivalents *	-	86,358
7,082	205,638	Total Financial Assets	5,454	143,865
		Borrowings:		
(571,563)	(94,707)	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	(645,650)	(31,229)
(571,563)	(94,707)	Total Borrowings	(645,650)	(31,229)
		Other Liabilities:		
(210,947)	(8,851)	Amortised Cost	(202,913)	(9,507)
(210,947)	(8,851)	Total Other Liabilities	(202,913)	(9,507)
(782,510)	(103,558)	Total Financial Liabilities	(848,563)	(40,736)

* The total Cash Equivalents figure in the table above is included within the 'Cash & Cash Equivalents' figure in the Balance Sheet, rather than within 'Short Term Investments'.

** The Total Debtors figures in the table above is included within the 'Short Term Debtors' figure in the Balance Sheet.

Note F - Debtors

Description:	Other Short Term Debtors are assets representing the amounts owed to the Group in respect of other debts.
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31 st March 2019				31 st March 2020		
Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total		Total Debtors	Impairment For Bad Debts	Total
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
14,438	(5,699)	8,739	Trade Receivables	15,630	(7,800)	7,830
9,461	-	9,461	Prepayments & Accrued Grant Income	23,931		23,931
17,754	-	17,754	Other Receivable Amounts	22,642		22,642
41,653	(5,699)	35,954	Total	62,203	(7,800)	54,403

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Note G - Creditors

Description:	Short Term Creditors are financial liabilities arising from the contractual obligation to pay cash in the future for goods or services or other benefits that have been received or supplied and have been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.
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31 st March 2019 £000s		31 st March 2020 £000s
(11,782)	Trade Creditors	(5,038)
(10,193)	Other Creditors	(10,373)
(7,205)	Capital Creditors	(7,313)
(1,936)	Receipts in Advance	(3,917)
(6,274)	Payroll Creditors	(5,534)
(7,967)	NNDR	(9,342)
(4,301)	Council Tax	(4,686)
(3,168)	Other Tax & Social Security	(2,994)
(52,826)	Total	(49,197)

Note H - Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Description:	A Defined Benefit Pension Scheme is one that is not classed as a defined contribution scheme. This note explains such schemes that the Group is party to.
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2018/19				2019/20		
BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s		BMBC £000s	BH £000s	Group £000s
			<u>Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</u>			
			<i>Cost of Services:</i>			
27,762	3,747	31,509	- Current Service Cost	29,327	4,281	33,608
12,604	2,459	15,063	- Past Service Costs	1,433	227	1,660
(2,748)	-	(2,748)	- Settlements & Curtailments	(5,392)	-	(5,392)
361	50	411	- Administration Expenses	438	66	504
			<i>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure:</i>			
9,455	621	10,076	- Net Interest Cost	10,446	834	11,280
47,434	6,877	54,311	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	36,252	5,408	41,660
			<i>Other Post-Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:</i>			
			<i>Re-measurement of The Net Benefit Liability Comprising:</i>			
(31,601)	(3,596)	(35,197)	- Return on Plan Assets (Excluding The Amount Included In Net Interest Expense)	76,871	5,586	82,457
-	-	-	- Experience (Gains) / Losses	(61,353)	(5,065)	(66,418)
-	-	-	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Demographic Assumptions	(52,091)	-	(52,091)
75,390	8,945	84,335	- Actuarial (Gains) and Losses On Changes in Financial Assumptions	(24,357)	(6,198)	(30,555)
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
43,789	5,349	49,138	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(60,930)	(5,677)	(66,607)
91,223	12,226	103,449	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(24,678)	(269)	(24,947)

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2018/19				2019/20		
BMBC	BH	Group		BMBC	BH	Group
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
			Movement in Reserves Statement:			
(47,434)	(6,877)	(54,311)	- Reversal of Charges Made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for Post-Employment Benefits in Accordance with The Code	(36,252)	(5,408)	(41,660)
			Actual Amount Charged Against the General Fund Balance for Pensions for the Year:			
26,030	1,864	27,894	Employers' Contributions Payable to Scheme	25,762	1,961	27,723
-	-	-	Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners	-	-	-
(21,404)	(5,013)	(26,417)	Net Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services	(10,490)	(3,447)	(13,937)

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

2018/19				2019/20		
BMBC	BH	Group		BMBC	BH	Group
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
(1,495,686)	(153,262)	(1,648,948)	Present Value of The Defined Benefit Obligation	(1,371,380)	(148,289)	(1,519,669)
1,045,427	118,931	1,164,358	Fair Value of Plan Assets	963,028	116,188	1,079,216
(450,259)	(34,331)	(484,590)	Net Liability Arising From Defined Benefit Obligation	(408,352)	(32,101)	(440,453)

Reconciliation of Fair Value of the Scheme (Plan) Assets

2018/19				2019/20		
BMBC	BH	Group		BMBC	BH	Group
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
1,007,881	112,438	1,120,319	Opening Balance at 1st April	1,045,427	118,931	1,164,358
25,938	3,035	28,973	Interest Income	24,717	2,972	27,689
		-	<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>			-
31,601	3,596	35,197	- The Return on Plan Assets, Excluding the Amount Included in Net Interest Expense	(76,871)	(5,586)	(82,457)
(361)	(50)	(411)	Administration Expenses	(438)	(66)	(504)
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
(1,345)	-	(1,345)	Settlements	(12,524)	-	(12,524)
17,061	1,864	18,925	Employer Contributions	17,229	1,961	19,190
5,895	821	6,716	Contributions by Scheme Participants	5,724	860	6,584
(41,243)	(2,773)	(44,016)	Benefits Paid	(40,236)	(2,884)	(43,120)
1,045,427	118,931	1,164,358	Closing Balance at 31st March	963,028	116,188	1,079,216

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

2018/19				2019/20		
BMBC	BH	Group		BMBC	BH	Group
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s
(1,383,978)	(136,407)	(1,520,385)	Opening Balance at 1st April	(1,495,686)	(153,262)	(1,648,949)
(27,762)	(3,747)	(31,509)	Current Service Cost	(29,327)	(4,281)	(33,608)
(12,604)	(2,459)	(15,063)	Past Service Costs	(1,433)	(227)	(1,660)
(35,393)	(3,657)	(39,050)	Interest Cost	(35,163)	(3,806)	(38,969)
(5,895)	(821)	(6,716)	Contributions by Scheme Participants	(5,724)	(860)	(6,584)
			<i>Re-measurement Gains and (Losses):</i>			
-	-	-	- Experience Gains / (Losses)	61,353	5,065	66,418
-	-	-	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Demographic Assumptions	52,091	-	52,091
(75,390)	(8,945)	(84,335)	- Actuarial Gains / (Losses) Arising From Changes in Financial Assumptions	24,357	6,198	30,555
(1,962)	-	(1,962)	Gains / (Losses) Curtailments	(2,074)	-	(2,074)
41,243	2,773	44,016	Benefits Paid	40,236	2,884	43,120
6,055	-	6,055	Liabilities Extinguished on Settlements	19,990	-	19,990
-	-	-	Business Combinations	-	-	-
(1,495,686)	(153,262)	(1,648,949)	Closing Balance at 31st March	(1,371,380)	(148,289)	(1,519,670)

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TECHNICAL ANNEX A

THE COUNCIL'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31st March 2020. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice. For local authorities, this proper accounting practice is predominantly contained in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (The Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and statutory guidance where applicable.

The accounting convention adopted is historic cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure – General

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

- Income 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 of supply and consumption they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet;
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Interest 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; and
- Where income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the income which might not be collected.

3. Accruals of Income and Expenditure – Accounting for Local Taxation

Billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR). The localisation of Business Rates from 1st April 2013 changed the way in which the Council accounts for NNDR. The key features of the fund relevant to accounting for Council Tax and National Non Domestic Rates in the core financial statements are:

- In its capacity as a billing authority, the Council acts as agent; it collects and distributes Council Tax / NNDR income on behalf of the major preceptors and itself;
- Whilst the income from Council Tax and NNDR for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the General Fund of the billing authority or paid out of the Collection Fund to major preceptors;
- The Council Tax and NNDR 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 NNDR that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income & 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 NNDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals; and

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- Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments), the asset is written down and a charge made to the Collection Fund. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

4. Acquired and Discontinued Operations

There was no material acquired or discontinued operations during 2019/20.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable to the Council without notice or penalty (sometimes referred to as 'on call').

6. Material Items of Income and Expense / Exceptional Items

Where items of income or expense are material, their nature and amount are disclosed separately in [Note 8](#). The Council has identified separately, any material transactions to or from a single supplier or customer.

Any exceptional items that are material in net terms are identified on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and analysed further in [Note 8](#) to the accounts. The Council has identified separately, items of expense or income which are material in terms of the Council's overall expenditure and are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.

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

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policy or to correct material errors. 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.

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

Any new accounting policies which have been adopted by the Council have been reflected within these accounting policies, together with a quantification of the impact of each accounting policy change on the prior period closing balances and comparative figures shown within this Statement of Accounts.

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

8. 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; and
- Amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

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

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9. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. For the Council, they typically include such benefits as wages and salaries and paid annual, flexi and sick leave. These are recognised in the accounts in the year in which the employee rendered service for the Council. An accrual has been made for the cost of holiday entitlement (including flexi-leave entitlement) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual has been based on wage and salary rates for the 2019/20 financial year, being the period in which the employee earns the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring. It is the Council's policy not to offer enhanced termination benefits.

Post-Employment Benefits

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

1. The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE);
2. The NHS Pensions Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Services Authority; and
3. The Local Government Pension Scheme administered by the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority.

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

However, the arrangements for the Teachers' Scheme and the NHS Scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. The schemes are therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The People service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions Scheme in the year and the Public Health line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with contributions payable to the NHS Pensions Scheme.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

1. The liabilities of the South Yorkshire 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 and projections of future earnings for current employees;
2. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.6%, based on the weighted average of spot yields on AA rated corporate bonds;
3. The assets of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - Quoted securities – current bid price;
 - Unquoted securities – professional estimate;
 - Unitised securities – current bid price; and
 - Property – market value.
4. The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

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- Current Service Cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a year’s 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 arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years, charged 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:
 - a. 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; and
 - b. 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 South Yorkshire Pensions Authority – 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 appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for 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 such 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. The Council’s current policy is not to award enhancements for non-school Council employees i.e. those who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. However, awards are not prohibited and can be made in exceptional circumstances. Where they are made, any liabilities estimated to arise as a result 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.

10. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

1. 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, where material; and
2. 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 impact, 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.

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11. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of either spreading the gain / loss over the remaining term of the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid or a shorter period where it is deemed to be more prudent to do so. 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 (FIAA) in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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 Council, 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 of its financial assets held at amortised cost [or where relevant FVOCI], 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.

The Council's trade debtors are not subject to internal credit rating and have been collectively assessed using provision matrices - based on historical data for defaults adjusted for current and forecast economic conditions. Debt write-off is

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considered when normal recovery procedures have been unable to secure payment. Prior to write-off, all possible action will have been taken to secure the debt, however the extent to which it is pursued is dependent on the amount of the debt and the financial circumstances of the debtor.

With the exception of trade debtors where the simplified approach has been adopted, 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.

The Council has a portfolio of loans to local businesses which are assessed on an individual instrument basis. Loss allowances have been assessed using a range of factors such as the purpose of the loan, any amounts past due, any rescheduling that has taken place and whether or not the loan is secured. Where the risk of loss has increased since the loan was made, expected credit losses have been assessed on a lifetime basis. All other loans have been assessed on a 12-month basis. Further details are disclosed in [Note 27](#).

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 Council 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 Council has a limited number of shareholdings which would typically be measured at FVPL; however, the Council has designated these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis that:

- They are not quoted in an active market; and
- They are not held for trading.

12. Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants, third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is a 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 acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as Receipts in Advance under liabilities. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line in the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (for service specific revenue grants) or to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line (for all capital grants, non-ring-fenced and general revenue grants).

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.

13. Heritage Assets (Tangible and Intangible)

The Council's Heritage Assets are held in various locations across the Borough. These assets are held to increase people's knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Borough'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 policy on Property, Plant and Equipment (see Accounting Policy 21 below). However, some of the rules are relaxed in relation to Heritage Assets as detailed below:

- All of the Heritage Assets are deemed to have an indeterminable life with a high residual value and therefore the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation on these assets;

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- Each category of Heritage Assets is revalued periodically by external valuers for insurance purposes and is carried on the Council's Balance Sheet at this valuation, as a proxy for open market valuations. There is no prescribed minimum period in which these valuations should occur within The Code of Practice;
- The collection of Heritage Assets held by the Council is relatively static with acquisitions and donations being rare. Where acquisitions have been made, these are initially valued at cost and subsequently revalued in accordance with the rest of the collection. Donations are recognised at valuation undertaken by an external valuer as appropriate;
- The carrying value of Heritage Assets is reviewed where there is evidence of impairment (e.g. where there is evidence of physical deterioration or breakage etc.). Any impairment identified is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's policy on impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment (see Accounting Policy 21 below); and
- Where Heritage Assets have been disposed of, the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the Council's policy on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. Disposal proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts and are disclosed separately in the notes to the accounts.

14. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council (e.g. software licences) is capitalised at cost, when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible, is intended to be completed and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or service potential from 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. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. No intangible asset held by the Council meets these conditions and therefore all such assets are carried at amortised cost.

The depreciable amounts for intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives and debited to the relevant services line 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 lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The written off value of disposal 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.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation and impairment losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund balance. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

15. Interest in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which may require it to prepare Group Accounts, where material. Included within these entities are three Trading Companies recently set up to allow the Council to trade more flexibly, in a commercial environment. Details of these companies are shown within [Note 17](#). Within the Council's own single entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

16. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

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17. Investment Properties

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

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

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with Accounting Policy 30 below.

Investment Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions during the year. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of 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 section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and result in a gain in 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 on Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Revaluation / Impairment losses on HRA non-dwelling assets are not permitted to be reversed out of the HRA balance following the change to the HRA Self Financing arrangements.

18. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with other parties that involve the use of assets and resources of the other parties rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Council recognises on its Balance Sheet, the assets that it controls and the liabilities it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

Jointly controlled assets are items of Property, Plant and Equipment that are jointly controlled by the Council and other parties. The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The Council accounts only for its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf or jointly with others in respect of interests in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

19. Leases

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

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

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

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment held under finance leases are 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. 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 section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

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Items of Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases are 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 assets' estimated useful life.

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. 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 service benefiting from the 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 cash 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. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure section of 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 within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the profit or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal, matched by a long term lease debtor in the Balance Sheet for the capital value outstanding).

Subsequent lease rentals are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the long term debtor; and
- Finance income – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of 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 is 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 of 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 fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the relevant line in the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

20. Overheads and Support Services

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

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21. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production 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 that the costs of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add value or increase an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential is charged as an expense to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- The purchase price; and
- 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 whilst assets are under construction.

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

- Infrastructure Assets, Intangible Assets and Vehicles, Furniture, Plant and Equipment – depreciated historical cost;
- Assets Under Construction – historical cost;
- Council Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- School Buildings – current value, but due to their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value;
- Surplus Assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective; and
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

In respect of the Council's Group Accounts, capital expenditure between the respective organisations, where material, will be recognised on the balance sheet following completion of the project where the asset becomes operational.

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

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year end, but as a minimum every 5 years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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); and
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount is written down against the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Impairment

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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 accumulated gains); and
- 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusting for the 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 useful life (e.g. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use i.e. Assets Under Construction.

Depreciation is calculated based on the average net book value using the following bases:

Category	Basis	No. Of Years
Council Dwellings	Straight Line	15 – 50
Other Buildings	Straight Line	15 – 60
Plant & Equipment (Contents)	Straight Line	3 – 7
Vehicles	Straight Line	5 – 8
Surplus Assets	Straight Line	5 – 40
Land	N/A	Infinite
Community Assets	N/A	N/A

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

In respect of the Council's dwellings, the level of depreciation is charged on a material component basis as outlined below:

Depreciation Component	Useful Economic Life
Land	Indefinite
Host / Building	50
Roof	40
Windows / Doors	35
Bathroom	30
Kitchen	20
Boiler / Heating System	15

Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment, Infrastructure Assets and Intangible Assets are fully depreciated down to nil based on their economic useful lives but remain on the Council's asset register until the following year. At this time, these assets are written out of the Council's books in terms of gross book value and the accumulated depreciation on the basis of prudence. Individual services may still hold the asset but due to the immaterial nature of the values involved, they are removed accordingly, based on the accounting policy for disposals as outlined below.

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

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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 Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are only recognised up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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, amortisations 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 classified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of, demolished or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals are payable to Central Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and then can only be used for new capital investment (or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow). Receipts are appropriated to the reserve from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written off value of disposal 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.

22. Private Finance Initiative

PFI contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the Property, Plant or Equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and as ownership of the Property, Plant or Equipment assets will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries these assets used in delivering the services on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these fixed assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the Property, Plant or Equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the assets. For the Secondary School Building Schools for the Future contract, the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £6.866M in 2010/11, an additional capital contribution of £25.540M in 2011/12 and a final capital contribution of £36.671M in 2012/13.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Council.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Finance cost – a notional interest charge of 9.49% (BSF Phase 1), 9.28% (BSF Phase 2), 8.08% (BSF Phase 3), 9.01% (Primary Schools PFI), 7.11% (Cudworth LIFT), 3.33% (Darton LIFT) and 7.02% (Waste PFI) on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator; and
- Lifecycle replacement costs – expensed through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as this expenditure has been deemed to be of a revenue nature within the contract.

23. Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place which gives the Council an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, which can be reliably estimated, but where the timing of the transfer is

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uncertain. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case which could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate of the likely settlement. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision (or part thereof) is reversed and credited back to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be met by another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income in the relevant service line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the obligation is settled.

24. 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.

25. Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises when 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.

26. 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 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 and retirement and employee benefits and therefore are not available for use by the Council – these reserves are explained in the notes to the accounts.

27. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year, which may be capitalised under statutory provisions but 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 there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

28. Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is non-recoverable from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

29. Accounting for Schools

Maintained Community Schools

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A maintained community school in England and Wales is a type of state-funded school that is run wholly by the Local Council. The Council is responsible for the school's admissions, owns the school's estate and employs the school's staff.

The Council is the freeholder of community school premises and has a significant role in the running of the school (e.g. administration procedures, employment and payroll of staff / management).

Accordingly, the school premises that fall under this category are recognised as Property, Plant & Equipment in the Council's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is also recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Voluntary Aided Schools

A voluntary aided school is a state-funded school in England and Wales in which a foundation or trust (usually a religious organisation) owns the school buildings, contributes to building costs and has a substantial influence in the running of the school. Such schools have more autonomy than voluntary controlled schools, which are entirely funded by the state.

Voluntary aided schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they receive all their income from Central Government via the Council, and do not charge fees to students. In contrast to other types of maintained school, only up to 90% of the capital costs of a voluntary aided school are met by Central Government. The foundation contributes the rest of the capital costs, owns the school's land and buildings and appoints a majority of the school governors. The governing body runs the school, employs the staff and decides the school's admission arrangements, subject to rules imposed by Central Government. Pupils follow the National Curriculum, except that faith schools may teach Religious Education according to their own faith.

Accordingly, the school premises of such schools have been de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet as these are controlled by the charitable organisation / trust. However, the Council does hold the freehold of the land in certain arrangements which thus remain on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Voluntary Controlled Schools

A voluntary controlled school is a state-funded school in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in which a foundation or trust (usually a Christian denomination) has some formal influence in the running of the school. Such schools have less autonomy than voluntary aided schools, in which the foundation pays part of any building costs.

Voluntary controlled schools are a type of "maintained school", meaning that they are funded by Central Government via the Council, and do not charge fees to students. However, the land and buildings are typically owned by a charitable foundation or Trust organisation, which also appoints about a quarter of the school governors. However, the Council employs the school's staff and has primary responsibility for the school's admission arrangements. Pupils follow the National Curriculum.

Similarly to Voluntary Aided Schools, the school premises of such schools have been de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet as these are maintained by the charitable organisation / trust. However, the Council does hold the freehold of the land in certain arrangements which thus remain on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The income and expenditure of such schools is recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

Academy Schools

An academy school in the education system in England is a type of school which is independent of Council control but is publicly funded, with some private sponsorship. The transfer of schools from the Council to an Academy generally takes the form of a 125 year lease.

The accounting for such arrangements follows the accounting policy for leases (see accounting policy 19 above).

Ordinarily, the lease of school premises is accounted for as a finance lease. Therefore, the assets relating to these arrangements are accounted for as disposals and subsequently de-recognised from the Council's Balance Sheet.

The lease of school land is generally accounted for as an operating lease. Therefore, the assets relating to these arrangements are accounted for under IAS 16 and still remain on the Council's Balance Sheet at nil value.

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The income and expenditure of such schools is not recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

30. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the 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; and
- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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TECHNICAL ANNEX B

CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS / ESTIMATIONS MADE WITHIN THE ACCOUNTS

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in [Annex A](#), the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

1. Whether a lease is an operating or finance lease. A lease would normally be classed as a finance lease where it meets one of the following criteria:
 - o Ownership of the asset transferred to the Council at the end of the lease term;
 - o The lessee has an option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term for a price expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value;
 - o The lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset;
 - o That the present value of minimum lease payments amount to at least substantially all (90% or more) of the fair value of the leased asset; and
 - o The leased assets are of such a specialised nature that only the lessee can use them without modification.
2. Whether contractual arrangements have the substance of a lease;
3. Whether a third party constitutes a related party to the Council;
4. Whether arrangements that the Council is party to, constitute a joint arrangement;
5. Whether financial instruments are expected to be fully receivable and the amount of expected credit losses to charge;
6. Whether a public / private partnership is a service concession;
7. Whether land and buildings owned by the Council are investment properties;
8. Whether the substance of a relationship between the Council and another entity indicates that the entity is controlled by the Council;
9. Whether the Council's exposure to possible losses is to be accounted for as a provision or a contingent liability; and
10. Whether Academy, Voluntary Controlled and Voluntary Aided school assets should be included within the Council's Balance Sheet.

Key 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 considering historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31st March 2020 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

No	Item	Uncertainties
1	Non-Current Assets (Depreciation)	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.
2	Non-Current Assets (Valuations)	The Council's non-current assets are required to be carried at an up to date valuation. The Council adopts a rolling programme of works that captures all assets within the recommended 5 year period. In addition to this, the Council also reviews the largest 100 assets in terms of valuation, which covers a large proportion of the total asset value.
3	Provisions	The Council has a number of provisions, the two largest being insurance fund and NNDR business rate appeals / rating list review. These provisions are based on the number of claims received and an average settlement amount. It is not certain that all valid claims have yet been received by the Council, or that precedents set by other authorities in the settlement of claims will be applicable.
4	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

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		applied.
5	Arrears	The Council has a balance of sundry debtors that is subject to uncertainty in respect of the overall collectability. To mitigate this uncertainty and risk, the Council undertakes a review each year on the likelihood of the debt outstanding being recovered based on the respective stages of the debt. The Council provides for an element of this debt in the event of default, whilst still proceeding to collect, as long as this is economical viable.
6	Fair Value Measurements	<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 <i>similar</i> 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 or commissions relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for Surplus Assets & Assets Held for Sale, the Council's chief valuation officer).</p> <p>Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 19, Note 23 and Note 27 respectively.</p>

COVID-19 Uncertainty

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant element of uncertainty is inherent in these accounts as a result. The table below explains the most significant ones:

No	Item	Uncertainties
1	Non-Current Assets (Valuations)	In respect of asset valuations, the Council's valuer has assessed the valuations with the empirical evidence at that time. As the pandemic hit in the final two weeks of the financial year, there is no evidence to reliably assess the impact, though it is appreciated that any impact will be born in 2020/21. As a result, the valuer has included a "material valuation uncertainty" statement in their valuation certificate as per RICS Red Book Global.
3	Statutory Debt - Arrears	In respect of statutory debt (Council Tax and Business Rates), the collectability of those debts at the 31 st March 2020 is more uncertain than normal. The Council has assessed this in terms of the Collection Fund and considers the amounts set aside for bad debts to be prudent at this time.
4	Other Debt - Arrears	In respect of sundry debt and the long-term loans that the Council holds, again, the collectability of those debts at the 31 st March 2020 is more uncertain than normal. The Council has therefore taken this into consideration when assessing what level of provision to provide for in respect of these debts.
5	Pension Valuation	<p>The general uncertainty in the pension liability calculation at year end is highlighted in the table above. Further uncertainty is introduced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The short time between the outbreak of COVID-19 in mid-March and the year end, and the impact on the various assumptions have been captured in the Council's pension liability position provided by the Actuary. The pension liability position remains an uncertainty in terms of the Council's accounts and will be reviewed ongoing as is normal practice.</p> <p>The Pensions Authority, that administers the Council's Pension Fund, has directly held properties within the pension fund. The valuation specialists for those properties have also attached a "material valuation uncertainty" in respect of those directly held properties (as per Item 1 above). This is also disclosed in the Pensions Authority's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. The Council's share of these property valuations is considered material for its financial statements and have been included in the net pension valuation reported in these financial statements as at 31 March 2020.</p>

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TECHNICAL ANNEX C

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS REFERENCED BY THE CODE OF PRACTICE

The Code of Practice is based on approved accounting standards and reflects specific statutory accounting requirements. Compliance with The Code is therefore necessary (except in exceptional circumstances) in order that a Council's accounts give a 'true and fair' view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Council.

The requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and other pronouncements by the International Accounting Standards Board in effect for accounting periods commencing on or before 1 January 2015 (as adopted by the EU) apply unless specifically adapted by The Code.

IFRS's are considered a "principles based" set of standards in that they establish broad rules as well as dictating specific treatments.

International Financial Reporting Standards comprise:

- Financial Reporting Standards (FRS);
- International Accounting Standards (IAS);
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC); and
- Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

A further set of interpretations, specifically for the Public Sector, are International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

There are also some UK GAAP accounting standards that remain relevant to Local Authorities as they have no equivalent standard under IFRS and The Code interprets them accordingly.

The paragraphs below give a brief description of the accounting standards that are referred to in CIPFA's Code of Practice. Where relevant, interpretations have been grouped with the standard that they are interpreting.

Financial Reporting Standards (FRS):

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
FRS 25 – Financial Instruments: Presentation	FRS 25	FRS 26 – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	FRS 26
FRS 29 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	FRS 27	FRS 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK	FRS 102

International Accounting Standards (IAS)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS 1	IAS 2 – Inventories	IAS 2
IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows	IAS 7	IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	IAS 8
IAS 10 – Events After the Reporting Period	IAS 10	IAS 11 – Construction Contracts	IAS 11
IAS 12 – Income Taxes	IAS 12	IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment	IAS 16
IAS 17 – Leases	IAS 17	IAS 18 – Revenue	IAS 18
IAS 19 – Employee Benefits	IAS 19	IAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	IAS 20
IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	IAS 21	IAS 23 – Borrowing Costs	IAS 23
IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures	IAS 24	IAS 26 – Retirement Benefit Plans	IAS 26
IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	IAS 27	IAS 28 – Investments in Associates & Joint Ventures	IAS 28
IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	IAS 29	IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation	IAS 32
IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets	IAS 36	IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	IAS 37
IAS 38 – Intangible Assets	IAS 38	IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	IAS 39
IAS 40 – Investment Property	IAS 40	IAS 41 – Agriculture	IAS 41

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International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IFRS 2 – Share Based Payment	IFRS 2	IFRS 3 – Business Combinations	IFRS 3
IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts	IFRS 4	IFRS 5 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.	IFRS 5
IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	IFRS 6	IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	IFRS 7
IFRS 8 – Operating Segments	IFRS 8	IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments	IFRS 9
IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements	IFRS 10	IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements	IFRS 11
IFRS 12 – Disclosure in Other Entities	IFRS 12	IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement	IFRS 13
IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers	IFRS 15		

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IFRIC 1 – Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration & Similar Liabilities	IFRIC 1	IFRIC 4 – Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease.	IFRIC 4
IFRIC 5 – Rights to Interest Arising From Decommissioning, Restoration & Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	IFRIC 5	IFRIC 6 – Liabilities Arising From Participating in a Specific Market-Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment	IFRIC 6
IFRIC 7 – Applying the Restatement Approach Under IAS 29	IFRIC 7	IFRIC 12 – Service Concession Arrangements	IFRIC 12
IFRIC 14 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and Their Interaction (IAS 19 – Employee Benefits)	IFRIC 14	IFRIC 21 – Levies	IFRIC 21

Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
SIC 15 – Operating Leases: Incentives	SIC 15	SIC 25 – Income Taxes: Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	SIC 25
SIC 27 – Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving The Legal Form of a Lease	SIC 27	SIC 29 – Disclosure – Service Concession Arrangements	SIC 29
SIC 32 – Intangible Assets: Web Site Costs	SIC 32		

International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

Accounting Standard	Link	Accounting Standard	Link
IPSAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements	IPSAS 1	IPSAS 2 – Cash Flow Statements	IPSAS 2
IPSAS 3 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	IPSAS 3	IPSAS 4 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	IPSAS 4
IPSAS 5 – Borrowing Costs	IPSAS 5	IPSAS 9 – Revenue From Exchange Transactions	IPSAS 9
IPSAS 10 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	IPSAS 10	IPSAS 11 – Construction Contracts	IPSAS 11
IPSAS 12 – Inventories	IPSAS 12	IPSAS 13 – Leases	IPSAS 13
IPSAS 14 – Events After the Reporting Period	IPSAS 14	IPSAS 16 – Investment Property	IPSAS 16
IPSAS 17 – Property, Plant and Equipment	IPSAS 17	IPSAS 19 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets	IPSAS 19
IPSAS 20 – Related Party Disclosures	IPSAS 20	IPSAS 21 – Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets	IPSAS 21
IPSAS 23 – Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes & Transfers)	IPSAS 23	IPSAS 25 – Employee Benefits	IPSAS 25
IPSAS 26 – Impairment of Cash Generating Assets	IPSAS 26	IPSAS 27 – Agriculture	IPSAS 27
IPSAS 28 – Financial Instruments: Presentation	IPSAS 28	IPSAS 29 – Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement	IPSAS 29
IPSAS 30 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures	IPSAS 30	IPSAS 31 – Intangible Assets	IPSAS 31
IPSAS 32 – Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	IPSAS 32	IPSAS 34 – Separate Financial Statements	IPSAS 34
IPSAS 35 – Consolidated Financial Statements	IPSAS 35	IPSAS 36 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	IPSAS 36
IPSAS 37 – Joint Arrangements	IPSAS 37	IPSAS 38 – Disclosure of Interests	IPSAS 38
IPSAS 39 – Employee Benefits	IPSAS 39		

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TECHNICAL ANNEX D

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

A Council shall disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. A Council shall provide known, or reasonably estimable information, relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IFRS will have on the Council's financial statements, including the group statements in the period of initial application. This requirement applies to accounting standards that come into effect for financial years commencing on or before 1 January of the financial year in question (i.e. on or before 1 January 2020 for 2020/21).

The standards that may be relevant for additional disclosures that will be required in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial statements in respect of accounting changes that are introduced in the 2020/21 Code are:

- Amendments to IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle;
- Amendments to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement; and
- Adoption of IFRS16 – Leases. The adoption of this standard was scheduled to be from the 1st April 2020 (for the 2020/21 financial year). Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been subsequently deferred a further year to 1st April 2021. The Council has yet to quantify the potential impact of this adoption.

It is unknown at this time as to whether the above amendments will have a material effect on the Council. Subsequent years' Statement of Accounts will detail any material change in accounting policy.

TECHNICAL ANNEX E

STATUTORY SOURCES

Great Britain Legislation
1 Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (<i>including HRA in England and Wales</i>)
2 Local Government Finance Act 1992 (<i>Council tax</i>)
3 Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (<i>Landfill allowances</i>)
England & Wales Legislation
1 Local Government Act 1972
2 Superannuation Act 1972 (<i>Pension funds</i>)
3 Local Government Finance Act 1988 (<i>General Fund and Collection Fund</i>)
4 Local Government and Housing Act 1989
5 School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (<i>School balances</i>)
6 Transport Act 2000
7 Education Act 2002 (<i>Dedicated Schools Grant</i>)
8 Local Government Act 2003, Part 1 (<i>Capital finance and accounts</i>)
9 Local Government Act 2003, Part IV (<i>Business Improvement Districts</i>)
10 Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003
11 Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004
12 National Health Service Act 2006
13 National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006
14 Planning Act 2008 (<i>Community Infrastructure Levy</i>)
15 Business Rate Supplements Act 2009
16 The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014
17 The Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 (Welsh SI)