NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2019/20

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NARRATIVE REPORT

Introduction

1. The Authority's Statement of Accounts for the year 2019/20 is set out on the following pages. It is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (the Code) issued by CIPFA. The statements also comply with appropriate guidance notes issued by CIPFA covering International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS) and interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as they apply to Local Authorities.

2. The Statement of Accounts aims to provide information so that interested parties can:

   - Understand the overarching financial position of the Authority and the outturn for 2019/20;
   - Have confidence that the public money with which the Authority has been entrusted has been used and accounted for in an appropriate manner; and
   - Be assured that the financial position of the Authority is sound and secure.

   The style and format of the accounts complies with CIPFA standards and has been updated from previous years to include additional / revised statements. In order to assist users the content has been reviewed and improved where possible.

3. **Narrative Report**
   This Narrative Report provides information on key issues affecting the Authority and its accounts.

4. **Annual Governance Statement**
   Alongside the Statement of Accounts the Authority publishes an Annual Governance Statement which sets out the Authority's responsibility for internal control and describes both the purpose of internal control and the internal control environment. The Statement also summarises the Authority's review of the effectiveness of internal control and highlights significant internal control issues and the actions to be taken in order to address these. The 2019/20 Statement was reported to Governance and Ethics Committee in July 2020.

5. **Other Statements**
   The Statement of Accounts is supported by the Statement of Responsibilities and the Notes which follow the core financial statements. In addition, the Authority publishes the Pension Fund Accounts and a glossary of financial terms.

6. **Movement in Reserves Statement**
   This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The surplus / deficit on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes.

7. **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**
   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 may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) and Movement in Reserves Statement.

8. **Balance Sheet**

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves are unusable reserves which the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation'.

9. **Cash Flow Statement**

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Authority 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 Authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Authority'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 Authority.

10. **Pension Fund Accounts**

This Statement shows the income and expenditure relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) administered by Nottinghamshire County Council.

11. **Pension Net Assets Statement**

This Statement shows the net current assets and liabilities arising from the operation of the Authority's Pension Scheme (LGPS). This Statement does not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. Such liabilities are shown in the Balance Sheet.

COVID-19 Pandemic

12. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a considerable impact on the Authority. A large number of services, resources, functions, plans and programmes have been re- and de-prioritised as the Council has had to respond to a rapidly changing and fluid situation that has included the regular provision of new guidance and legislation.

It is difficult to quantify the impact of COVID-19 at this stage with any certainty, but the financial pressure on the Council is likely to be substantial – even after the Government's emergency COVID-19 funding for local authorities is taken into account.

There is limited impact on the 2019/20 accounts as the pandemic only started to have a notable impact in the last two weeks of March 2020. Where the pandemic has affected items in the accounts, additional notes have been included to set out the impact. The Authority received a £22.3m COVID19 Grant from Central Government before the end of March 2020.

The Authority has established an additional Committee, the COVID-19 Resilience, Recovery and Renewal Committee. This Committee will review the Authority's response, in respect of the Council's recovery from COVID-19, including the Authority's approach to the renewal of the local economy and renewal and reform of local government services, including the future structure of local government in Nottinghamshire.

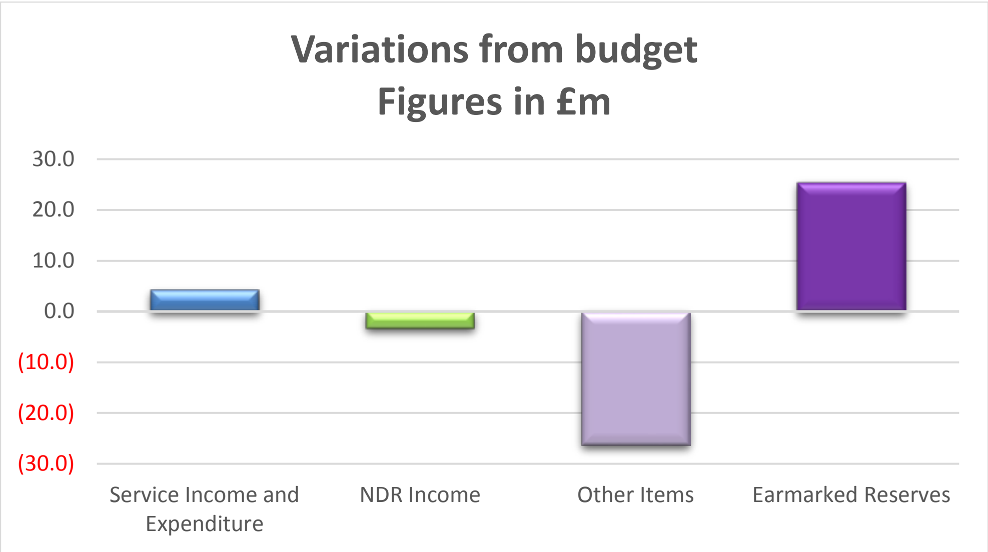
A Financial Resilience Group, consisting of Officers, has also been set up to consider the financial impact arising from the COVID-19 crisis. This Group will focus on reviewing variables such as additional costs, lost income, impact on savings plans, use of reserves and cash flow position as well as additional grant received from the Government in order to assess the impact upon the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Regular reports will be provided to the Corporate Leadership Team and Members to keep them informed about the financial implications of the crisis.

Revenue Expenditure

13. The budget estimated that there would be a £2.1 million contribution from General Fund balances. The final accounts show that the final contribution required was in line with budget.

	Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance from Budget £m
INCOME			
Income raised from taxation:			
Precept Income (Council Tax)	(369.8)	(369.8)	-
Non Domestic Rate Income	(110.6)	(113.9)	(3.3)
Revenue Support Grant	(7.0)	(7.0)	-
	(487.4)	(490.7)	(3.3)
NET EXPENDITURE (inc appropriations)	**489.5**	**492.8**	**3.3**
Contribution to/(from) General Fund Balances	**(2.1)**	**(2.1)**	**0.0**

The main variations to net expenditure were:



14. The Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) has identified the need for further significant savings. Budget savings of £7.9m million were approved in February 2020 with a further £28.3 million required by 2023/24. All savings are monitored with a status update included in the monthly report to Finance and Major Contracts Management Committee. The large variations relate to COVID-19 grant of £22.3m.

Capital Expenditure and Financing

15. The Authority's capital expenditure in 2019/20 was £119.8 million. The external capital financing costs amounted to £32.4 million, which included interest on PFI schemes.

16. The Authority's borrowings, used to finance the past acquisitions of assets, were £614.1 million at 31 March 2020. This includes long term borrowings, loans to be repaid within one year, deferred liabilities and finance leases related to PFI schemes. The Authority makes use of financial instruments called Lenders' Option Borrowers' Option (LOBOs) which offered attractive borrowing rates of interest as well as greater flexibility. At 31 March 2020 the amount owed on these type of borrowings was £90.0 million.

17. The Authority has entered into Private Finance Initiative (PFI) partnerships. The schemes are as follows:

    - The provision of schools at East Leake. Service commenced during 2003/04
    - The provision of schools and leisure facilities in Bassetlaw which commenced during 2007/08
    - Waste recycling and energy recovery facilities. The waste recycling facility became operational in 2007/08.

Further details of all PFI contracts are set out in Note 13 to the Accounts.

Trends

18. People living in Nottinghamshire today are fortunate to be living in a peaceful, prosperous and safe environment. They are wealthier, healthier, better educated and living longer lives than at any previous point in history with significant improvements over the last few decades.

- Nottinghamshire is a large county covering 805 square miles (2,085 sq. km). There are three distinct areas: the relatively affluent suburbs surrounding the City of Nottingham; the towns and villages in the north-west which grew out of the textile and coal industries; and the rural areas to the east and south characterised by prosperous market towns and villages in the Trent Valley.

- Towns and villages in the north and west that were the heartland of heavy industry now offer opportunities for service and manufacturing sector industries, with a major concentration of logistics and distribution companies on the M1 and A1 corridors.

- Rural communities to the east and south, outside of the main market towns, act largely as commuter belt for conurbations including Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester and London. These also have significant agricultural economies with market towns such as Newark and Retford offering more diverse opportunities.

- The population of Nottinghamshire increased by 5% between the census in 2001 and that in 2011 and currently stands at 823,100. The total population of Nottinghamshire is expected to increase by 64,200 over the next 14 years to 2034 and will then be 887,300. Projections estimate that this is due primarily to an increase in net migration of people from both other areas of the UK and abroad, and an increase in life expectancy.

- The population of Nottinghamshire is slightly older than the national average, with 21% aged 65+ in 2018 compared with 18% in England and this is due to continue over the next 15 years with the number of 65-84 year olds increasing by 28% to reach 191,000 by 2034. As people live longer they are more likely to experience disability and life limiting long-term illnesses.

- The health of the average person in Nottinghamshire has improved greatly over the last fifty years with people now living longer and healthier lives. We are lucky to live in a period when life expectancy at birth has increased to 79.5 years for men and 83.1 years for women and the average Nottinghamshire resident is expected to live in good health until the age of almost 63 which is more than 75% of their lives.

- It is anticipated that the number of older people in Nottinghamshire who will in future live alone will increase by 26% by 2030 and our ageing and increasingly isolated population has implications for future planning and delivery of services in order to meet their health and wellbeing needs.

- Whilst the average annual earnings of full-time workers in Nottinghamshire at £28,612 are below the UK level of £30,661, house prices, as quoted in the House Price Index, are much more affordable with the average house price in Nottinghamshire in 2019 (December) being £181,000 compared to £252,000 in the UK.

- Final KS4 data for 2019 shows 45.4% of pupils achieved a strong pass (grades 9-5) in both GCSE English and Mathematics which represents a slight fall of 0.2 percentage points from 2018. Nationally over the same period 43.4% of state funded schools achieved this measure which is a 0.1 percentage point fall. Nottinghamshire is placed 54th against all local authorities nationally (a slight fall from 52nd in 2018). Comparisons to statistical neighbours show the average for this measure to be 42.9% (which represents a 0.2 point increase) with Nottinghamshire placed 3rd (a drop of one place from 2018) against all 11 authorities. At the standard pass (grades 9-4) final data shows 67.6% of Nottinghamshire pupils achieved grades 9-4 in both English and mathematics, an increase of 1.0 percentage points on 2018. Nationally there was a slight increase of 0.5 percentage points to 64.9%. Comparisons with all authorities nationally place Nottinghamshire 47th (53rd in 2018). Against statistical neighbours Nottinghamshire shows no change in position and is placed 2nd out of 11 authorities.

- People in Nottinghamshire generally feel safe within their communities with 76% of respondents in the 2019 Residents Survey stating they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

- In Nottinghamshire, 53% of households are within 15 minutes travel time of a GP surgery/health centre by public transport and 71% of households within 30 minutes travelling time. These figures assume a maximum of 5 minutes or a 400 metre walk from home to the nearest bus stop.

- Through the Better Broadband for Nottinghamshire programme, the Council has achieved 98.22% superfast coverage of the County (determined by 30Mbps download speed) which is over 1% higher than the national average for superfast coverage and over 3% higher than any of Nottinghamshire's neighbouring counties for superfast coverage. Since 2014, the Better Broadband for Nottinghamshire programme (BBfN) has delivered fibre broadband connections to almost 86,000 premises of which 19,500 are business premises. In the past year, BBfN has continued with phase 3 roll-out delivering 1,823 full fibre connections. An independent socio-economic report on the programme determined that over a 15 year period, the project would generate £302 million for the Nottinghamshire economy, representing a return of £11 for every £1 of public and private investment. The take-up rate for services delivered by the programme is more than 60% - it is through take-up of services that the Council can look to recoup investment through the gainshare mechanism in the contracts. The BBfN rollout is set to continue to deliver digital infrastructure to some of the hardest to reach areas of the county with an additional 2,973 premises targeted in deployment as Nottinghamshire heads closer to 100% superfast coverage.

- Important visitor hubs include Rufford Abbey, the National Civil War Centre in Newark, Sherwood Forest and Holme Pierrepont Country Park. A new visitor centre at Sherwood Forest opened in August 2018 and further historical interpretation facilities to recognise the County's place in the history of the Pilgrim Fathers are also likely. It should be noted that not all of these facilities are owned by NCC and some are run in partnership with other organisations.

Risks and Uncertainties

19. The Risk, Safety and Emergency Management Board (RSEMB) has the lead role in creating and maintaining the Authority's capacity to respond to emergencies in the community and for internal resilience to the effects of significant business interruptions. The RSEMB is chaired by the Service Director for Place and Communities and comprises of departmental representatives plus specialist officers from emergency planning, health and safety, risk and insurance, facilities management, property and ICT.

20. The Corporate Risk Register provides a summary scorecard of the main risks to the Authority at a strategic level, and assesses these in terms of their likelihood and potential impact were they to occur. It identifies measures in place to mitigate these risks and further measures that are planned for the future. Progress is monitored as part of the meetings of the RSEMB and is reported to Governance & Ethics Committee on a regular basis.

Environmental

21. Nottinghamshire is a unique county with a heritage and countryside that we all want to protect and promote. We will ensure our environment is well managed and our countryside is protected. We need road and transport systems that are fit for purpose and help companies to invest in Nottinghamshire. We will provide a reliable transport system which supports a growing economy whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel. We will ensure we are well prepared during severe weather by gritting major roads and bus routes to help both residents and businesses carry on as normal. In addition, the Authority will:-

    - Work with partners to act as a champion protecting the environment within Nottinghamshire
    - Work in partnership with district councils and the private sector to provide waste management facilities and encourage changes in behaviour
    - Act as a community leader, by using the resources and expertise of the Authority to reduce our environmental impact
    - Deliver a road and transport infrastructure that seeks to meet the needs of our residents and businesses
    - Work in partnership with bus companies and community transport providers to improve usage of public transport
    - Continue our investment in LED street lighting, renewable energy and energy efficiency measures across the corporate estate and schools to reduce energy use and cut carbon dioxide emissions.

People

22. The Authority is the largest employer in the County with a headcount of 5,471 directly employed permanent and temporary staff, as at April 2019.

23. Detailed workforce profile information is produced annually by the Authority and the most recent published information was presented to Personnel Committee on 24 July 2019.

Vision

24. "Your Nottinghamshire Your Future" is the Council Plan for 2017 – 2021. The plan is focused around four vision statements:

A great place to bring up your family

- We want Nottinghamshire to be a great place to bring up a family so that children get the best possible start in life.
- Support will be provided to those who need it most, to ensure that children remain safe and healthy.
- Working in partnership with early years' providers, schools, colleges and our universities, we will make sure that people have the opportunity to acquire the skills and qualifications they need to build a rewarding life and career.
- We will focus on encouraging those children who are high performers, whilst supporting those who are not yet achieving their full potential, for whatever reason.
- We want all children to have the same opportunities and life chances.

A great place to fulfil your ambition

- We want Nottinghamshire to be seen as a great place for those starting out or progressing their careers.
- Attracting a new and talented generation who have grown up with modern technologies will be instrumental in generating a strong and vibrant economy in our county.
- We know that a good choice of housing, excellent transport links, a healthy environment and a wide range of recreational facilities are all influential in persuading people to move into an area or stay there, so we will do everything possible to ensure Nottinghamshire leads the way on quality of life.

A great place to enjoy your later life

- Our ambition is to make Nottinghamshire a place where as many people as possible are healthy and happy as they grow older.
- As people live longer, many will find themselves working much later in life than previous generations.
- We will encourage a jobs market that values the skills and experience this older generation can offer.
- This will help to develop strong communities with many more people remaining active and independent for as long as possible.
- Our focus will be on helping people to help themselves and offering a variety of services which are accessible in middle and later life.

A great place to start and grow your business

- We want to build on Nottinghamshire's proud heritage of innovation and create a great place to start or grow a business.
- We want to accelerate this growth by attracting more trade, visitors and investment.
- Nottinghamshire is well placed to do this because of our position in the centre of the country, with motorways, mainline railways and international airports either in or near our county.
- Our economy has already diversified and has strong foundations for the future.
- Our strengths include food and drink production, manufacturing, life sciences, construction and the visitor economy.
- We will promote the conditions that will help businesses thrive and prosper – a skilled and highly productive workforce, great transport links and access to superfast broadband delivered through a network of high quality and innovative business parks.
- We will lobby Government for more devolution of powers and resources because we think we can make decisions better locally.

Performance

25. The Council Plan 2017-2021 was agreed by Full Council in July 2017 and articulates the ambition to provide the best possible services for local people, improve the place in which we live, and give good value for money. The Plan sets out our 12 commitments for Nottinghamshire and how we will measure our success in delivering them. The aspirations, priorities and outcomes that the Authority works towards are developed and articulated through four Departmental Strategies which set out the:

- Priorities and Key Activities that support the delivery of the Council Plan;
- Department Improvement and Change Portfolio;
- Department Core Dataset.

26. The Council's Planning and Performance Framework was agreed by Policy Committee on 21 June 2017 and sets out the approach the Council will take to planning and managing its performance. As part of the Framework, the measurement of the Council's performance is set out through core data sets in the Council Plan and Departmental Strategies with the monitoring, evaluation and benchmarking of progress managed through a Business Intelligence Hub. The Authority proactively manages performance with Members and senior officers regularly reviewing performance information to identify and manage emerging challenges.

27. Key highlights from across the priorities in 2019/20 include:

- Our ambition is to make Nottinghamshire a place where as many people as possible are healthy and happy as they grow older. The use of reablement services continue to enabled greater numbers of service users to retain their independence for as long as possible. During 2017/18, 1,160 service users received START reablement and subsequently required no further Homecare Support. During 2018/19 this figure had increased to 1,335 service users and for 2019/20 it increased again to 1,633 service users.

- We want Nottinghamshire to be a great place to bring up a family so that children get the best possible start in life. We work in partnership with schools and educators so that more Nottinghamshire pupils (45.4%) achieved a strong pass in both GCSE English and mathematics (grade 9-5) in 2019 compared with the national average (43.4%).

- All children and young people need to be safe and secure so that they can achieve their full potential. The most recent year-end figures for the average number of days between a child coming into Council care and moving in with their adoptive family indicate a significant improvement, reducing from 444 days to 395 days over a three year period.

- We promote the conditions that will help businesses thrive and prosper. As a Council we continue to support businesses by ensuring that the vast majority of undisputed supplier invoices are paid on time.

- The digital age is rapidly transforming the way we live, do business and spend our leisure time. We are reflecting this by continuing to introduce new technology with more of our services, managers and leadership teams now able to receive bespoke business intelligence (BI) and analysis as the Council continues to implement its BI Strategy.

- The Authority has also identified a number of key challenges and pressures that may affect performance over 2020/21 and will seek to assess and pro-actively manage these through the coming year.

28. The Authority has also identified a number of key challenges and pressures that may affect performance over 2019/20 and will seek to assess and proactively manage these through the coming year.

Summary

Overall the financial position remains challenging, however the Authority continues to deliver good financial and non-financial performance. The Authority will continue to respond to change and to deliver the savings required to meet the budget requirements. Robust financial management and ongoing risk management processes will ensure the Authority continues to deliver good value to the people of Nottinghamshire and ensure we make Nottinghamshire a better place to live, work in and visit.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on all aspects of life in Nottinghamshire, however the Authority will continue to respond to this and other changes and will deliver the savings required to meet the budget requirements.

Nigel Stevenson
Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement & Section 151 Officer)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers (the Service Director - Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement) has responsibility for the administration of those affairs;

- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and

- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

Responsibilities of the Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement)

The Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement) is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's 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 ("The Code").

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement) has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;

- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;

- complied with the 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 Authority'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 Authority 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.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at 31 March 2020 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Nigel Stevenson
Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement & Section 151 Officer)
07 July 2020

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL OF THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Statement of Accounts were approved by a meeting of the Governance and Ethics Committee on XX XXXX 2020. The Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement) is satisfied with the position set out in the Statement of Accounts. As Chairman of the Governance and Ethics Committee, I am satisfied that the approval process for the Statement of Accounts has now been completed satisfactorily and that the Statement of Accounts may now be issued.

Councillor Bruce Laughton
Chairman of the Governance and Ethics Committee
XX XXXX 2020

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General Policies

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2020. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which require them to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily based on the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

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

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

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

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

4. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

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

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

5. Costs of Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to services in accordance with the Authority’s arrangements for reporting accountability and financial performance.

6. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Authority 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. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

7. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Authority is not required to raise Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Authority in accordance with statutory guidance.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance (Minimum Revenue Provision), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

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

Recognition

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

Assets are, however, only recognised when they exceed the de-minimis levels for 2019/20 set out below:

Asset Type	**De minimus**
Land and Buildings	£0
Community Assets	£10,000
Infrastructure Assets	£0
Assets under Construction	£0
Heritage Assets	£10,000
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	£10,000
Other assets	£10,000

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

The Authority does not capitalise borrowing costs.

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

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

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

- Infrastructure, Community Assets and Assets under Construction – depreciated historical cost
- Heritage Assets - held at valuation or, under certain conditions, historical cost (depreciated where appropriate)
- Operational assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV)
- Non-Operational Assets (i.e. not providing service potential to the Authority) – fair value as per the requirements of IFRS13 using the principle of "highest and best use" from a market participants perspective.

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

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

The current land and building values used in the Statement of Accounts are based upon a certificate as at 31 March 2020 issued by Mr N Gamble MRICS, Group Manager – Property Asset Management from the Authority's Place Department on 26 June 2020. A rolling 5 year revaluation programme is in place to maintain the accuracy of the valuations. When significant changes occur in any year they are included in the revaluation schedule undertaken during that year.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the 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)
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is charged in the year after acquisition or construction. Where depreciation is provided for, assets are depreciated using the straight line method. The lives of the assets vary and fall within the following ranges:

Asset Type	**Useful Life (In Years)**
Buildings	1 – 50
Vehicles and plant	1 – 20
Infrastructure	40
IT and other equipment	3 – 5
Intangibles	3 – 5
Furniture and Fittings	5 - 15

Where an item of PPE has major components whose costs are at least 20% of the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. A review was carried out for all items over a de-minimis of £0.5 million. For the 2019/20 Statement of Accounts, the Authority has not identified any components to be depreciated separately.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Accounting for Schools Property, Plant and Equipment

The Authority has made detailed judgements regarding the control exercised over schools run in a wide variety of ways to determine whether non-current assets should be held on the Balance Sheet. The treatment of all schools has been considered by analysis predicated on the application of tests inherent within the following IFRS adopted by the CIPFA Code (Module 4 – Non Current Assets) – IAS16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, IAS17 – Leases and IFRIC12 – Service Concession Arrangements. This has resulted in the following treatment:

- Academy schools - off-Balance Sheet
- Foundation schools - on-Balance Sheet
- Voluntary Aided schools – off-Balance Sheet
- Voluntary Controlled schools – off-Balance Sheet
- Community schools – on-Balance Sheet

The assets of those Schools that convert to Academy status are derecognised from the Authority's Balance Sheet at nil proceeds. No impairment is recognised by the Authority prior to disposal.

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any losses previously recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts and are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement).

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

9. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFfCUS)

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

10. 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 Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, Plant and Equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower), where the fair value exceeds the de-minimus limit. The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to write down the lease liability. Where material, contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

11. Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) and Similar Contracts

The Authority has entered into a number of Private Finance Initiative contracts. PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Authority is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Authority at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Authority carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. For the Bassetlaw Schools PFI scheme and

East Leake Schools PFI scheme, the liability was written down by initial capital contributions of £9.0 million and £2.9 million respectively.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Authority.

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 – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in 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 and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)
- lifecycle replacement costs – charges for ongoing capital maintenance of the Property, Plant and Equipment debited to the relevant scheme.

12. Heritage Assets

Tangible and Intangible Heritage Assets

The Authority's Heritage Assets are held at County Hall or at the Nottinghamshire Archives. Nottinghamshire Archives has a number of architectural drawings and records relating to Rufford Abbey and the Savile of Rufford Estate. These collections are held in support of the primary objective of the Authority's Archives. In addition, the Authority retains a number of important ceremonial regalia and paintings that are also retained for increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Authority's history and local area.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Authority's accounting policies on Property, Plant and Equipment.

The carrying amounts of Heritage Assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for Heritage Assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Authority's general policies on impairment. Where assets are disposed of, the proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Authority's general provisions relating to the disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

13. Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Authority can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Authority meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

14. Investment Properties

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

Investment Properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value as per the requirements of IFRS13. Fair value is based on the amount at which the asset could be sold in an orderly transaction between knowledgeable market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, an investment property will be measured at its highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

15. Employee Benefits and Pensions

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, 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 Authority to terminate an officer’s employment before the normal retirement date or an officer’s decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the Authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of two separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Nottinghamshire County Council.

Both schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Authority. However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Authority. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Children and Young People and Schools line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

The Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc. and projections of projected earnings for current employees. In assessing these liabilities at 31 March 2020 for the 2019/20 Statement of Accounts, the actuary made a number of changes in the assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities. These include changes in the assumed pensions increases and inflation.
- The assets of the pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
  - quoted securities – current bid price
  - unquoted securities – professional estimate
  - unitised securities – current bid price
  - property – market value.

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

- Service Cost comprising:

  - current service cost / gain – the change in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
  - past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Other Operating Income and Expenditure.
  - net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Authority – 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.

- Remeasurements comprising:

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

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority 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 the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Amounts held in call accounts or money market funds are highly liquid and readily convertible. These can be held for relatively long periods as call account rates are currently attractive. However, these accounts are used to cover short-term cash flow needs and so will be classed as cash equivalents.

Fixed term investments, of whatever duration, and amounts held in notice accounts are not readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Fixed deals and notice periods can be broken but only through negotiation with the borrower and at a penalty depending on the fair value of the loan at the time of break. All such investments will not therefore be classed as cash equivalents.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Authority's cash management.

17. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Financial Assets

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

When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the CIES (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal.

Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the relevant organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the CIES to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

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.

18. Fair Value Measurement

The Authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments 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 Authority measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

19. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

20. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Authority has involvement with a number of entities where interests are not considered to be material. The nature and value of the relationships are disclosed within the single entity accounts. In line with the Code requirement on group accounts and consolidation, maintained schools within the county are considered to be entities controlled by the Authority. The income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, reserves and cash flows of these schools are recognised within the Authority's single entity accounts rather than group accounts.

21. Provisions

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

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

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

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

22. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Authority 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 Authority. 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 are disclosed in a note to the accounts.

23. Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Authority 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 Authority.

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

No contingent assets have been identified for the Authority at 31 March 2020.

24. Reserves

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

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority.

25. Schools

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

26. VAT

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

27. Accounting for Council Tax and NNDR

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

The Balance Sheet includes the Authority'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.

Movement in Reserves Statement 2019/20

	Usable Revenue Reserves Balance £000	Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**182,496**	**8,764**	**191,260**	**(437,767)**	**(246,507)**
Movement in Reserves during 2019/20					
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(63,234)	(1)	(63,235)	11,195	(52,040)
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis under regulations					
Adjustments to Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.					
Pensions Costs	47,874	-	47,874	(47,874)	-
Financial Instruments	(47)	-	(47)	47	-
Collection Fund Adjustments (Council Tax and NNDR)	(1,694)	-	(1,694)	1,694	-
Employee Benefits	4,841	-	4,841	(4,841)	-
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to Capital expenditure	73,318	-	73,318	(73,318)	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	**124,292**	**-**	**124,292**	**(124,292)**	**-**
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(9,753)	-	(9,753)	9,753	-
Capital Expenditure Charged in the year to the General Fund	(5,518)	-	(5,518)	5,518	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	**(15,271)**	**-**	**(15,271)**	**15,271**	**-**
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
Capital Grants unapplied credited to CI&E	(36,265)	36,265	-	-	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to CAA	-	(43,346)	(43,346)	43,346	-
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	**(36,265)**	**(7,081)**	**(43,346)**	**43,346**	**-**
Increase or (Decrease) in 2019/20	**9,522**	**(7,082)**	**2,440**	**(54,480)**	**(52,040)**
Balance at 31 March 2020	**192,018**	**1,682**	**193,700**	**(492,247)**	**(298,547)**

Movement in Reserves Statement 2018/19

	Usable Revenue Reserves Balance £000	Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**188,018**	**3,902**	**191,920**	**(486,294)**	**(294,374)**
Movement in Reserves during 2018/19					
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(88,757)	1	(88,756)	136,623	47,867
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis under regulations					
Adjustments to Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements.					
Pensions Costs	65,951	-	65,951	(65,951)	-
Financial Instruments	2,382	-	2,382	(2,382)	-
Collection Fund Adjustments (Council Tax and NNDR)	468	-	468	(468)	-
Employee Benefits	(2,619)	-	(2,619)	2,619	-
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to Capital expenditure	94,202	-	94,202	(94,202)	-
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	**160,384**	**-**	**160,384**	**(160,384)**	**-**
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(15,248)	-	(15,248)	15,248	-
Capital Expenditure Charged in the year to the General Fund	(6,521)	-	(6,521)	6,521	-
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	**(21,769)**	**-**	**(21,769)**	**21,769**	**-**
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
Capital Grants unapplied credited to CI&E	(55,380)	55,380	-	-	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to CAA	-	(50,519)	(50,519)	50,519	-
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	**(55,380)**	**4,861**	**(50,519)**	**50,519**	**-**
Increase or (Decrease) in 2018/19	**(5,522)**	**4,862**	**(660)**	**48,527**	**47,867**
Balance at 31 March 2019	**182,496**	**8,764**	**191,260**	**(437,767)**	**(246,507)**

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Note	2018/19 Gross Expenditure £000	2018/19 Income £000	2018/19 Net Expenditure £000	2019/20 Gross Expenditure £000	2019/20 Income £000	2019/20 Net Expenditure £000
Gross expenditure, gross income and net expenditure of continuing operations							
Children & Young People		153,547	(18,750)	134,797	188,537	(23,788)	164,749
Schools		340,472	(345,393)	(4,921)	338,271	(339,695)	(1,424)
Adult Social Care & Public Health		401,123	(191,853)	209,270	414,431	(202,983)	211,448
Communities & Place		143,242	(21,302)	121,940	156,733	(20,306)	136,427
Policy		49,654	(12,217)	37,437	52,900	(13,595)	39,305
Finance & Major Contracts Management		3,720	(423)	3,297	4,194	(564)	3,630
Governance & Ethics		8,015	(317)	7,698	8,253	(367)	7,886
Personnel		21,025	(4,022)	17,003	21,499	(3,764)	17,735
Cost of Services		**1,120,798**	**(594,277)**	**526,521**	**1,184,818**	**(605,062)**	**579,756**
Other Operating Expenditure							
Loss on Disposal of non-current assets		36,818	-	36,818	11,883	-	11,883
Change in fair value of Assets Held for Sale	17	60	-	60	33	-	33
Other Operating Income and Expenditure		22,873	(107)	22,766	2,793	(22,385)	(19,592)
Total Other Operating Expenditure		**59,751**	**(107)**	**59,644**	**14,709**	**(22,385)**	**(7,676)**
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure							
Interest Payable	28	37,409	-	37,409	32,423	-	32,423
Net Interest on the defined liability/(asset)	21	27,638	-	27,638	24,772	-	24,772
Interest and Investment Income	28	-	(823)	(823)	-	(1,891)	(1,891)
Income and Expenditure in relation to Investment Properties and changes in their fair value	14	(1,545)	(474)	(2,019)	(8,965)	(596)	(9,561)
Net (Surplus)/Deficit of Trading Undertakings	32	24,988	(22,812)	2,176	22,763	(18,726)	4,037
Insurance Revenue	34	(1,603)	(1,010)	(2,613)	(2,022)	(1,500)	(3,522)
Total Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		**86,887**	**(25,119)**	**61,768**	**68,971**	**(22,713)**	**46,258**
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income							
Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	26			(55,415)			(36,310)
Income from Council Tax				(351,519)			(371,299)
General Government Grants	26			(39,365)			(28,997)
National Non-Domestic Rates Distribution				(110,835)			(116,769)
New Homes Bonus Scheme				(2,041)			(1,728)
Total Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income				**(559,175)**			**(555,103)**
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services				**88,758**			**63,235**
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of non current assets				(3,891)			886
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	21			(132,793)			(12,904)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				59			823
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				**(47,867)**			**52,040**

BALANCE SHEET

	Note	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	10				
Land and Buildings		683,168		642,056	
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment		43,616		44,588	
Infrastructure Assets		566,468		584,712	
Community Assets		28		27	
Surplus Assets		53,960		73,135	
Assets Under Construction		14,736	1,361,976	24,679	1,369,197
Heritage Assets	16	420		420	
Investment Properties	14	25,904		56,912	
Intangible Assets	15	4,881		4,721	
Long Term Advances	27	4,078		4,012	
Long Term Investments	27	5,025		5,025	
Long Term Debtors	19	4,384	44,692	4,205	75,295
Total Long Term Assets			**1,406,668**		**1,444,492**
Short Term Investments	27	15,011		-	
Inventories		2,013		1,069	
Short Term Debtors	19	74,974		84,004	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	37	56,308		54,895	
Assets Held for Sale	17	1,145		4,746	
Total Current Assets			**149,451**		**144,714**
Short Term Creditors	22	(118,100)		(139,613)	
Short Term Provisions	23	(3,666)		(1,701)	
Loans to be repaid within 1 year	27, 30	(22,110)		(20,792)	
Other Short Term Liabilities	12, 13, 27, 30	(3,104)	(146,980)	(6,920)	(169,026)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities			**1,409,139**		**1,420,180**
Long Term Provisions	23	(12,857)		(11,843)	
Long Term Borrowing	27, 30	(460,220)		(478,051)	
Long Term Creditors	22	(4,151)		(4,336)	
Other Long Term Liabilities	12, 13, 27, 30	(112,981)		(107,392)	
Deferred Liability	28	(1,007)		(928)	
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	26	(5,875)		(8,759)	
IAS 19 Pensions Liability	21	(1,058,555)		(1,107,418)	
Total Long Term Liabilities			**(1,655,646)**		**(1,718,727)**
Total Net Assets			**(246,507)**		**(298,547)**
Usable Reserves	33				
Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve		8,764		1,682	
Other Earmarked Reserves		105,786		113,046	
General Insurance	34	29,588		34,093	
Schools Statutory Reserves	35	23,051		22,920	
General Fund Balance		24,071	191,260	21,959	193,700
Unusable Reserves	36				
Capital Adjustment Account		414,947		406,901	
Revaluation Reserve		231,952		224,411	
IAS 19 Pensions Reserves	21	(1,071,625)		(1,107,418)	
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account		(2,438)		(2,391)	
Collection Fund Adjustment Account		975		2,669	
Employee Benefits Account		(11,578)	(437,767)	(16,419)	(492,247)
Net Worth / Total Reserves			**(246,507)**		**(298,547)**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	2018/19 Restated £000	2019/20 £000
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		88,758	63,235
Adjust for non-cash movements			
Depreciation and amortisation		(43,226)	(44,556)
Revaluation / Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment		(3,592)	(18,610)
Donated Assets		22	46
Movement in current assets and liabilities		7,583	(18,251)
Movement in reserves and provisions		(2,224)	2,979
Adjustments in respect of pension charges		(79,021)	(60,944)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold		(37,792)	(12,482)
Other		5,496	5,554
		(152,754)	**(146,264)**
Adjust for items included in investing or financing activities		55,980	36,865
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(8,016)**	**(46,164)**
Investing activities	39	22,423	62,314
Financing activities	40	(9,646)	(14,737)
Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**4,761**	**1,413**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**61,069**	**56,308**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**56,308**	**54,895**

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1. Prior Period Adjustments

There are no prior period adjustments to report in the 2019/20 accounts.

2. Accounting Standards issued but not yet Adopted

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors requires the Authority to 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 by the Code for the relevant financial year.

From 2021/22, the adoption of IFRS16 Leases will require Local Authorities that are lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as right of use assets with corresponding lease liabilities (there is exemption for low-value and short term leases.) This will involve a change in accounting policy however the quantifiable impact is not known or reasonably estimable at this stage.

There are a number of further minor changes to the Code which will not have a material impact upon the financial statements of the Authority.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies, the Authority 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:

- The Authority has made detailed assessment and applied judgement regarding the extent of control exercised over schools run under various arrangements to determine whether associated assets and liabilities are consolidated into the single entity accounts. The outcome is as follows:

    - Community schools - on Balance Sheet
    - Academy schools - off Balance Sheet
    - Foundation schools - on Balance Sheet
    - Voluntary Aided schools - off Balance Sheet
    - Voluntary Controlled schools - off Balance Sheet

- The 2019/20 Code of Practice clarifies the requirements for valuing property, plant and equipment (PPE) to ensure valuations are "sufficiently regular to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the current value at the end of the reporting period". To achieve this objective, the Authority has consulted its professional valuers who have affirmed that there is no such material deviation from current value at the Balance Sheet date for those assets not subject to a formal in-year valuation.

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

- The Authority has considered, in line with accounting standards and the Code of Practice on group accounts, all significant relationships with regard to joint arrangements. The review considered all relationships for material interests that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities. This included assessment of control by a single entity, joint control and materiality. There are no material interests and no group accounts. Refer to Note 32 for arrangements the Authority has with related parties.

- Arc Property Services Partnership Ltd is considered to be a joint operation and Via East Midlands Ltd is considered to be a subsidiary. Both arrangements have not been fully consolidated into the Authority's accounts because there are no material differences to the transactions and balances already reflected.

4. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Authority about the future, or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

- **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Land and Building assets that are required to be measured at current value are revalued on a 5-year rolling basis by the Authority's internal team of valuers. Each property is assessed and valued on its own merits and the valuation is determined with due regard to any changes or uncertainties which may affect the specific property. Current insight in relation to the outbreak of COVID-19 indicates that many markets can be defined as uncertain at the effective valuation date of 31 March 2020. On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of COVID-19 as a global pandemic and on 23 March 2020 the British Government imposed a national lockdown. The significance of these dates needs recognition as a caution in the light of their proximity to the valuation date for the property valuations on which these accounts are predicated. Therefore, less weight can be attached to previous market evidence to inform opinions of value as there is an unprecedented set of circumstances on which to base a judgement.

It is estimated that a theoretical 2.5% market drop applied across all properties valued in 2019/20 would equate to an impairment variation of £6.6 million to be expensed through the surplus / deficit on the provision of services. In terms of the materiality threshold set for this Statement of Accounts, such a decrease in market values would reduce the combined value of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property by approximately £16m. This equates to 1.1% of carrying value at the Balance Sheet date.

The estimated remaining useful life of all operational assets is reviewed annually based on the advice from the Authority’s internal valuers. 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 Authority will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. If the useful life of an asset is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £0.7 million for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

- **Fair Value**

When determining fair value for the measurement and disclosure requirements in relation to the Authority's assets and liabilities, it is likely the Authority will be required to make assumptions and estimations. Where direct observable market data is unavailable, professional judgement is required in order to determine a fair value and the Authority uses relevant experts to ensure that appropriate valuation techniques are employed given full consideration of risk and uncertainty. At the current time, due to the absence of observable market data, it is not possible to accurately predict the longevity and severity of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy. Therefore, it has been difficult to value property assets and as a result values have been based on the situation prior to COVID-19, on the assumption that values will be restored when the real estate market becomes more fluid.

- **Insurance**

The Authority operates a self insurance scheme and has established a provision of £11.0 million to cover known claims and liabilities. The values provided are based upon historic experience and advice from claims advisers. However, the actual payments paid out are subject to agreement and possible legal action. Therefore, the final payments may differ significantly from that provided. A variation of 10% on the amount provided would have an impact of £1.1 million on the provision required.

- **Pensions**

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 Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The effects on the net pensions' liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured and is contained in Note 21.

- **Britain's Exit from the European Union**

There remains a high level of uncertainty in relation to the implications of leaving the European Union and the potential impact on the value of the Authority's assets and liabilities. At the Balance Sheet date, the assumption has been made that there will be no significant impairment to the net worth of the Authority. This assumption will be regularly reviewed in the coming months.

5. Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no material events to report since the accounts were prepared, which are not already reported in the accounts.

6. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

The adjustments between the accounting basis and the funding basis under regulations are shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (note 7) and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

7. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Authority's Committees. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2019/20		
	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000	**Total Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000**	**Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000**
Children & Young People	122,741	42,008	164,749
Schools	(2,570)	1,146	(1,424)
Adult Social Care & Public Health	200,766	10,682	211,448
Communities & Place	101,917	34,510	136,427
Policy	36,063	3,242	39,305
Finance & Major Contracts Management	3,097	533	3,630
Governance & Ethics	7,402	484	7,886
Personnel	14,806	2,929	17,735
Cost of Services	**484,222**	**95,534**	**579,756**
Other Income and Expenditure	(493,744)	(22,777)	(516,521)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	**(9,522)**	**72,757**	**63,235**
Opening Usable Revenue Reserves	**182,496**		
Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services	9,522		
Closing Usable Revenue Reserves	**192,018**		

	2018/19		
	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000	**Total Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000**	**Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000**
Children & Young People	113,068	21,729	134,797
Schools	(5,341)	420	(4,921)
Adult Social Care & Public Health	199,009	10,261	209,270
Communities & Place	99,503	22,437	121,940
Policy	30,045	7,392	37,437
Finance & Major Contracts Management	2,963	334	3,297
Governance & Ethics	7,283	415	7,698
Personnel	14,506	2,497	17,003
Cost of Services	**461,036**	**65,485**	**526,521**
Other Income and Expenditure	(455,514)	17,751	(437,763)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	**5,522**	**83,236**	**88,758**
Opening Usable Revenue Reserves	**188,018**		
Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services	(5,522)		
Closing Usable Revenue Reserves	**182,496**		

2019/20

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for Employee Adjustments under IAS19 £000	Other Differences £000	Total Differences £000
Children & Young People	31,215	10,793	-	42,008
Schools	-	1,146	-	1,146
Adult Social Care & Public Health	3,189	7,493	-	10,682
Communities & Place	33,114	1,394	2	34,510
Policy	1,068	2,174	-	3,242
Finance & Major Contracts Management	-	533	-	533
Governance & Ethics	-	484	-	484
Personnel	223	2,706	-	2,929
Net Cost of Services	**68,809**	**26,723**	**2**	**95,534**
Other Income and Expenditure	(47,026)	25,992	(1,743)	**(22,777)**
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit	**21,783**	**52,715**	**(1,741)**	**72,757**

2018/19

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for Employee Adjustments under IAS19 £000	Other Differences £000	Total Differences £000
Children & Young People	16,313	5,416	-	**21,729**
Schools	-	420	-	**420**
Adult Social Care & Public Health	3,655	6,606	-	**10,261**
Communities & Place	21,295	1,156	(14)	**22,437**
Policy	6,388	1,004	-	**7,392**
Finance & Major Contracts Management	-	334	-	**334**
Governance & Ethics	-	415	-	**415**
Personnel	345	2,152	-	**2,497**
Net Cost of Services	**47,996**	**17,503**	**(14)**	**65,485**
Other Income and Expenditure	(30,942)	45,830	2,863	**17,751**
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit	**17,054**	**63,333**	**2,849**	**83,236**

8. Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below. This is the income attributable to the General Fund under the funding basis rather than an accounting basis.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Children & Young People	(25,084)	(29,815)
Schools	(346,320)	(339,398)
Adult Social Care & Public Health	(235,826)	(256,246)
Communities & Place	(33,316)	(32,706)
Policy	(32,554)	(32,711)
Finance & Major Contracts Management	(1,654)	(1,743)
Governance & Ethics	(508)	(686)
Personnel	(11,864)	(11,773)
Total	**(687,126)**	**(705,078)**

9. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Expenditure		
Employee expenses	470,534	472,338
Other operating expenses	677,057	697,348
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	46,818	63,150
Other Expenditure relating to held for sale & investment properties	(1,959)	(9,527)
Interest Payments	37,409	32,423
Precepts & Levies	284	288
Gains or Losses on disposal of Non Current Assets	36,818	11,883
Total Expenditure	**1,266,961**	**1,267,903**
Income		
Fees, charges & other service income	(190,134)	(198,267)
Interest & Investment Income	(823)	(1,891)
Income from Council Tax, NNDR	(462,354)	(488,068)
Government grants	(524,892)	(516,442)
Total Income	**(1,178,203)**	**(1,204,668)**
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	**88,758**	**63,235**

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movement in 2019/20

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2019	695,809	88,345	804,293	35	54,417	14,780	1,657,679	51,376
Additions	18,135	8,568	38,384	-	669	19,856	85,612	1,496
Donations	-	46	-	-	-	-	46	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(19,030)	-	-	-	16,467	-	(2,563)	(462)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/deficit on Provision of Services	(42,777)	-	-	-	2,095	-	(40,682)	922
Derecognition - disposals	(12,364)	(4,531)	(445)	-	-	-	(17,340)	-
Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sales/Investment Property	(586)	-	-	-	(3,219)	-	(3,805)	-
Other Transfers between Asset Categories	6,694	-	-	-	3,219	(9,913)	-	-
Other Movements in cost or valuation	-	(1)	(1)	-	1	-	(1)	-
At 31 March 2020	**645,881**	**92,427**	**842,231**	**35**	**73,649**	**24,723**	**1,678,946**	**53,332**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2019	(12,641)	(44,729)	(237,825)	(7)	(457)	(44)	(295,703)	(11,325)
Depreciation charge	(15,401)	(7,452)	(20,139)	(1)	(68)	-	(43,061)	(1,496)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,672	-	-	-	6	-	1,678	447
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	22,067	-	-	-	5	-	22,072	420
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - disposals	476	4,342	445	-	-	-	5,263	-
Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in category	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	**(3,825)**	**(47,839)**	**(257,519)**	**(8)**	**(514)**	**(44)**	**(309,749)**	**(11,955)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2020	**642,056**	**44,588**	**584,712**	**27**	**73,135**	**24,679**	**1,369,197**	**41,377**
At 31 March 2019	**683,168**	**43,616**	**566,468**	**28**	**53,960**	**14,736**	**1,361,976**	**40,051**

10 .Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Movement in 2018/19

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2018	719,077	83,737	764,629	36	61,129	8,248	1,636,856	47,663
Additions	11,300	11,021	41,243	-	142	6,794	70,500	925
Donations	-	35	-	-	-	-	35	-
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	10,341	-	-	-	(8,653)	-	1,688	2,788
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/deficit on Provision of Services	(5,313)	-	-	-	(459)	-	(5,772)	-
Derecognition - disposals	(37,553)	(6,449)	(1,579)	-	(269)	-	(45,850)	-
Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	(390)	(390)	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sales/Investment Property	765	-	-	-	(154)	-	611	-
Other Transfers between Asset Categories	(2,809)	-	-	-	2,681	128	-	-
Other Movements in cost or valuation	1	1	-	(1)	-	-	1	-
At 31 March 2019	**695,809**	**88,345**	**804,293**	**35**	**54,417**	**14,780**	**1,657,679**	**51,376**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2018	(2,392)	(43,690)	(220,296)	(7)	(417)	-	(266,802)	(3,682)
Depreciation charge	(15,473)	(6,950)	(19,108)	(1)	(60)	-	(41,592)	(8,227)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	2,197	-	-	-	6	-	2,203	584
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	2,170	-	-	-	10	-	2,180	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - disposals	813	5,911	1,579	-	4	-	8,307	-
Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in category	44	-	-	-	-	(44)	-	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
At 31 March 2019	**(12,641)**	**(44,729)**	**(237,825)**	**(7)**	**(457)**	**(44)**	**(295,703)**	**(11,325)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2019	**683,168**	**43,616**	**566,468**	**28**	**53,960**	**14,736**	**1,361,976**	**40,051**
At 31 March 2018	**716,685**	**40,047**	**544,333**	**29**	**60,712**	**8,248**	**1,370,054**	**43,981**

11. Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The Authority carries out a rolling programme that ensures all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value are revalued at least every five years. Furthermore, for those assets measured at current value that fall outside of the 5-year rolling cycle, a revaluation is applied when evidence suggests the carrying amount may be materially inaccurate. Annual revaluations are undertaken for the highest value assets and also those subject to significant in-year additional expenditure. This ensures that the closing current value of assets held on the balance sheet does not materially deviate from a current value as determined by a recent formal revaluation. The effective date of valuation is 31st March.

Operational land and buildings are valued based on their existing use value to reflect their current operating capacity. Surplus Assets (i.e. those assets not being used for service delivery and/or not eligible to be classified as Held for Sale) are measured at their fair value which represents the financial capacity and opportunity cost of holding such an asset as surplus.

All valuations of land and buildings have been carried out internally in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).

Other PPE assets are carried at depreciated historic cost as a proxy for current value.

Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The following statement shows the progress of the Authority's rolling programme for the revaluation of PPE. The basis for valuation is set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Basis of Measurement	**Op Land & Bldgs £000**	**Surplus Assets £000**	**Other PPE Assets £000**	**Total £000**
Valued at current value as at:				
31/03/2020	549,225	39,073		588,298
31/03/2019	34,881	3,630		38,511
31/03/2018	38,839	19,366		58,205
31/03/2017	11,697	4,366		16,063
31/03/2016	7,414	6,700		14,114
Valued at historic cost			654,006	654,006
Total	**642,056**	**73,135**	**654,006**	**1,369,197**

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Authority's portfolio of Surplus Assets have been assessed in relation to the Fair Value Hierarchy for the purposes of valuation (see Statement of Accounting Policies for full explanation)

Surplus Assets by type	**Level 1 £000**	**Level 2 £000**	**Level 3 £000**	**Fair Value as at 31/3/20 £000**
Strategic regeneration sites	-	6,004	43,565	**49,569**
Cleared land	-	5,652	8,526	**14,178**
Vacant premises	-	5,831	3,557	**9,388**
	-	**17,487**	**55,648**	**73,135**

2018/19 Comparative

	Level 1 £000	**Level 2 £000**	**Level 3 £000**	**Fair Value as at 31/3/19 £000**
Strategic regeneration sites	-	5,503	26,959	**32,462**
Cleared land	-	6,667	8,474	**15,141**
Vacant premises	-	4,677	1,680	**6,357**
	-	**16,847**	**37,113**	**53,960**

Transfers between levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers of assets between levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy during the year.

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2

The fair value of Surplus Assets has been derived using the market approach applying current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3

The market approach uses comparable data based on recent transactions with similar characteristics and locations to the Authority's assets. Where this valuation is significantly adjusted by the valuer to reflect asset specific factors, the inputs are categorised as Level 3. In addition, if the inputs are categorised in different levels of the hierarchy, the asset is categorised on the same level as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Assets are also measured using the investment approach based on discounted cash flows to establish the present value of the net projected income stream. This method requires the use of estimates (e.g. future rental income) and other unobservable inputs to determine a fair value. There is no reasonably available information to indicate that market participants would use different assumptions.

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3

	2019/20 £000
Opening Balance	**37,113**
Transfers into Level 3	1,965
Transfers out of Level 3	(60)
Total gains (or losses) for the period included in Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services resulting from changes in Fair Value	14
Unrealised gains / (losses)	15,991
Additions	660
Disposals	-
Other	(35)
Closing Balance	**55,648**

Impairment review

In accordance with the requirements of the Code, the Authority undertakes a review each year to identify any assets which may have been subject to an impairment in value. Where a potential impairment of Land and Buildings is identified, the asset is revalued and consequently any decrease in value is treated as a revaluation loss.

The Authority recognised no impairment losses in the CIES during the year (£0.0m 2018/19).

12. Leases

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Authority leases the following assets that qualify as a finance lease:

Land & Buildings - Highways Depot

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Other Land & Buildings	2,848	2,817
	2,848	**2,817**

The Authority is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long-term liability for the interest acquired by the Authority and finance costs that will be payable by the Authority in future years while the liability remains outstanding. The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
- current	1	1
- non-current	878	878
Finance costs payable in future years	4,661	4,613
Minimum lease payments	**5,540**	**5,492**

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Not later than one year	48	48	1	1
Later than one year and not later than five years	241	193	1	1
Later than five years	5,251	5,251	877	876
	5,540	**5,492**	**879**	**878**

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2019/20 £0.0m of contingent rents were payable by the Authority (£0.0m in 2018/19).

Operating Leases

The Authority leases a wide variety of properties for use in the provision of services including libraries, offices, industrial units and youth centres.

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	352	926
Later than one year and not later than five years	913	942
Later than five years	1,146	629
	2,411	**2,497**

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Minimum lease payments	363	1,107
Contingent rents	35	37
	398	**1,144**

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Authority leases school land and buildings to Academy schools for 125 year terms on peppercorn rentals. As per accounting policy, related assets are derecognised from the Authority's balance sheet upon transfer to Academy status.

Operating Leases

The Authority leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

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

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	830	578
Later than one year and not later than five years	959	686
Later than five years	1,499	813
	3,288	**2,077**

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2019/20 £0.1m contingent rents were receivable by the Authority (£0.1m in 2018/19).

13. Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

East Leake Schools

The Authority has a contract with East Leake Schools Limited for the provision of secondary and primary schools and a community leisure facility in East Leake. Service commenced during 2003/04 and the contract finishes on 31 July 2027 when the buildings transfer back to the Authority.

The Authority retained the freehold of the land which is valued and included in the Balance Sheet as other land and buildings where the school is under local authority control.

The assets used to provide the schools services are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet where the school is under local authority control.

The Authority makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2020 including an estimate of inflation at 2.5% but excluding any performance or availability deductions, are as follows:

	Service Charge	Lifecycle Replacement	Finance Liability	Interest	Contingent Rent	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Payable within 1 year	583	297	711	746	386	**2,723**
Within 2-5 years	2,391	1,323	3,542	2,205	1,705	**11,166**
Within 6-10 years	1,440	414	3,111	527	1,233	**6,725**
	4,414	**2,034**	**7,364**	**3,478**	**3,324**	**20,614**

Bassetlaw Schools

The Authority has a contract with Transform Schools (Bassetlaw) Ltd for the provision of five secondary schools, two post-16 centres, one special school and two community leisure centres. These became fully operational during 2007/08 and the contract finishes on 31 July 2032 when the buildings transfer back to the Authority.

An agreement has been entered into between Nottinghamshire County Council and Bassetlaw District Council with regards to the two leisure facilities which form part of the PFI Scheme. A lease has been granted to Bassetlaw District Council for a term of 60 years secured on both the leisure facilities. Consequently these facilities are not included as assets on the Authority's Balance Sheet.

The Authority retained the freehold of the land which is valued and included in the Balance Sheet as other land and buildings where the school is under local authority control.

The assets used to provide the schools services are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet where the school is under local authority control.

The Authority makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2020 including an estimate of inflation at 2.5% but excluding any performance or availability deductions, are as follows:

	Service Charge	Lifecycle Replacement	Finance Liability	Interest	Contingent Rent	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Payable within 1 year	6,465	1,961	3,664	7,701	145	**19,936**
Within 2-5 years	27,787	6,518	19,615	26,780	1,304	**82,004**
Within 6-10 years	39,541	13,284	33,902	21,471	(165)	**108,033**
Within 11-15 years	21,001	6,474	23,194	3,815	186	**54,670**
	94,794	**28,237**	**80,375**	**59,767**	**1,470**	**264,643**

Waste Recycling

The Authority has received Government support for a Nottinghamshire Waste PFI scheme which involves the commissioning of Materials Recycling Facilities and an Energy Recovery Facility. A PFI credit of £38.3 million has been allocated. The contract was signed on 26 June 2006 with Veolia Environmental Services and the contract ends on 31 March 2033 when the assets transfer to the Authority. The first main new facility, the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF), became operational in January 2009. The MRF site is subject to a 50 year rental agreement with the Authority, which is then recharged to Veolia Environmental Services at the same rates.

The Authority retained the freehold of the land which is valued and included in the Balance Sheet.

The assets used to provide the services are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are included in the analysis of the movement in Property, Plant and Equipment balance.

The Authority makes an agreed payment per tonne of waste which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2020 including an estimate of inflation at 2.5% but excluding any performance or availability deductions, are as follows:

	Service Charge	Lifecycle Replacement	Finance Liability	Interest	Contingent Rent	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Payable within 1 year	19,278	23	2,544	2,332	2,570	**26,747**
Within 2-5 years	82,067	7,089	9,620	9,845	9,487	**118,108**
Within 6-10 years	114,667	1,367	8,227	9,601	19,320	**153,182**
Within 11-15 years	75,910	0	5,303	2,309	14,728	**98,250**
	291,922	**8,479**	**25,694**	**24,087**	**46,105**	**396,287**

14. Investment Properties

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Rental income from Investment Properties	(474)	(596)
Direct operating expenses arising from Investment Properties	169	106
Net (income)/expenditure	**(305)**	**(490)**

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its Investment Properties or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop Investment Properties or to undertake repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

Investment Properties have been valued as at the Balance Sheet date by the Authority's estate specialist Mr N Gamble MRICS who holds a relevant professional qualification and has recent experience.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of Investment Properties over the year:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at start of year	**25,516**	**25,904**
Additions:		
Subsequent expenditure	-	22,143
Disposals	-	(155)
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	1,714	9,071
Transfers:		
(to)/from PPE	(1,327)	(50)
Other Movements	1	(1)
Balance at end of year	**25,904**	**56,912**

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Investment property portfolio has been assessed in reference to the Fair Value Hierarchy as per the requirements of IFRS13 (see Statement of Accounting Policies for further detail).

Investment Properties by Type	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31/3/20 £000
Industrial	-	-	4,694	**4,694**
Land	-	22,281	27,198	**49,479**
Residential	-	549	-	**549**
Smallholding	-	-	2,190	**2,190**
	-	**22,830**	**34,082**	**56,912**

2018/19 Comparative

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31/3/19 £000
Industrial	-	-	3,596	**3,596**
Land	-	646	18,763	**19,409**
Residential	245	438	-	**683**
Smallholding	-	-	2,216	**2,216**
	245	**1,084**	**24,575**	**25,904**

Transfers between levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

Assets with a value of £0.1m transferred between levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy during the year.

Valuation techniques used to determine Fair value

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2

The fair value has been derived using the market approach applying current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3

The fair value has been measured using the investment method, where expected cash flows are discounted to establish the present value of the net income stream. The approach uses existing lease terms and internal data relating to rent growth and occupancy levels to derive a fair value. There is no reasonably available information to indicate that market participants would use different assumptions.

In estimating the fair value of the Authority's investment property portfolio, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3

	2019/20
	£000
Opening Balance	**24,575**
Transfers into Level 3	182
Transfers out of Level 3	(50)
Total gains (or losses) for the period included in Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services resulting from changes in Fair Value	9,375
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Closing Balance	**34,082**

15. Intangible Assets

The Authority accounts for its software as Intangible Assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessment of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Authority are from 3-5 years.

Intangible Assets are held at depreciated historic cost as a proxy for fair value where useful lives are low and/or values are immaterial.

The carrying amount of Intangible Assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £1.5 million in 2019/20 (£1.6 million in 2018/19) was charged to the CIES.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2018/19 Purchased Software Licences £000	2019/20 Purchased Software Licences £000
Balance at start of year		
Gross carrying amounts	6,963	7,475
Accumulated amortisation	(2,748)	(2,594)
Net carrying amount at start of year	**4,215**	**4,881**
Purchases	2,301	1,334
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation for the period	(1,635)	(1,495)
Other Movements	-	1
Net carrying amount at end of year	**4,881**	**4,721**
Comprising		
Gross carrying amounts	7,475	8,646
Accumulated amortisation	(2,594)	(3,925)
	4,881	**4,721**

Fully amortised assets with a gross value of £0.2 million were disposed of in year.

16. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are measured at Open Market Value, or, under certain circumstances, at historic cost and depreciated where appropriate.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at 1 April	420	420
Additions	-	-
Revaluations	-	-
Balance at 31 March	**420**	**420**

Further Information on Heritage Assets

Savile of Rufford Abbey estate records

These documents relate to estates built up by the family in the West Riding of Yorkshire from the Middle Ages to the 17th century, and subsequently, augmented by the inheritage of the former Rufford Abbey estates in Nottinghamshire in 1626 through the marriage into the Talbot family, earls of Shrewsbury. The records were removed from Rufford Abbey prior to the Second World War and subsequently catalogued by the National Register of Archives in London in the 1940s and 1950s. They were deposited in the Nottinghamshire Archives in 1958, with subsequent additional deposits added in 1960, 1974 and 1982. These were supplemented by smaller acquisitions made in 1982. The collection consists of 394 boxes of documents.

Architectural drawings of Rufford and elsewhere by James Gibbs, 17th-18th centuries

The collection consists of 35 documents: 22 architectural drawings of Rufford Abbey, Ollerton Hall and Ollerton Church, with one drawing possibly of Osberton Hall, together with 17th and 18th century news cuttings reporting on Rufford Abbey and the Savile family, prints of Mr Henry Savile, Sir Henry Savile and Rufford landscapes.

The drawings were passed down to the present Lord Savile by descent. They were purchased at Sotheby's auction by Nottinghamshire Archives in July 2010, with the assistance of then Museums Libraries and Archives Council (now Arts Council)/ Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund and the friends of the National Libraries.

Ceremonial Regalia and Art Collection

The ceremonial regalia and art collection includes ceremonial items, paintings (both oil and watercolour), sketches, sculptures, glass and silverware acquired over a number of years. The majority of the collection is on display at County Hall with the remainder held in secure storage.

17. Assets Held for Sale

	Current Assets	
	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at start of year	**738**	**1,145**
Assets newly qualified as Held for Sale:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,130	4,159
Revaluation losses	(60)	(33)
Revaluation gains	-	-
Declassified		
Property, Plant and Equipment	(414)	(307)
Assets sold	(249)	(250)
Other Movements	-	32
Balance at end of year	**1,145**	**4,746**

There are no non-current assets held for sale.

18. Capital Expenditure and Financing

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	**739,752**	**752,452**
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	74,232	106,310
Intangible Assets	2,301	1,334
Amounts treated as revenue expenditure in accordance with the Code but which are classified as capital expenditure under statute	16,002	15,098
Additions/(Reductions) to PFI finance liability	920	1,477
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(681)	-
Government grants and other contributions	(58,246)	(51,691)
Sums set aside from revenue (Inc. MRP)	(14,821)	(12,020)
Repayment of PFI finance liability	(6,948)	(3,251)
Other adjustments	(59)	-
Closing Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	**752,452**	**809,709**
Movement in year		
Change in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	12,700	57,257
	12,700	**57,257**

The estimated commitments for capital expenditure in future years for schemes that had started and for which a legal contract had been entered into by 31 March 2020 are:

	£000
2020/21	27,134
2021/22	4,416
2022/23	861
2023/24	409
	32,820

The committed projects for 2020/21 are:

	£000
School Projects	17,234
Top Wighay Development	6,315
Better Broadband for Nottinghamshire	489
Other	3,096
	27,134

19. Debtors and Long-Term Debtors

Debtors less than one year	**2018/19 £000**	**2019/20 £000**
Central government bodies	13,481	14,250
Other local authorities	7,775	10,009
NHS bodies	9,893	4,914
Public corporations and trading funds	72	-
Other entities and individuals	49,999	62,044
	81,220	**91,217**
Less impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(6,246)	(7,213)
Total	**74,974**	**84,004**

Long term debtors	**2018/19 £000**	**2019/20 £000**
Adult care property debt	447	549
PFI prepayment	3,913	3,633
Other	24	23
Total	**4,384**	**4,205**

Analysis of allowance for bad and doubtful debt	**2018/19 £000**	**2019/20 £000**
Opening allowance for bad and doubtful debt	**6,099**	**6,246**
Amounts paid	(447)	(3,868)
Amounts written off	(821)	(552)
Allowance adjustment	1,415	5,387
Closing allowance for bad and doubtful debt	**6,246**	**7,213**

20. Pensions – Contributions

Teachers

In 2019/20, the Authority paid £18.2 million to the Teacher's Pension Agency (£15.0 million in 2018/19) in respect of teachers' pension costs, which represents 16.48% of teachers' pensionable pay until August 2019 then increased to 23.68% from September 2019. This is part funded by grant to ease the increased burden on schools budgets.

In addition the Authority is responsible for all pension payments relating to added years it has awarded together with the related inflation increases. In 2019/20, this was £5.5 million (£5.5 million in 2018/19), representing 5.12% of pensionable pay (6.03% in 2018/19). The Authority is allowed to enhance lump sum retirement payments to teachers however, in 2019/20 no payments were made (nil in 2018/19).

Other Employees

During 2019/20, the net cost of pensions and other benefits amounted to £43.5 million (£42.8 million in 2018/19), which represented 22.20% of pensionable pay (22.20% in 2018/19).

The Actuarial report upon which the 2019/20 accounts are based is for a 3 year period commencing 1 April 2017. The report indicated rates that will provide the cost for 100% of pension funding in accordance with IAS19.

This is a combined rate of 15.40% and the value to be contributed is as follows:

	Additional contribution £000
2017/18	13,069
2018/19	13,069
2019/20	13,069

The Authority is responsible for all pension payments relating to historical, discretionary added years benefits it has awarded, together with the related inflation increases. In 2019/20 these amounted to £2.4 million (£2.4 million in 2018/19), representing 1.75% of pensionable pay (1.78% in 2018/19). The Authority also paid £0.9 million into the Pension Fund in 2019/20 (£2.1 million for 2018/19) to fund the non-discretionary additional strain on the the pension fund of early retirements.

21. Pensions – IAS19

The IAS19 position as at 31 March 2020 was a net liability as set out in the table below :

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Local Government Pension Scheme	(959,802)	(1,031,338)
Teachers Unfunded Defined Benefit Scheme	(98,753)	(76,080)
Total Net Liability	**(1,058,555)**	**(1,107,418)**

Assets have been valued using the market value at 31 March 2020. Liabilities have been valued using the projected unit method which assesses the future liabilities of the fund discounted to their present value. This work was undertaken by Barnett Waddingham LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, based upon the estimated position at 31 March 2020 provided by the Authority during February/March 2020.

A ruling has been made regarding age discrimination arising from public sector pension scheme transition arrangements put in place when moving from final salary to average salary scheme arrangements. The Court of Appeal judgements were made in cases affecting judges' pensions (the McCloud and Sergeant Judgements) and Firefighter pensions. The ruling may have implications for the Local Government Pension Scheme which also moved from a final salary to a career average salary scheme.

The Government Actuary's Department has undertaken a scheme level review for England and Wales to assess the impact on the Local Government Pension Scheme in respect of the potential impact on scheme liabilities and service cost and the IAS19 figures included in the accounts reflect the estimated impact of the McCloud and Sergeant Judgements.

Local Government Pension Scheme

The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Authority is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services		
- Current service cost	(74,051)	(75,689)
- Past service cost (including curtailments)	(25,464)	(1,685)
- Liabilities (assumed) / extinguished on settlements	16,780	7,084
- Settlement Prices received / (paid)	(7,782)	(4,396)
Other Operating Expenditure		
- Administration Expenses	(715)	(724)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
- Net interest on the defined (liability) / asset	(25,164)	(22,618)
Net Charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(116,396)**	**(98,028)**
Movement in Reserves		
- Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	116,396	98,028
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
- Employers contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable directly to pensioners	46,874	46,197

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the following actuarial gains/losses were included within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Actuarial gains / (losses)	131,137	(5,812)

Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
At 1 April	**2,707,927**	**2,766,586**
Current service cost	74,051	75,689
Interest cost	68,039	65,515
Change in Financial Assumptions	126,524	(267,415)
Change in Demographic Assumptions	(154,443)	(46,179)
Experience loss/(gain) on Defined Benefit Obligation	-	140,118
Past service costs/(gain)	25,464	1,685
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	(16,780)	(7,084)
Benefits paid	(74,240)	(77,608)
Contributions by scheme participants	12,135	12,262
Unfunded pension payments	(2,091)	(2,036)
at 31 March	**2,766,586**	**2,661,533**

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
At 1 April	**1,699,639**	**1,806,784**
Interest on assets	42,875	42,897
Return on assets less interest	102,067	(163,966)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	(16,473)
Administration expenses	(715)	(724)
Employer contributions	33,744	32,304
Contributions by scheme participants	12,135	12,262
Estimated benefits paid	(76,331)	(79,644)
Settlement prices received/(paid)	(7,782)	(4,396)
Other Movements*	1,152	1,152
At 31 March	**1,806,784**	**1,630,196**
Opening Net Position	**(1,008,288)**	**(959,802)**
Closing Net Position	**(959,802)**	**(1,031,337)**

*Contribution from Nottinghamshire Probation Trust for former employees of the Authority.

The expected return on scheme assets is based on the long-term future expected investment return for each asset class as at the beginning of the period (i.e. as at 1 April 2019 for the year to 31 March 2020). The returns on gilts and other bonds are assumed to be gilts yields and corporate bond yields (with an adjustment to reflect default risk) respectively at the relevant date. The return on equities and property is then assumed to be a margin above gilts yields.

Scheme History

	2015/16 £m	2016/17 £m	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m
Present value of liabilities	(2,275.7)	(2,831.5)	(2,707.9)	(2,766.5)	(2,661.5)
Fair value of scheme assets	1,436.0	1,694.5	1,699.6	1,806.7	1,630.2
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	(839.7)	(1,137.0)	(1,008.3)	(959.8)	(1,031.3)
Cumulative actuarial gain/(loss)	**(319.7)**	**(598.9)**	**(488.2)**	**(494.0)**	**(499.8)**

IAS19 requires the Authority to determine the surplus or deficit of its Pension Fund on an annual basis. In the short-term, changes in the value of investments can lead to a significant variation to the surplus or deficit on the fund which might be expected to show a smoother trend over the longer term. Every three years the Authority reviews its contributions to the fund based upon a detailed actuarial exercise which takes account of existing liabilities and likely investment returns and sets out an approach to meeting 100% of liabilities over a period of time. This takes a longer-term view of the fund position than that required by IAS19 and is expected to be less prone to significant changes in fund value as a result of short-term fluctuations in market values. The Authority does not expect the deficit shown to have a significant impact upon reserves or revenue funding requirements in the short term. The triennial revaluation effective 1 April 2020 showed that the Authority's contributions to the fund would be 18.7% of pensionable pay in each of the next three financial years, and an additional value of:

	£000
2020/21	7,169
2021/22	7,169
2022/23	7,169

The above amounts have been paid as an agreed up front payment of £21.5m as permitted by the Actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Authority in the year to 31 March 2021 is £43.2 million.

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the position in accordance with IAS19 were as follows:

		31 March 2019	31 March 2020
Rate of inflation - RPI Increases		3.4%	2.7%
Rate of inflation - CPI Increases		2.4%	1.9%
Rate of increase in salaries		3.9%	2.9%
Rate of increase in pensions		2.4%	1.9%
Discount rate		2.4%	2.4%
Mortality assumptions:			
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:			
Men	(years)	21.6	21.8
Women	(years)	24.4	24.4
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:			
Men	(years)	23.3	23.2
Women	(years)	26.2	25.8
Estimated return on assets		9.0%	(7.0%)
Proportion of employees opting to take an increased lump sum/reduced pension		50.0%	50.0%

The Authority's estimated asset allocation, which is 33% of the whole fund is as follows:

	31 March 2019 £000	%	31 March 2020 £000	%
Assets				
Equities	1,121,417	62	1,031,518	64
Gilts	58,839	3	53,035	3
Other Bonds	167,418	9	139,926	9
Property	244,493	14	204,806	13
Cash	43,653	2	39,451	2
Inflation-linked pooled fund	65,658	4	58,730	4
Infrastructure	86,980	5	85,572	5
Unit trust	18,326	1	-	-
Total	**1,806,784**	**100**	**1,613,038**	**100**

The Authority publishes a Pension Fund Annual Report which is available upon request. A copy is also available on the pension fund website (www.nottspf.org.uk).

Sensitivity analysis

This table shows the assumption change and the impact upon present value of total obligation and projected Service Cost:

	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	(0.1%)
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,610,009	2,661,533	2,714,127
Projected Service Cost	68,257	70,046	71,884
Adjustment to long term Salary Increase	+0.1%	0.0%	(0.1%)
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,665,750	2,661,533	2,657,351
Projected Service Cost	70,080	70,046	70,012
Adjustment to pensions Increase and Deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	(0.1%)
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,710,093	2,661,533	2,613,916
Projected Service Cost	71,856	70,046	68,281
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+1 Year	None	-1 Year
Present Value of Total Obligation	2,764,227	2,661,533	2,562,836
Projected Service Cost	72,191	70,046	67,965

Teachers

Under IAS19, the Teachers added years scheme is classed as an unfunded defined benefit scheme. The Authority recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Authority is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services		
- Past service (cost) / gain	-	-
- Gains / (losses) on curtailments	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
- Interest cost	(2,474)	(2,154)
Net Charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(2,474)**	**(2,154)**

Movement in Reserves	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
- Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	2,474	2,154
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
- Employers contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable directly to pensioners	6,045	6,111

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the following actuarial gains/losses were included within other comprehensive income and expenditure.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Actuarial gains / (losses)	1,656	18,716

Liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Deficit at 1 April	**103,980**	**98,753**
Interest cost	2,474	2,154
Actuarial (gains) / losses	3,618	(4,847)
Change in demographic assumptions	(5,274)	(2,294)
Experience loss / (gain)	-	(11,575)
Unfunded pension payments	(6,045)	(6,111)
Deficit at 31 March	**98,753**	**76,080**

Scheme History

	2015/16 £m	2016/17 £m	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m
Present value of liabilities	(94.8)	(111.1)	(104.0)	(98.8)	(76.0)
Fair value of scheme assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	**(94.8)**	**(111.1)**	**(104.0)**	**(98.8)**	**(76.0)**

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the position in accordance with IAS19 were as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
Rate of inflation - RPI Increases	3.5%	2.7%
Rate of inflation - CPI Increases	2.5%	1.9%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.5%	1.9%
Discount rate	2.3%	2.3%

Mortality assumptions:
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:

		31 March 2019	31 March 2020
Men	(years)	21.6	21.8
Women	(years)	24.4	24.4

22. Creditors and Long-Term Creditors

Creditors less than one year	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
	£000	**£000**
Central government bodies	10,017	9,686
Other local authorities	4,826	12,885
NHS bodies	2,659	4,747
Public corporations and trading funds	532	119
Other entities and individuals	100,066	112,176
Total	**118,100**	**139,613**

Long Term Creditors	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
	£000	**£000**
Other entities and individuals	4,151	4,336
	4,151	**4,336**

23. General Provisions

Where events have happened, which are likely to result in future costs to the Authority, an estimate of the likely impact is made and a provision is set aside. The provisions made are set out below:

Short Term Provisions	**2018/19**	**Movement**	**2019/20**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**
General Insurance Claims prior to 1/4/98	463	(29)	434
General Insurance Claims from 1/4/98	725	(61)	664
Corporate Redundancy Provision	1,938	(1,828)	110
NDR provision for backdated appeals	540	(47)	493
Total	**3,666**	**(1,965)**	**1,701**

Long Term Provisions	**2018/19**	**Movement**	**2019/20**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**
General Insurance Claims prior to 1/4/98	4,166	(270)	3,896
General Insurance Claims from 1/4/98	6,532	(556)	5,976
NDR provision for backdated appeals	2,159	(188)	1,971
Total	**12,857**	**(1,014)**	**11,843**

24. Contingent Liabilities

Insurance

In 1992, Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) ceased to trade and now exists solely to discharge its responsibilities under policies that it had previously issued. These responsibilities relate mainly to legal liability claims, which will take many years to materialise and finalise. On 13 November 2012 the board of MMI triggered the previously agreed Scheme of Arrangement and EY LLP became responsible for the management of MMI's business, affairs and assets. In February 2013 the proposed levy or claw-back rate was initially set at 15%. On 16 March 2016, MMI wrote to all scheme creditors and proposed that the levy be increased to 25%. This has been agreed by the Scheme Creditors Committee and the balance of 10% will comprise the second levy to be applied to claims payments made under the Scheme of Arrangement since 30 September 1993. The actuarial review of the insurance liabilities of MMI remains uncertain and EY LLP is not able to guarantee that this revised levy percentage will be sufficient for a solvent run-off. It is therefore anticipated that further levies will be made.

25. Specific Revenue Grants

The value of revenue grants included as income within the cost of services is as follows:

Committee Segments	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Children & Young People	5,231	5,949
Schools	335,528	332,075
Adult Social Care & Public Health	76,522	81,381
Communities & Place	7,157	6,655
Policy	3,504	71
Governance & Ethics	74	81
Personnel	55	1,229
Finance & Contracts Management	-	22,346
	428,071	**449,787**
Grants		
Dedicated Schools Grant (DFE)	295,676	292,641
Pupil Premium (DFE)	13,690	13,262
Public Health Grant (DOH)	41,109	40,535
Better Care Fund (MHCLG)	28,031	26,484
COVID-19 (MHCLG)	-	22,346
Other Grants	49,565	54,520
	428,071	**449,787**

Analysis of Revenue Receipts in Advance		
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government	320	6,748
Department for Education	235	363
Department of Health & Social Care	126	119
Department for Transport	17	-
Other Grants & Contributions	66	67
	764	**7,297**

26. General Government Grants Income and Taxation

The Authority set the 2019/20 Council Tax for a Band D property at £1,476.06 including the Adult Social Care Precept (£1,419.43 in 2018/19). This was suitably adjusted for other bands of property and a precept was issued to the District Councils to recover the relevant amounts. Any variances in the amounts actually collected by the District Councils on behalf of the Authority will be adjusted in the amounts payable in the following year.

The figure for income from Council Tax includes accruals for the year-end position for the Authority's share of the various District Council Collection Funds. The value of the accrual in 2019/20 increased by £1.5 million (£0.2 million decrease in 2018/19) which is reversed out of the General Fund in the Movement in Reserves Statement and held in the Balance Sheet in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account.

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the financial year:

Credited to Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Department for Education	23,773	5,944
Department for Transport	25,781	19,231
Other Grants & Contributions	5,826	11,089
Donations	35	46
Recognised Capital Grants & Contributions	**55,415**	**36,310**

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Revenue Support Grant	22,553	6,951
PFI	14,377	14,377
Adult Social Care Support Grant	2,204	6,025
Other Grants & Contributions	231	1,644
General Government Grants	**39,365**	**28,997**

The Authority 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, if not fulfilled, will require the monies or property to be returned to the donor. The balances at year-end are as follows:

Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government	1,032	1,032
Department for Education	9	9
Department for Transport	1,134	376
Other Grants & Contributions	3,700	7,342
Total	**5,875**	**8,759**

27. Financial Instruments Balance

The financial assets and financial liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of Financial Instruments:

	Borrowings		Creditors	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long term financial liabilities at amortised cost	573,201	585,443	4,151	4,336
Short term financial liabilities at amortised cost	25,214	27,712	108,833	123,908
Total Financial Liabilities	**598,415**	**613,155**	**112,984**	**128,244**

	Investments		Debtors	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long term financial assets at amortised cost	9,103	9,037	4,384	4,205
Short term financial assets at amortised cost	15,011	-	60,772	64,532
Total Financial Assets	**24,114**	**9,037**	**65,156**	**68,737**

The Authority does not hold any financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Authority's borrowings include finance leases associated with PFI schemes, borrowings with the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and with UK and European banks through 'Lender's Option, Borrowers' Option' loans (LOBOs). These are classed as 'other liabilities' and measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Long term

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
(a) Long Term Borrowing		
Amounts still owed on loans received from external sources to acquire capital assets such as roads, buildings & equipment.		
Long Term Borrowing for repayment after 1 year	460,220	478,051
(b) Other Long Term Liabilities		
Amounts still owed on finance leases taken with external sources to acquire capital assets for PFI Schemes and long term finance leases for repayment after 1 year	112,981	107,392
Total Long Term Borrowing at 31 March	**573,201**	**585,443**

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
(c) Long Term Creditors	4,151	4,336

Short term

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
(d) Borrowing		
Long term borrowing for repayment within 1 year	22,110	20,792
Other long term liabilities related to PFI schemes and long term finance leases for repayment within 1 year	3,104	6,920
Total Borrowing at 31 March	**25,214**	**27,712**

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
(e) Trade Creditors	108,833	123,908

Financial Assets at amortised cost

Long Term Investments

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
(a) Long term Investments		
Long term investments with other local authorities, local authority subsidiary and financial institutions	5,025	5,025

In May 2015 Policy Committee approved the establishment of a joint venture company to deliver highways and fleet management services. Via East Midlands Ltd commenced trading on 1 July 2016 as a joint venture between the Authority and Corserv, a company wholly-owned by Cornwall Council. A report to Policy Committee in November 2018 set out that since VIA's core responsibility is to deliver services in Nottinghamshire then the longer-term governance and ownership should also sit in Nottinghamshire. As such, a proposal to acquire Corserv's shares in VIA East Midlands at a cost of £5.0m was approved.

Long Term Advances	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
(b) Long term Advances		
Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club	2,430	2,387
Adult Care Property Debt - Deferred Payment Scheme	1,416	1,357
Other Long Term Advances	232	268
	4,078	**4,012**

On 19 September 2007 the Authority approved a loan of £1.23m for 20 years to Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club to help fund the £8.2m development plans for the Trent Bridge ground. In addition to enhancing the reputation of the Cricket Club and helping it to retain Trent Bridge as a test match venue there are benefits to the economy and wider community. Consequently, the loan was offered at a discounted rate with a capital repayment holiday for the first 5 years. Security has been set by way of a charge against the fixed assets of the Club to safeguard the interests of the Authority. Since the loan was offered at less than the prevailing rate the figure in the Balance Sheet represents the fair value of the loan carried at its amortised cost. The balancing figure appears in the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account.

On 7 October 2015 Policy Committee approved a further loan, in conjunction with Nottingham City Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council. The loan is to allow the club to invest £8.1m in a media facility, refurbishing the Pavilion, enhancing the William Clarke Stand and Lady Bay development. The loan is over 20 years, with no holiday periods for capital repayment and is secured by way of a charge against the fixed assets of the Club. The loan will be drawn upon over two years as required, and the interest rate is fixed at the 20 year annuity PWLB rate plus 2%.

Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club have contacted the Authority about their ability to meet the original conditions of loans due to the uncertain impact the COVID-19 pandemic will have on the Cricket Club's finances. The Authority has therefore agreed to a principal holiday in the latter part of the financial year. However, the full details of the revised loan arrangement is still unclear at the time of producing the accounts due to the ongoing uncertainty of the pandemic, these accounts assume that the principal will be added to the end of the loan.

Adult Care Property Debt under the deferred payment scheme (Section 35 of the Care Act 2014) consists of loans to those with insufficient income and capital, excluding their property, to meet their care home fees. Repayment of such loans is deferred until the residents die or their property is sold.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
(c) Long Term Debtors	4,384	4,205

Short term

(d) Temporary investments	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Temporary investments with other local authorities and financial institutions	15,011	-

The Authority manages its cash in line with its approved Treasury Management Policy and in accordance with prevailing statutory requirements. The amount invested at the year-end depends on the cash flow position at that date.

Short term Trade Debtors	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
(e) Trade Debtors (less allowance for bad and doubtful debt)	60,772	64,532

Financial Assets - unquoted equity investment at cost

Economic Development: There are equity holdings amounting to £0.12m (£0.12m in 2018/19) that have been written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account to reflect the high risk of the investment. Consequently, their fair value has been assessed as nil on the Balance Sheet.

Interests in Companies - Joint Ventures, Subsidiaries and Divested Organisations

The Authority holds a share in the Local Authority controlled SCAPE Group Ltd (17% share). The value of this holding is small and there are conditions on the shares that prevent them being traded on the open market. Consequently, since the fair value cannot be measured reliably, no value is carried on the Balance Sheet.

ARC Property Services Partnership Ltd began trading in June 2016. It is a Joint Operation with SCAPE Group where both parties share 50% risk. The company is contracted to deliver property services to the Authority and the predominant place of business is Nottinghamshire. More information is available at the Arc website. https://www.arc-partnership.co.uk/

Via East Midlands Ltd began trading in July 2016. It is a subsidiary of Nottinghamshire County Council following the purchase of residual shares in March 2019. This company is contracted with the Authority for highways services and the predominant place of business is Nottinghamshire. More information is available at the Via website: https://www.viaem.co.uk/

The Authority has a 50% interest in Futures Advice Skills and Employment Limited (formerly Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Futures Limited). The Company transferred into Local Authority control from the Learning and Skills Council at 1 April 2008 at no cost and consequently, this is reflected at an immaterial investment cost in the Authority's accounts.

28. Financial Instruments Gains/Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

	2018/19			2019/20		
	Financial Liabilities	**Financial Assets**	**Total**	**Financial Liabilities**	**Financial Assets**	**Total**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Interest expense	(37,409)	-	(37,409)	(32,423)	-	(32,423)
Interest payable and similar charges	**(37,409)**	**-**	**(37,409)**	**(32,423)**	**-**	**(32,423)**
Interest income	-	823	823	-	1,891	1,891
Interest and investment income	**-**	**823**	**823**	**-**	**1,891**	**1,891**

The average cost of external borrowing was 4.09% (4.23% in 2018/19).

The interest expense figure includes the cost of administration fees. For most of the transactions entered into by the Authority the transaction costs are negligible. For example, the PWLB charges an administration fee when advancing new loans at the current rate of 35p per £1,000 and LOBO loans taken out through brokers have incurred fees of £24,000 on borrowings of £10m. Administration fees below 0.5% of the amount borrowed are considered not material and are charged directly to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Following comprehensive local government re-organisation in 1974, the Authority took over assets from other local authorities on which there were repayments of advances still outstanding. These debts are administered by the other authorities and the amounts recharged to the Authority are included in the above figures.

The balance outstanding on these deferred liabilities is as follows:

	2018/19	**2019/20**
	£000	**£000**
Loan taken over from District Councils when the responsibility for services was transferred to the Authority on local government reorganisation in 1974.	1,007	928

29. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities and financial assets are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- no early repayment or impairment is recognised
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, the carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

For long term borrowings and investments, fair values have been calculated by reference to relevant interest rates in force as at 31 March 2019 and 2020 as follows:

- for PWLB loans, the relevant PWLB rate in force
- for LOBO loans, the PWLB premature repayment rate applicable to loans in excess of 50 years
- for long term investments, the market rate for a loan of similar value and profile
- for finance leases and Salix loan, the PWLB rate for an annuity commencing on 31 March of equal length to the remaining scheduled length
- for loans and receivables, the PWLB rate for an annuity commencing on 31 March of length equal to the remaining scheduled length of the relevant instrument, plus 1% to recognise risk on loans and receivables.

	2018/19		2019/20	
Financial Liabilities	**Carrying Amount £000**	**Fair Value £000**	**Carrying Amount £000**	**Fair Value £000**
Public Works Loan Board	387,382	534,971	403,532	624,905
External Bonds and Loans	91,183	162,763	91,197	199,628
Finance Leases related to PFI and other schemes	116,085	198,722	114,312	184,483
Salix Loan	3,765	3,684	4,114	3,991
Trade Creditors	108,833	108,833	123,908	123,908
Long Term Creditors	4,151	4,151	4,336	4,336
Total Financial Liabilities	**711,399**	**1,013,124**	**741,399**	**1,141,251**

The fair value is greater than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans and finance leases includes a number of fixed rate loans and leases where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. This commitment to pay interest above current market rates increases the amount that the Authority would have to pay if the lender agreed to early repayment of the loans.

	2018/19		2019/20	
Financial Assets at amortised cost	**Carrying Amount £000**	**Fair Value £000**	**Carrying Amount £000**	**Fair Value £000**
Short Term Investments	15,011	15,011	-	-
Trade Debtors (less credit loss allowance)	60,772	60,772	64,532	64,532
Long Term Investment	5,025	5,025	5,025	5,025
Long Term Advance	4,078	4,127	4,012	4,010
Long Term Debtor	4,384	4,384	4,205	4,205
Total	**89,270**	**89,319**	**77,774**	**77,772**

The fair value is different from the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of investments included a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate receivable was different from the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. Where the agreed interest is above current market rates, the Authority would have to accept higher repayment if it negotiated early repayment of the loans; where the interest rate is lower then a lower repayment.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The financial liabilities, loans and receivables have been assessed in reference to the Fair Value Hierarchy as per the requirements of IFRS 13 (see Statement of Accounting Policies for further detail).

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31/3/20 £000
Financial liabilities	-	1,141,251	-	1,141,251
Financial Assets at amortised cost	-	72,747	5,025	77,772

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Fair Value as at 31/3/19 £000
Financial liabilities	-	1,013,124	-	1,013,124
Financial Assets at amortised cost	-	84,294	5,025	89,319

Valuation techniques used to determine Fair Value

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2

The fair value has been derived using the market approach applying current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3

The Fair Value has been measured using the investment method, where expected cashflows are discounted to the present value of the net income stream.

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening Balance	**-**	**5,025**
Transfers into Level 3	-	-
Transfers out of Level 3	-	-
Total gains (or losses) for the period included in Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services resulting from changes in Fair Value	-	-
Additions	5,025	-
Disposals	-	-
Closing Balance	**5,025**	**5,025**

30. Disclosure of nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Authority’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- credit risk – the risk of failure by a counterparty to meet its contractual obligations under an investment, borrowing, capital, project or partnership financing
- liquidity risk – the risk that cash will not be available when it is needed, thereby causing additional unbudgeted costs with consequent impact on the Authority's business/service objectives
- market risk – the risk that, through adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums the Authority borrows and invests, its stated Treasury Management policies are compromised.

The Authority's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. In 2002, the Authority adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. In accordance with this Code of Practice, the Authority sets an annual Treasury Management Strategy by March each year. This contains a number of measures to control the key financial instrument risks above including:

- treasury management practices
- prudential indicators for borrowing and investment
- approved counterparties for lending purposes.

The Authority also receives regular reports measuring the performance of the treasury management function. A copy of the Authority's Treasury Management Policy and Strategy is available upon request.

Credit Risk

The following analysis summarises the Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amounts at 31/3/20 £000	**Historical experience of default**	**Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31/3/20**	**Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollecta-bility £000**
Deposits with banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Customers	32,324	0.30%	0.30%	97

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Authority does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

Customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The Authority's policy is to set aside an impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts in order to minimise the effect of default. As at 31 March 2020, the Authority had an outstanding balance of short-term debtors of £91.2m (£81.2m in 2018/19) including government grants, receipts in advance and the Authority's share of Council Tax and Business Rates debtors. In line with the Expected Credit Loss Model set out in Accounting Policy 17, an impairment allowance of £7.2m has been calculated (£6.2m in 2018/19). It is not certain that this impairment will be sufficient as the Authority cannot assess with certainty which debts will be collected or not. The economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has made the estimation of debt impairment more difficult as there is more uncertainty about the economic viability of debtors and hence their ability to settle their debts. There is no current evidence to suggest that general debtors are increasing due to COVID-19. Debtors will however continue to be monitored regularly and should general debtors rise in 2020/21 the Authority may consider raising the impairment allowance.

The Authority does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £12.0 million (£18.0 million in 2018/19) of the £32.3 million (£34.1 million in 2018/19) balance is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	£000
Less than three months	2,154
Three to six months	2,660
Six months to one year	2,515
More than one year	4,681
	12,010

Liquidity risk

As the Authority has ready access to borrowings from the Public Works Loans Board, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that a significant proportion of borrowings will mature at a time of unfavourable interest rates. Current borrowings are spread over 50 years with a maximum of any one year's maturity around 6.1% of the total. However, since the Authority's future borrowing requirement is fairly sizeable in relation to current debt, the prudential indicator for debt maturity has been set as part of the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The strategy for new loans is to borrow each year close to the lowest rate available and, where economic circumstances make it favourable, early repayment of fixed rate loans will be considered.

In addition, the Authority has a number of finance lease liabilities that relate to PFI and other schemes.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2018/19 £000	%	2019/20 £000	%
Maturity date				
Within 1 year	25,214	4.2	27,712	4.5
1 year and up to 2 years	21,693	3.6	19,976	3.3
2 years and up to 5 years	57,262	9.5	58,533	9.6
5 years and up to 10 years	101,449	17.0	101,437	16.5
10 years and up to 15 years	81,806	13.7	73,506	12.0
15 years and up to 20 years	50,121	8.4	51,121	8.3
20 years and up to 25 years	40,003	6.7	30,003	4.9
25 years and over	220,867	36.9	250,867	40.9
	598,415	**100.0**	**613,155**	**100.0**

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Source of Borrowing		
Public Works Loan Board	387,382	403,532
External Bonds and Loans	91,183	91,197
Finance Leases related to PFI and other schemes	116,085	114,312
Salix Loan	3,765	4,114
	598,415	**613,155**

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Authority is exposed to risk in terms of interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Authority. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowings will fall.
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise.
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest receivable on variable rate investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and affect the General Fund Balance pound for pound. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments will be reflected in other comprehensive income and expenditure.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The policy for borrowing rates is to achieve a managed decline in the average rate and to borrow each year close to the lowest rate available. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, early repayment of fixed rate loans will be considered to limit exposure to losses. The risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of Government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the Authority's cost of borrowing and provide compensation for a proportion of any higher costs. The Treasury Management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget. The strategy is used to advise investment and borrowing decisions and also whether new borrowing taken out should be fixed or variable. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated.

The Authority has no variable rate borrowings and minimal variable rate investments. A 1% change in interest rates would therefore have no material impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If interest rates had been 1% higher at 31 March 2020, with all other variables held constant, the fair value of fixed rate borrowings would be lower but with no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Price risk

The Authority does not hold any equity shares that can be measured and consequently is not exposed to losses from movements in the prices of shares.

Foreign exchange risk

The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to movements in exchange rates.

31. Related Parties

The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties, bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Authority or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority.

Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Authority.

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides a significant part of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills). Grants received from Government Departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Notes 25 and 26.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. The total of Members allowances paid in 2019/20 is shown in Note 48. During 2019/20, there were no works or services commissioned from companies in which Members had an interest (2018/19 - none). Any contracts would have been entered into in full compliance with the Authority's standing orders. Grants totalling £9,063 were paid to five organisations in which five Members had positions on the governing body (2018/19 £1,440,661 to nine organisations, 11 Members). No material grants were made to organisations whose senior management included close members of the families of a Members or Senior Officers. In all instances, the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The relevant Members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants. Details of all these transactions are recorded in the Register of Members Interests which is open to public inspection and is also available on the Authority's website at this address:
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/councillors/allowances-expenses-conduct

There are 2 Members on the board of Culture, Learning and Libraries (Midlands) trading as "Inspire" and the transactions with the Authority have been examined. There were no material direct grants paid to Inspire.

Senior Employees

In accordance with section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972, senior employees must declare their interest in any organisations which have received grant payments. During 2019/20, £250 in a grant was paid to an organisation where one senior employee declared an interest (in 2018/19 £11,085 was made, two senior employees). There are two senior employees on the board of Via with transactions between Via and the Authority detailed below.

Other Public Bodies (subject to common control by Central Government)

The Authority has a pooled budget arrangement with Integrated Community Equipment Loan Service (ICELS). The Authority has also entered into a pooled budget arrangement with NHS bodies called the Better Care Fund (BCF). Balances are detailed in Note 46.

The Authority is the administering body for the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). Details of the Accounts of the Pension scheme can be found after the notes to the Authority's accounts.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

These organisations are deemed to be influenced significantly or controlled by the Authority through its representation on the board or ownership of shares.

<u>SCAPE Group Ltd - See note 27.</u>

<u>Arc Property Partnership Ltd</u>

	Audited 2018/19 £000	Unaudited 2019/20 £000
Revenue	27,940	45,693
Profit / (loss)	(86)	(418)
Total Assets	9,709	12,578
Total Liabilities	(11,727)	(13,854)
Equity and Reserves	(2,018)	(1,276)

The liabilities total includes £7.5m of pension liability (£6.7m 2018/19) not covered in the shareholder agreement split 50:50.

Nottinghamshire County Council had the following transactions with Arc:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Purchases of works and services	27,268	46,071
Service Level Agreements	266	(91)
Other	(13)	-
Loan interest	(2)	

<u>Via East Midlands Ltd</u>

	Audited 2018/19 £000	Unaudited 2019/20 £000
Revenue	65,205	67,436
Profit / (loss)	512	752
Total Assets	13,502	12,440
Total Liabilities	(12,663)	(11,188)
Equity and Reserves	839	1,252

Nottinghamshire County Council had the following transactions with Via:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Purchases of works and services	65,631	66,955
Service Level Agreements	(860)	(6,959)
Other	10	4

Futures Advice, Skills & Employment Ltd (Futures)

Futures Advice, Skills and Employment Ltd (Futures) is a company owned equally between Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council that provides support services to young people in Nottinghamshire.

	Audited 2018/19 £000	**Unaudited 2019/20 £000**
Revenue	14,300	14,695
Profit / (loss)	(969)	(2,245)
Total Assets	7,257	7,537
Total Liabilities	(19,261)	(25,075)
Equity and Reserves	(12,004)	(17,538)

Nottinghamshire County Council had the following transactions with Futures:

	2018/19 £000	**2019/20 £000**
Grants given	1,350	-
Purchases of works and services	83	1,415

Culture, Learning and Libraries (Midlands), trading as Inspire

Culture, Learning and Libraries (Midlands), trading as Inspire, is an independent Community Benefit Society launched by the Authority. Although the Authority does not control this entity, it does exercise power due to contract volume, being lessor of most of the properties. However, it has been agreed that the value does not meet the Authority's group accounts materiality threshold.

The total Authority expenditure with Inspire is £22.0m (£16.6m in 2018/19) and income is £1.1m (£0.3m in 2018/19). More information can be found on the Inspire website https://www.inspireculture.org.uk/

32. Summary Revenue Accounts of Trading Undertakings

	2018/19 Turnover	2018/19 Expend-iture	2018/19 Surplus/ (Deficit)	2019/20 Turnover	2019/20 Expend-iture	2019/20 Surplus/ (Deficit)
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Direct Services *Cleaning, catering, grounds maintenance to external clients and within the Authority*	36,013	37,890	(1,877)	33,104	35,968	(2,864)
County Supplies *A purchasing and supply service to external clients and within the Authority* *Transferred June 2019 to Hertfordshire County Council*	4,495	5,188	(693)	328	360	(32)
Clayfields Secure Unit *Specialist children's services to the Youth Justice Board and Local Authorities*	5,656	5,262	394	4,483	5,625	(1,142)
Total	46,164	48,340	(2,176)	37,915	41,953	(4,037)

33. Movement on Usable Reserves

	2017/18 £000	Transfers Out £000	Transfers In £000	2018/19 £000	Transfers Out £000	Transfers In £000	2019/20 £000
General Fund Balance	30,870	(6,799)	-	24,071	(2,112)	-	21,959
Schools Statutory Reserves	19,919	-	3,132	23,051	(131)	-	22,920
General Insurance Reserve	21,000	-	8,588	29,588	-	4,505	34,093
Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve	3,902	(54,830)	59,692	8,764	(60,882)	53,801	1,682
Corporate Reserves							
Earmarked Reserves	3,353	(2,849)	944	1,448	-	1,756	3,204
Capital Projects Reserve	12,518	(7,617)	397	5,298	(4,391)	2,253	3,160
NDR Pool Reserve	8,126	(2,812)	2,708	8,022	(473)	2,607	10,156
East Leake PFI Schools	3,235	-	93	3,328	(508)	16	2,836
Bassetlaw PFI Schools	665	-	1,240	1,905	(2,312)	502	95
Waste PFI Reserve	25,583	(718)	128	24,993	(981)	131	24,143
Workforce Reserve	8,311	-	436	8,747	(2,597)	-	6,150
IICSA Reserve	2,770	(1,030)	-	1,740	(263)	-	1,477
Strategic Development Fund	2,892	-	-	2,892	(77)	-	2,815
Covid-19 Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	22,346	22,346
Earmarked for Services Reserves							
Trading Activities	1,671	(1,478)	840	1,033	(1,379)	588	242
Departmental Reserves	11,691	(2,647)	638	9,682	(2,062)	1,488	9,108
Revenue Grants	17,138	(5,163)	4,121	16,096	(5,208)	2,822	13,710
Section 256 Grants	18,276	(2,148)	4,474	20,602	(7,226)	228	13,604
Total Other Earmarked Reserves	**116,229**	**(26,462)**	**16,019**	**105,786**	**(27,477)**	**34,737**	**113,046**
Total Usable Reserves	**191,920**	**(88,091)**	**87,431**	**191,260**	**(90,602)**	**93,043**	**193,701**

General Fund Balance comprises reserves available for use by the Authority as a contingency**.**

Schools Statutory Reserves - See note 35

General Insurance Reserve - See note 34

Capital Receipts and Grants Unapplied Reserve - holds capital grant / capital receipt balances that have been received but not yet utilised.

Corporate Reserves

Earmarked Reserves hold year-end underspends where approval has been given to be carried forward and spent in the following year. This reserve also contains reserves previously classified under earmarked for services which are no longer required for their original purpose.

Capital Projects Reserve supports the Medium Term Financial Strategy as well as current and future capital commitments.

NDR Pool Reserve holds the Authority's share of the Non Domestic Rates pool surplus. The pool was established 1 April 2013 when the funding mechanism was introduced with the seven District and Borough Councils. It also holds the Authority's share of growth and renewable energy.

East Leake, Bassetlaw and Waste PFI Reserves are surplus funding amounts set aside during the early years of the PFI contracts. These are contributions from central Government and the Authority will be required in later years to finance the unitary charge.

Workforce Reserve created from merging the corporate redundancy and surplus pensions reserves to provide for a more wide ranging reserve, to cover pay protection, national living wage increases and pension strain as well as covering pension deficit contributions and redundancy.

IICSA Reserve was established to fund future expenditure associated with the Government led inquiry into historic abuse.

Strategic Development Fund was approved in the Budget Report to Council 27 February 2014 to facilitate the Authority's on-going commitment to redefine service delivery.

COVID-19 Reserve holds funding received from Central Government on 27 March 2020 to help alleviate the various financial pressures caused by the pandemic across all service areas.

Earmarked for Services Reserves

Trading Activities reserves comprise accumulated revenue surpluses plus or minus any transfer between those reserves and the General Fund.

Departmental Reserves are amounts set aside to cover expected events where the accounting criteria for the creation of provisions are not met.

Revenue Grants and Section 256 Grants are grants without specific conditions that remain unspent at the year-end are transferred into usable reserves, in accordance with the Code.

34. Insurance Reserve and Account

The Authority operates a self-insurance scheme and covers each kind of risk up to set limits which are reviewed annually. External insurers cover risks in excess of the internally insured amounts. The major areas where significant risks are covered externally are Fire, Liability and Motor. The insurance provision covers known liabilities. Amounts are also set aside in the Insurance Reserve to cover possible insurance claims losses that are not yet known about.

The total of the Insurance Provision and Reserve as at 31 March 1998 has been ring-fenced for liabilities arising up to that date. The balance and the liabilities are being shared by the County and City Council's in the proportion of 23.55% City and 76.45% County.

The amount set aside in the Insurance Provision is detailed in Note 23. The Insurance Reserve is shown below:

General Insurance Reserve	**Note**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
		£000	**£000**
General Insurance Reserve		**29,588**	**34,093**

Insurance Account	**Note**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
		£000	**£000**
Premiums paid		1,867	1,788
Claims made		2,415	2,831
Contribution (from)/to Provision		616	(1,009)
Contribution to Closed Fund from County Council		763	1,147
Miscellaneous charges		24	34
		5,685	4,791
Less charges to Departments	1	(7,060)	(6,978)
Future Liabilities of Nottm City Council Adjustment		(228)	165
Total Expenditure		**(1,603)**	**(2,022)**

	2018/19	**2019/20**
	£000	**£000**
External Premiums	(12)	-
Contribution to Closed Fund from City and County Council	(998)	(1,500)
Total Income	**(1,010)**	**(1,500)**
Net (surplus)/deficit	**(2,613)**	**(3,522)**

Note 1. Classed as expenditure to avoid double counting in the net cost of services.

35. Schools Statutory Reserves

Surplus and deficit balances relating to schools must be carried forward from one financial year to the next in accordance with the requirements of Section 48 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. The Schools Statutory Reserves are committed to be spent on schools and are not available to the Authority for general use.

During 2019/20 the overall reserve has decreased by £0.1 million to £22.9 million. Within the total reserve school accumulated balances decreased by £1.3 million to £17.4 million; of this, £2.3 million is to fund capital schemes.

The reserves also includes £5.7 million relating to the non-ISB (Individual Schools Budget) element of the Schools Budget.

Part of the reserves are used to finance a school loan scheme, whereby schools are advanced funding for major capital items and then repay this over a three year period.

School Balances	2018/19 £000	Movement in year £000	2019/20 £000
Balances held by schools	18,742	(1,339)	17,403
Non ISB Balances	4,632	1,077	5,709
School Loan Scheme	(323)	131	(192)
School Statutory Reserves Total	**23,051**	**(131)**	**22,920**

36. Unusable Reserves

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Revaluation Reserve	231,952	224,411
Capital Adjustment Account	414,947	406,901
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(2,438)	(2,391)
IAS 19 Pensions Reserve	(1,071,625)	(1,107,418)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	975	2,669
Employee Benefits Account	(11,578)	(16,419)
Total Unusable Reserves	**(437,767)**	**(492,247)**

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority 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
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at 1 April	**244,368**	**231,952**
Upward revaluation of assets	20,888	35,611
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(16,996)	(36,496)
Surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,892	(885)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	(3,968)	(4,042)
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(12,340)	(2,614)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(16,308)	(6,656)
Balance at 31 March	**231,952**	**224,411**

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 depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historic cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at 1 April	**416,882**	**414,947**
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation on non-current assets	(41,591)	(43,061)
Revaluation and Impairments on PPE	(3,592)	(18,610)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1,635)	(1,495)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(16,392)	(15,098)
Transformation costs funded under Capital Direction	(3,591)	(600)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/(loss) on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(33,146)	(11,883)
	(99,947)	**(90,747)**
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	16,308	6,656
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	**(83,639)**	**(84,091)**
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	35	46
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	58,246	51,691
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	15,248	9,753
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	6,521	5,518
	80,050	**67,008**
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,714	9,071
Movement in the fair value of Non Current Assets Held for Sale credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(60)	(33)
Other Movements	-	(1)
Balance at 31 March	**414,947**	**406,901**

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.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(56)**	**(2,438)**
Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,396)	49
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	14	(2)
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2,382)	47
Balance at 31 March	**(2,438)**	**(2,391)**

IAS19 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 Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Authority makes employer’s contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Authority 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 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(1,138,407)**	**(1,071,625)**
Actuarial gains / (losses) on pensions assets and liabilities	132,793	12,904
Other gains / (losses)	(60)	(823)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provisions of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(118,870)	(100,182)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	52,919	52,308
Balance at 31 March	**(1,071,625)**	**(1,107,418)**

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at 1 April	**1,444**	**975**
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(224)	1,467
Amount by which NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(245)	227
Balance at 31 March	**975**	**2,669**

Employee Benefits Account

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(14,197)**	**(11,578)**
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	14,197	11,578
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(11,578)	(16,419)
Amount by which the officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,619	(4,841)
Balance at 31 March	**(11,578)**	**(16,419)**

37. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority monitors cash balances on a daily basis to make maximum use of the funds available and invests any surplus cash identified. The bank account balance at 31 March will consist of an overdraft with the Authority's main bank, amounts held in call accounts or money market funds and school deposits either with the Authority's main bank or held with other banks.

The analysis of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	2018/19 £000	£000	2019/20 £000	£000
Amounts held in call accounts and money market funds		45,335		44,207
Main overdraft		(19,209)		(18,688)
School bank accounts:				
Main Authority accounts	25,877		25,245	
Other bank accounts	4,305	30,182	4,131	29,376
		56,308		**54,895**

38. Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2018/19 Restated £000	2019/20 £000
Interest received	4,186	(6,939)
Interest paid	36,232	33,974

39. Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

	2018/19 Restated £000	2019/20 £000
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	64,388	112,104
Purchase of short and long-term investments	15,000	-
Purchase of shares in a subsidiary	-	5,025
Pensions Deficit Payment	-	-
Other payments for investing activities	283	2,653
Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	(600)	(600)
Capital Grants and contributions received	(51,469)	(39,149)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(4,506)	(15,000)
Net other receipts from investing activities	(673)	(2,719)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**22,423**	**62,314**

40. Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

	2018/19 Restated £000	2019/20 £000
Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	(64,881)	(34,660)
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	5,326	3,250
Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	49,909	16,673
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(9,646)**	**(14,737)**

41. Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	2019/20 01-Apr £000	Financing Cash flows £000	Non Cash Acquisition £000	Other £000	2019/20 31-Mar £000
Long term borrowings	460,220	17,831	-	-	478,051
Short term borrowings	22,110	(1,318)	-	-	20,792
Lease liabilities	878	0	-	-	878
On balance sheet PFI liabilities	115,207	(296)	(1,477)	-	113,434
Total liabilities from financing activities	**598,415**	**16,217**	**(1,477)**	**-**	**613,155**

	2018/19 01-Apr £000	Financing Cash flows £000	Non Cash Acquisition £000	Other £000	2018/19 31-Mar £000
Long term borrowings	443,922	16,298	-	-	460,220
Short term borrowings	22,182	(72)	-	-	22,110
Lease liabilities	878	-	-	-	878
On balance sheet PFI liabilities	121,236	(6,732)	703	-	115,207
Total liabilities from financing activities	**588,218**	**9,494**	**703**	**-**	**598,415**

42. Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

Regulations require local authorities to calculate a prudent MRP charge each year to provide for the redemption of outstanding debt. Depreciation charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is reversed out of General Fund balances through the Movement in Reserves Statement and replaced by the calculated MRP charge.

The amount required under the MRP regulations for 2019/20 is £9.8m (£15.2m for 2018/19) of which £3.3m (£6.9m for 2018/19) relates to repayments of the PFI and finance lease liabilities. The amount of depreciation and amortisation charged was £44.6m (£43.2m for 2018/19).

43. Audit Fees

The Authority has been advised of the following fees payable for 2019/20. Fees have been included for an objection now resolved and grant claims.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
External Audit Fees	76	76
Other	18	21
	94	**97**

44. Employee Remuneration

The table below shows the number of staff employed by the Authority whose remuneration, taxable expenses and severance (if applicable) amounted to £50,000 or more in the financial year. The table includes the senior staff separately identified in the subsequent tables.

Pay Band		Number of Staff					
		2018/19			2019/20		
		Exc Redundancy		Inc. Redundancy	Exc Redundancy		Inc. Redundancy
		Schools	Non Schools	Total	Schools	Non Schools	Total
£180,000	£184,999	-	-	-	-	1	1
£175,000	£179,999	-	1	1	-	-	-
£170,000	£174,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£165,000	£169,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£160,000	£164,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£155,000	£159,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£150,000	£154,999	-	-	1	-	-	-
£145,000	£149,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£140,000	£144,999	-	1	1	-	1	1
£135,000	£139,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£130,000	£134,999	-	-	-	-	1	1
£125,000	£129,999	-	1	1	-	1	1
£120,000	£124,999	-	-	2	-	-	-
£115,000	£119,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£110,000	£114,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£105,000	£109,999	-	1	2	-	-	-
£100,000	£104,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£95,000	£99,999	-	-	-	-	3	3
£90,000	£94,999	2	6	8	3	6	9
£85,000	£89,999	-	4	4	1	2	3
£80,000	£84,999	2	2	5	-	-	1
£75,000	£79,999	3	-	3	3	2	5
£70,000	£74,999	9	6	16	16	6	22
£65,000	£69,999	30	11	42	27	10	37
£60,000	£64,999	45	13	60	54	17	72
£55,000	£59,999	53	34	88	53	35	88
£50,000	£54,999	95	28	126	92	38	130
		239	**108**	**360**	**249**	**123**	**374**

The tables below show the remuneration of the Authority's Senior Employees as defined by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015.

2019/20

Post Holder information (Post title and name (where applicable))	Note	Salary (including fees & allowances) £	Expenses £	Compen-sation for Loss of Office £	Employer Pension contri-butions* £	Total Remuneration £
Chief Executive - A May		180,424	1,528	-	40,054	222,006
Corporate Director of CFCS		143,181	-	-	31,786	174,967
Corporate Director of ASC & PH		128,814	737	-	28,597	158,147
Corporate Director of Place (and Deputy CEO)	2	133,814	597	-	29,707	164,118
Service Director (Customers, Governance and Employees)	3	98,216	-	-	21,804	120,020
Director of Public Health		92,759	581	-	20,918	114,258
Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement)	1	98,216	462	-	21,804	120,482

*Pension Contributions are estimated at 22.2% to account for the pensions deficit (see note 20), excluding the Director of Public Health (as in NHS scheme).

1. The post of Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure and Improvement) has the statutory responsibility of Section 151 Officer.

2. The post of Corporate Director Place assumed the Deputy Chief Executive role. Their annualised salary is £128,814 with an additional allowance of £5,000 for the Deputy Chief Executive role.

3. The Service Director for Customers, Governance and Employees has the statutory responsibility of the Monitoring Officer.

2018/19

Post Holder information (Post title and name (where applicable))	Note	Salary (including fees & allowances) £	Expenses £	Compen-sation for Loss of Office £	Employer Pension contri-butions* £	Total Remuneration £
Chief Executive - A May		176,886	1,524	-	39,269	217,679
Corporate Director of CFCS		140,373	-	-	31,163	171,536
Corporate Director of ASC & PH (and Deputy Chief Executive) (to Jan 2019)	4	108,088	-	-	23,974	132,062
Corporate Director of ASC & PH (From Jan 2019)	5	27,159	26	-	6,029	33,214
Communities (and Deputy Chief Executive)	3	127,136	1,297	-	28,253	156,686
Corporate Director of Resources	1	30,953	291	119,050	6,871	157,165
Service Director (Customers, Governance and Employees)	6	93,845	-	-	20,834	114,679
Director of Public Health		89,082	771	-	12,810	102,663
Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure & Improvement)	2	93,845	1,063	-	20,834	115,742

*Pension Contributions are estimated at 22.2% to account for the pensions deficit (see note 20), excluding the Director of Public Health (as in NHS scheme).

Please note within the relevant accounting period there has remained a maximum of 7 senior employees, as defined by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015.

1. The Corporate Director of Resources post was deleted from the establishment in July 2018. The post had the statutory responsibility of Monitoring Officer.
2. The post of Service Director (Finance, Infrastructure and Improvement) has the statutory responsibility of Section 151 Officer.
3. The post of Corporate Director of Place & Communities assumed the Deputy Chief Executive role from Feb 2019. Their annualised salary is £131,288 including an allowance of £5,000 for the Deputy Chief Executive role from 14/01/2019 pro rata.
4. The Corporate Director for Adult Social Care and Public Health left the role in Jan 2019. Their annualised salary was £129,494 which included an allowance of £5,000 for the Deputy Chief Executive role.
5. The new Corporate Director for Adult Social Care and Public Health took up the role in Jan 2019. Their annualised salary is £126,288.
6. The Service Director for Customers, Governance and Employees gained responsibility for the Monitoring Officer post in July 2018. Their annualised salary for the relevant period is £94,335.

The table below includes all exits from the Authority, including school based staff and takes into account the cost of pension contributions that would have been paid had a retiring employee not left the Authority early. It may therefore differ from other published information.

Payment Ranges			Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of Other Departures Agreed		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages £	
			2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
£0	-	£20,000	63	27	73	143	136	170	1,024,616	1,189,129
£20,001	-	£40,000	4	3	29	30	33	33	936,318	907,994
£40,001	-	£60,000	-	2	6	9	6	11	316,232	538,875
£60,001	-	£80,000	2	-	7	1	9	1	650,230	66,862
£80,001	-	£100,000	1	1	2	-	3	1	266,301	94,271
£100,001	-	£150,000	-	2	3	-	3	2	335,203	217,367
£150,001	-	£200,000	1	-	1	-	2	-	359,444	-
Over £200,000			-	-	2	-	2	-	712,348	-
			71	**35**	**123**	**183**	**194**	**218**	**4,600,692**	**3,014,498**

45. Deployment of Dedicated Schools Grant

The Authority's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education (DFE), the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the DFE to fund Academy schools in the Authority's area. The DSG is ringfenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2015. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an Authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2019/20 are as follows:

Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget (ISB) £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2019/20 before Academy recoupment			604,330
Academy figure recouped for 2019/20			(312,054)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2019/20			292,276
Brought Forward 2018/19			4,632
Carry Forward to 2020/21 agreed in advance			-
Agreed initial budgeted distribution for	**60,681**	**236,227**	**296,908**

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget (ISB) £000	Total £000
In year adjustments	(8,994)	8,682	(312)
Final budgeted distribution for 2019/20	51,687	244,909	296,596
Actual central expenditure	(45,978)	-	(45,978)
Actual ISB deployed to schools	-	(244,909)	(244,909)
Plus Local Authority contribution for 2019/20	-	-	-
Carried forward to 2020/21	**5,709**	**-**	**5,709**

46. Pooled Budgets

Under Section 31 of the Health Act 1999, Nottinghamshire County Council has entered into the following Pooled Budget Arrangements with the partners set out below. The County Council is the host authority for the pooled budget and has responsibility for its financial management. The details are set out below:

Integrated Community Equipment Loan Service (ICELS) - Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council (Host)
Nottingham City Council
Nottingham City CCG
Nottinghamshire County CCGs
Bassetlaw CCG

Pooled Budgets Memo Account	**2018/19 £000**	**2019/20 £000**
Net (surplus) / deficit brought forward	**(188)**	**(724)**
Funding provided to the pooled budget:		
Nottinghamshire County Council ASC&PH	(1,779)	(1,365)
Nottinghamshire County Council CYP	(391)	(400)
Nottingham City Council	(1,011)	(1,109)
Bassetlaw CCG	(537)	(615)
Nottinghamshire County CCGs	(3,068)	(3,495)
Nottingham City CCG	(1,173)	(1,355)
Other	(55)	(1)
Total Funding	**(8,014)**	**(8,340)**

Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	**2018/19 £000**	**2019/20 £000**
Partnership Management and Administration Costs	733	829
Contract Management Fee	1,262	1,311
Equipment	5,316	5,983
Minor Adaptations	166	119
Direct Payments	1	-
Total Expenditure	**7,478**	**8,242**
Net (surplus) / deficit carried forward	**(724)**	**(822)**

The current contract began on 1 April 2016 for a period of 5 years with the option to extend for a further 2 years.

Better Care Fund

The Better Care Fund (BCF) was announced by the Government in the June 2013 spending round, to ensure a transformation in integrated health and social care. In 2019/20, the Nottinghamshire Clinical Commissioning Groups contributed the values in the table below towards creation of a BCF pooled budget in Nottinghamshire of £65.7m (£58.9m in 2018/19).

The Spending Reviews from 2015 to 2017 have identified temporary funding for Adult Social Care in the form of the Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF). This element of the BCF is paid directly to Local Authorities.

Assessment of the operation of the BCF pooled fund identified that it does not constitute a joint arrangement and therefore requirements of IFRS11 (Joint Arrangements) are not met.

Pooled Budgets Memo Account	**2018/19 Restated £000**	**2019/20 £000**
Net (surplus) / deficit brought forward	**(3,139)**	**(3,040)**
Funding provided to the pooled budget:		
Nottinghamshire County Council ASC&PH	(6,441)	(10,478)
Bassetlaw CCG	(7,836)	(8,181)
Mansfield & Ashfield CCG	(13,059)	(13,850)
Newark & Sherwood CCG	(8,301)	(8,844)
Nottingham North & East CCGs	(9,588)	(9,991)
Nottingham West CCG	(6,499)	(6,676)
Rushcliffe CCG	(7,234)	(7,718)
iBCF	(21,590)	(26,484)
Total Funding	**(80,548)**	**(92,222)**

Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	**2018/19 £000**	**2019/20 £000**
Nottinghamshire County Council ASC&PH	26,899	31,930
Bassetlaw CCG	4,846	5,043
Mansfield & Ashfield CCG	8,118	8,617
Newark & Sherwood CCG	5,294	5,658
Nottingham North & East CCGs	5,813	6,026
Nottingham West CCG	3,679	3,714
Rushcliffe CCG	4,408	4,750
iBCF (various projects)	21,590	26,484
Total Expenditure	**80,647**	**92,222**
Net (surplus) / deficit carried forward	**(3,040)**	**(3,040)**

47. Termination Benefits

The Authority terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2019/20, with a net value of £1.2 million (£6.1 million in 2018/19). These figures include accounting entries required by The Code.

48. Members Allowances

The Authority makes payments to Councillors for work undertaken in the course of their duties. The cost during the financial year was £1,595,303 (£1,539,767 in 2018/19). In addition to this, Members were reimbursed a total of £56,991 (£61,739 in 2018/19) for expenses incurred on Authority business.

49. Income from bodies under the Local Authority (Goods and Services) Act 1970

The Authority is empowered by this Act to provide goods and services to other public bodies. The Authority provided the following:

	2018/19		2019/20	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
Administration and Professional Services				
NHS Trusts	66,767	(66,767)	70,164	(70,164)
Other Authorities	6,580	(6,580)	9,616	(9,616)
Colleges	6	(6)	9	(9)
Maintenance works				
Other Authorities	174	(174)	178	(178)
Colleges	25	(25)	8	(8)
	73,552	**(73,552)**	**79,975**	**(79,975)**

50. Section 137 of the Local Government Act 1972

Local authorities are empowered by Section 137 of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, to make contributions to certain charitable funds, not for profit bodies providing a public service and mayoral appeals. During 2019/20 these powers were not used.

51. Publicity Work

Local authorities are required to disclose their expenditure on publicity. The definition of publicity includes a number of routine items of expenditure. The Authority's expenditure is summarised below:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Advertising for staff	278	200
Other advertising, including education courses	301	369
Public Relations - salaries and running costs	1,023	971
Other publicity expenditure	352	465
	1,954	**2,005**
As a percentage of gross expenditure (cost of services)	0.17%	0.17%

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accruals	The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money happens to be received or paid.
Actuary	An actuary is an expert on pension scheme assets and liabilities. The Local Government Pension Scheme actuary reassesses the rate of employer contributions to the Pension Fund every three years.
Added Years	Additional years of service awarded to increase benefits of employees taking early retirement.
Amortisation	The process of charging asset consumption in relation to Intangible Assets to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement over a suitable period of time.
Balance Sheet	The accounting statement which sets out the Authority's total net assets and how they were financed.
Budget	The Authority's statement of spending plans and policies for a financial year, expressed in financial terms.
Capital Adjustment Account (CAA)	This account absorbs the timing differences between the consumption of non-current assets and the financing arrangements in respect of their acquisition, creation or enhancement throughout their useful life.
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	The Capital Financing Requirement is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed.
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	Under the Code, grants and contributions for capital schemes are recognised as income when they become receivable unless conditions apply to the grant/contribution, in which case the grant/contribution is classified as Capital Grants Receipts in Advance on the Balance Sheet.
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES)	Consolidates all the gains and losses experienced during the financial year.
Community Assets	Assets such as historical structures and artefacts that the Authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life, and that may have restrictions on their disposal.
COVID-19	Covid-19 refers to the Corona Virus pandemic which hit the UK in March 2020 and is ongoing.
Creditors	Persons or bodies owed monies by the Authority that have not been paid by the end of the financial year.

Debtors	Persons or bodies owing sums to the Authority that have not been paid by the end of the financial year.
Depreciation	A charge to reflect the consumption of benefits in relation to tangible fixed assets.
Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)	A statement to show the net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement highlighting the adjustment between funding and accounting basis.
Earmarked Reserves	Reserves set aside for a specific purpose.
Financial Instruments	A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another. For instance, financial assets could be bank deposits, loans receivable, shares etc, whilst financial liabilities could be borrowings, financial guarantees etc.
General Fund	The account which absorbs the accumulated balances for the cost of providing services funded from Council Tax and Government Grants.
IAS	International Accounting Standard.
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard.
IFRIC	The International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee provides interpretations of IFRS.
Infrastructure Assets	Assets such as roads and bridges, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset. These assets, by their nature, have no practical prospect of being decommissioned and sold or applied to alternative uses.
Impairments	An impairment or loss of value may arise on an asset upon revaluation. Assets which may be impaired are those in the categories of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.
Intangible Assets	Identifiable assets that lack physical substance and are expected to yield benefits to the Authority and the services it provides, e.g. software.
LASAAC	Partnership between CIPFA (England, Northern Ireland and Wales) and the Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee.
LOBO	Loans which have a fixed primary period at a relatively beneficial interest rate followed by a higher rate for the remaining period which can be changed by the lender at agreed intervals. The Authority, as a borrower, would be able to opt to repay the loan at agreed intervals if the lender chooses to change the quoted rates.

Leasing	A method of financing capital expenditure in which a rental charge for an asset is paid for a specific period. There are two forms: 'finance leases' which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee and other leases which are known as 'operating leases'
Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	Nottinghamshire County Council is the administrating authority for the LGPS within Nottinghamshire.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	The minimum amount which must be charged to revenue in the year for the repayment of debt (credit liabilities and credit arrangements). An authority may voluntarily set aside amounts in excess of the minimum required.
NDR	Non-Domestic Rates.
PFI	Private Finance Initiative.
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment.
Precept Income	County Councils obtain part of their income from precepts levied on the District Councils in their area. Precepts, based on the 'Council Tax bases' of the District Councils, are levied on each District's 'collection fund'.
PWLB	Public Works Loans Board.
Provisions	Sums of money set aside to meet specific expenses which are likely or certain to be incurred, but where the amounts cannot be accurately determined or dates on which they will arise. The sums set aside are charged to the appropriate service revenue accounts.
Reserves	Sums of money set aside to cover future eventualities. The sums set aside are charged to the General Fund and not to service revenue accounts.
Revaluation Reserve	Represents the difference between the revalued amount of Property, Plant and Equipment as shown in the accounts and the historic cost.
Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital Under Statute (REFfCUS)	Legislation permits certain expenditure to be funded by capital resources even though no fixed asset is carried on the Balance Sheet. Examples include works on property not owned by the Authority and grants provided for economic development purposes.