

FINAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2019 – 2020



Derby City Council



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Narrative Statement

Introduction

I am pleased to present you with Derby City Council's Statement of Accounts for 2019/20. This brief introduction to the financial statements provides a summary of the financial position of the Council, key events and an explanation of the contents of the accounts.



The accounting treatments applied are in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (the Code), published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The information contained within these accounts is presented as simply and clearly as possible. However, the accounts of a large and diverse organisation such as Derby City Council are by their nature both technical and complex, so this narrative aims to explain some of the statements and provides a summary of the Council's financial performance for 2019/20 and its financial prospects. Where necessary, estimates and judgements have been made in preparing these accounts which comply with the Code. Further details of these estimates and judgements are included in the supporting notes. The Narrative statement provides an overview of the financial performance of the year, providing a link to the managing accounting framework that the Council report on during the year.

The narrative report aims to provide context to the accounts in respect of the 2019/20 financial outturn, the overall financial position of the Council and to place the Council's finances in the context of the Council Plan, priorities and achievements. The Council through strong financial management was able to deliver all its planned savings of over £7 million and implemented demand management responses in Children's Social Care to prevent an increase in in-year budget pressures identified at the end of June 2019.

The Accounts are prepared at the end of March 2020. Towards the end of 2019/20 the Council had to react very quickly to the 2019/20 financial crisis. It effectively reprioritised staff and resources to meet community need, support the vulnerable and to work with partners. Due to the timing of the pandemic, only part of the impact is reported in the 2019/20 Accounts.

These Accounts have been prepared during a challenging time and were provided to the Auditor at the end of May for the Audit to commence. I wish to thank all Council Members, Officers and especially the finance team for their support and contributions in what is a most challenging period.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S C Riley'.

Simon Riley BA (Hons), CPFA

Organisational Overview

Derby City Council is a Unitary Council comprising 51 elected members across 17 wards. As a unitary authority, the Council is responsible for all local government services within the City. The Council is structured with 3 operational directorates providing customer facing services as well as support services to the organisation together with a Corporate Core Section providing support to the Chief Executive. In addition, the Council also wholly owns an Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO) - Derby Homes Ltd. Derby Homes Ltd manages and maintains the Council's Housing stock as well as providing other Housing related services.

The Council is also part of strategic partnerships with other Council's including Nottingham City and Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire counties, such as D2N2 and the Local Enterprise Partnership. These partnerships are aimed at boosting the local economies in the East Midlands and helping to create jobs.

The Council's delivery plan has the following themes:

A city with big ambitions - where the focus is on culture, economy, regeneration, skills and transport.

A city of health and happiness - where the focus is on children and adults, health and wellbeing, housing, leisure and neighbourhoods.

A council focussed on the things that matter - where the focus is on delivering for Derby, engaged, modern and efficient and value for money.

Operational Model

The Council has 3 directorates, Corporate Resources, People Services and Communities and Place. In addition there is a Corporate Core section that reports directly to the Chief Executive and supports key strategic work across the Council.

Corporate Resources provides primarily the support services to the organisation such as Finance, HR, Legal, ICT and Property. In addition, it also provides 'customer facing services' such as Revenues and Benefits, Electoral Services and Land Charges.

People Services provide customer facing services such as Children's Social Care, Schools, Adult Learning and Adult Social Care. It is the largest of the 3 directorates both in terms of staff and budget.

Communities and Place provides customer facing services such as Libraries, Leisure Centres, Grass Cutting, Street Cleansing and Waste Collection. It also delivers significant regeneration projects as part of the City Masterplan.

Financial Resources are allocated to each directorate through the Council's Medium Term Financial Planning process.

During 2019/20 the Council was led by a Conservative led Administration operating a strong leader model with Cllr Chris Poulter as Leader throughout the year. The Finance Portfolio Holder throughout 2019/20 was Cllr Nicola Roulstone.

There were a number of senior management changes in the year with a new Chief Executive appointed (Paul Simpson) in January 2020 and three post holders of the S151 role during the year, Don McLure, Paul Simpson and Simon Riley.

Performance

An updated Council Plan was approved by Cabinet in June 2019, with a supporting delivery plan and framework approved in July. The plan is centred on the 2019-2023 vision **“Derby – a caring and successful city at the heart of the Midlands, proud of its heritage and ambitious for the future”**. Our three priority themes of ‘a city with big ambitions’, ‘a city of health and happiness’ and ‘a council focused on the things that matter’ are supported by 15 areas of focus and refreshed Council Values.

At the end of March 2020, we delivered or were ‘on track’ to deliver 71% of actions from our 2019/20 Council Delivery Plan. We also improved our performance in priority areas, with 66% of all our measures achieving their 2019/20 targets.

88% of adult social care users and carers reported that the services that they received made them feel safe, above the national average.

At the end of March 2020, there were 98.20 children in care per 10,000 (0-18 year olds), which is a rise from 93.80 in 2019 impacting on our budget.

Over the year, we have helped 94% of children, young people and families to achieve better outcomes supported through our early help services.

86% of environmental protection service requests were responded to within our target response times, 7% more than in 2018/19.

There were over 375,000 attendances at Derby Live performances in 2019/20.

We lost an average of 11.9 working days, per full-time employee, to sickness absence, which is a reduction from March 2019.

More people are accessing our services online, with nearly 85,000 residents now registered for ‘My Account’, 37% more than April 2019.

Our Welfare Reform Team delivered over 1,700 successful interventions, 72% more than our target, supporting more people with issues like money, housing and wellbeing.

Achieved 100% of in year savings (as originally outlined or through alternative mitigation).

There has been considerable improvement activity throughout 2019/20. The Council hosted two formal multi-agency inspections in 2019, and delivered multi-agency actions plans to support improvements across the city (Joint targeted Area inspection of child sexual abuse in the family environment and a local area inspection of services for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)).

In response to the SEND inspection the Council produced a local area SEND ‘Written Statement of Action’ which was judged to be ‘fit for purpose’ by OFSTED in December 2019. In addition to inspections, we hosted peer reviews on SEND, the use of resources and efficiency in children’s services and our corporate communications.

The Council has published its Annual Report (see link below) which provides details of the achievements and in many areas improved outcomes during 2019/20.

<https://democracy.derby.gov.uk/Document>

Risk

The Council continued to embed its' Risk Management framework with the aim of delivering an effective, systematic and proportionate approach that will minimise risk and enable us to optimise its contribution to the achievement of our priority outcomes for Derby. The Council manages risks through a Corporate Risk Management Group, Quarterly Reports to Cabinet and targeted risk surgeries through the Audit and Accounts Committee.

As at 31 March 2020, the strategic risk register currently contains 16 risks with mitigating controls and additional actions in place. Of these 8 of the strategic risks were classified as red risk (see link below to Accounts and Audit Committee report):

<https://democracy.derby.gov.uk/Document>

The Council's key strategic risks include managing demand for Children's Social Care, impact of Covid 19, future arrangements for Waste Disposal and managing through the Medium Term Financial Plan financial sustainability.

Financial Performance

In February 2019, the Council agreed a net revenue budget for 2019/20 of £220.602m.

The table below shows that the Council's actual spending was £230.797m. The final overspend of £6.195m represents 2.8% of the Council's 2019/20 budget requirement. This overspend has been funded from the Council's revenue reserves.

These figures are based on directorate responsibilities, rather than the total cost of providing services (including charges for support services, using assets, and adjustments to show the true cost of providing pensions to employees), which is used in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Actual Net Spending against Budget for 2019/20 (per Revenue Outturn report):

	Final Approved Budget £000	Actual £000	Final (Under) / Overspend £000
People Services	147,510	155,283	7,773
Communities and Place	42,215	43,124	909
Corporate Resources	33,979	33,331	(648)
Corporate	898	(941)	(1,839)
Budget Requirement	224,602	230,797	6,195

Summary of key General Fund variances: £000

Peoples Services

Looked after children placements	4,388
Increased workforce costs including agency social workers	1,500
Home to school transport	1,000
Legal costs relating to Children's care proceedings	400
Interpretation costs	200
Children in need and leaving care	500
Adults - Client numbers and cost of care packages	(500)
Adults - increased bad debt provision	285
	7,773

Communities and Place

Concessionary Fares	(666)
Income shortfalls	1,549
Staffing pressures	147
Business Rates refund - Assembly rooms	(321)
Other net variances	200
	909

Corporate Resources

Recharges to the HRA	(274)
Court fee income	(165)
Boiler replacement programme	(185)
Other net variances	(24)
	(648)

Corporate

Funding adjustment - business rates tariff	(531)
Apprenticeship levy	(325)
Corporate Contingency underspend	(434)
Annual leave purchase	(180)
Write back of unused provision	(250)
write back historical Accounts	(58)
Other net variances	(61)
	(1,839)

Total General Fund Variances

6,195

Summary of HRA Variances

Estimated outturn	4,507
variances at outturn:	
Overachievement of rents / service charges	(2,541)
Reduced provision for bad debts	(704)
Lower capital financing costs	(1,189)
Higher than budgeted	385
Other minor variances	224
	682

Further details of the Council's financial spend in 2019/20 are detailed in the outturn report presented to Cabinet in July 2020 (see link below)

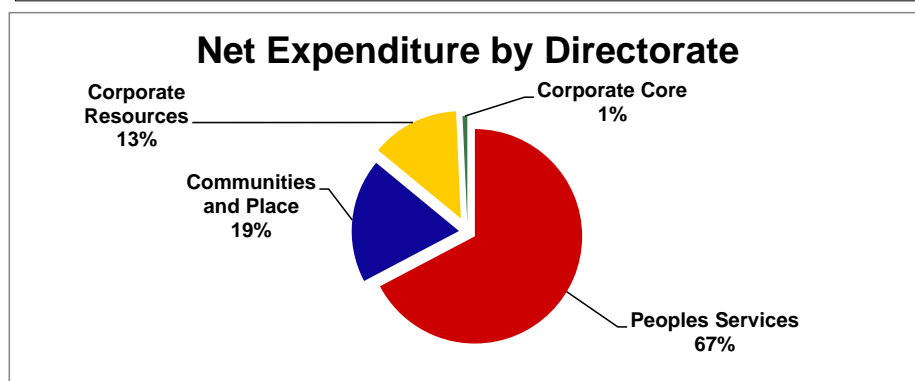
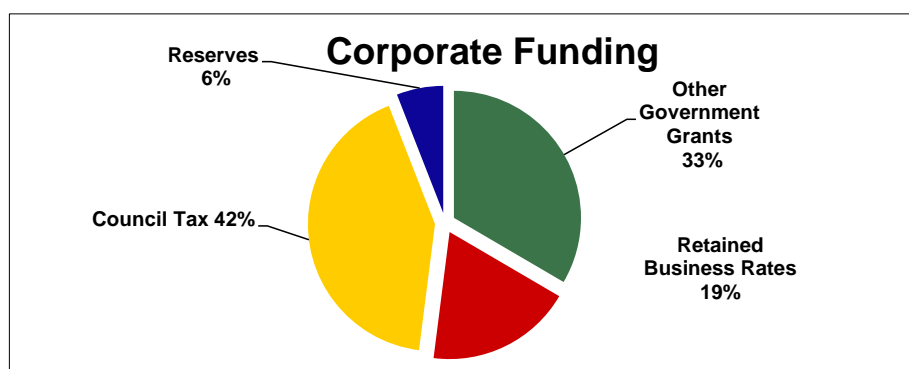
<https://democracy.derby.gov.uk/Document>

Reconciliation of Final (Under)/Overspend to Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure 2019/20:

	£000
Breakdown of (Under)/Overspend:	
General Fund (Under)/Overspend	6,195
HRA (Under)/Overspend	682
Overall (Under)/Overspend	6,877
Less: Appropriations to General Fund reserves	10,888
Plus: Movements in schools balances	2,183
Plus: Adjustment between GF and HRA accounting basis and funding	72,481
Plus: Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(241,220)
Less: Surplus/deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment	(3,818)
Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure	(152,609)

b) Analysis of Revenue Spending

During the year the City Council manages and controls spending on services such as schools, social services and leisure facilities through its General Fund. This spending is financed from Council Tax, Retained Business Rates and Government Grants as shown below:



c) Housing Revenue Account

The HRA has made a net deficit of £0.682m (£0.261m surplus in 2018/19), against a forecasted budget shortfall of £4.507m (£1.895m in 2018/19).

d) Revenue Reserves

The Council holds a number of Revenue Reserves to fund projects and unbudgeted costs. These reserves are one off funding and so cannot be used to permanently support Council services.

The Council's main revenue reserve is the Unallocated General Fund Balance. This is set aside to support the management of risks in the Revenue Budget and could be used for any purpose if required. The Unallocated General Fund Balance represents the minimum level of reserves that the Council's Chief Finance Officer considers necessary to retain. This is detailed in an annual assessment at the same time as setting the Budget (each February). The level of the General Fund Balance at the end of 2019/20 is in excess of the minimum level recommended by the Chief Finance Officer. At 31 March 2020 the Unallocated General Fund Balance stands at £10.933m.

The Council also holds a number of revenue earmarked reserves to fund specific projects included within the Council's budget and priorities, such as the Council's regeneration programme. As at 31 March 2020 revenue earmarked reserves held by the Council total £84.827m.

A review of all revenue earmarked reserves is carried out on an annual basis as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy planning process. This aims to ensure the correct level of reserves are maintained and identify any earmarked reserves which could be redistributed to better support the Council's priorities. Included within corporate earmarked reserves is a budget risk reserve of £13.047m at 31 March 2020. This reserve is not allocated to any specific risk areas and is held to support future budget planning risks and general unforeseen in-year budget pressures. This reserve has been drawn upon in funding the in-year overspend.

Earmarked Reserves at 31st March 2020

Reserve	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	In year movement £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000
Unallocated General Fund Balance	(10,933)	0	(10,933)
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	(8,049)	2,183	(5,866)
Budget Risk Reserve	(23,905)	10,858	(13,047)
PFI Reserves	(27,716)	(1,313)	(29,029)
Other Revenue Earmarked	(50,287)	7,536	(42,751)
Capital Reserves	(66,478)	(137)	(66,615)
HRA Reserves	(47,993)	682	(47,311)
TOTAL	(235,361)	19,809	(215,552)

For more details on the reserves held by the Council see note 30.

In addition to the general fund reserves a number of ring fenced HRA reserves are also held by the Council. These include £47.311m HRA general balances and £2.885m Major Repairs Reserves which is used to fund HRA capital expenditure.

Capital Income and Expenditure

Alongside our day-to-day costs, the Council spends money on capital assets such as buildings, roads, major maintenance, vehicles and ICT. During 2019/20 the Council spent **£88.530m on capital schemes.**

Major Areas of Capital Spend in 2019/20:

Section	£000
Children & Young People - New build, extensions and modernisation of schools and education centres. Devolved capital school grants	9,731
Highways & Transport - Highways and transportation	21,711
Property Improvements - Improvements to council buildings including the council house, museums, libraries and cemeteries	7,417
Regeneration - Regeneration of the public realm areas of the city, regeneration of buildings to create managed workspace and jobs	15,481
Housing General Fund - Grant aid for private sector tenants for disabled adaptations and improvements	3,330
HRA - Maintenance to the decent homes standard on all council dwelling stock as well as new build sites	22,593
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment - Refuse vehicles, street cleaning and grounds plant and equipment	5,565
Flood Defence - Improvements to the Councils flood defences and	222
ICT - Information and communication technology	2,480
Total	88,530

Future investment

Over the next 3 years the Council will continue to invest in the major projects above. These are detailed in the MTFP agreed by Council in February. (see link below to 2020 Budget Report)

<https://democracy.derby.gov.uk/Document>

Financing

Capital expenditure is financed from the following sources:

- Supported borrowing (where the interest costs for the debt are funded by central government grant - this only relates to borrowing pre-2008)
- Unsupported borrowing (where the interest costs for the debt are funded from the Council's revenue budget)
- Grants or contributions from the Government, the European Union or other third parties
- Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (capital receipts)
- Contributions from the Revenue Budget

The Council's financial statement includes Unapplied capital resources (excluding capital receipts), stand at £34.627m at 31 March 2020. These consist of £31.454m unapplied capital grants and £3.173m earmarked capital reserves. The unapplied capital receipts reserve stands at £32.279m at 31 March 2020.

Borrowing Facilities

In 2019/20 the Council had an authorised limit for external debt of £833m that compares to the actual level of debts outstanding at 31 March 2020 of £448.2m.

Breakdown of Borrowing Figures:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£m	£m
Short-Term Borrowing (i.e. due within 1 year)*	11.9	21.2
Long-Term Borrowing	340.1	337.7
Long-Term PFI and finance leases	87.4	84.7
Short-Term PFI and finance leases	4.0	4.3
Debt managed by Erewash Borough Council	0.3	0.3
Total	443.7	448.2

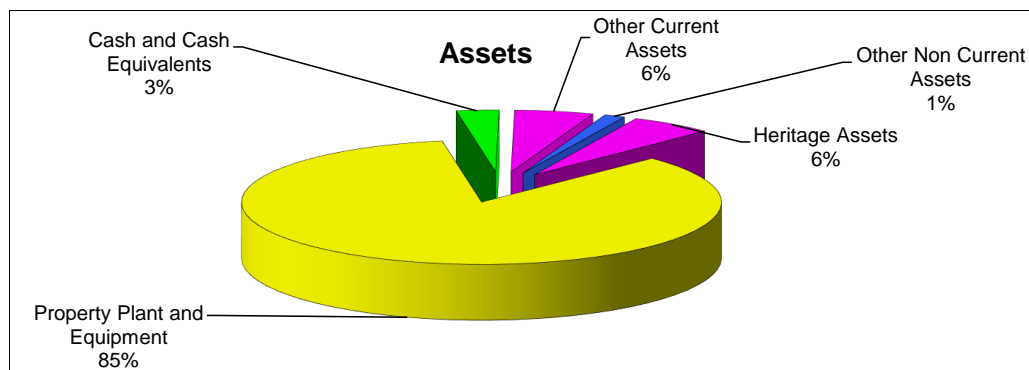
* this table has been amended to remove accrued interest

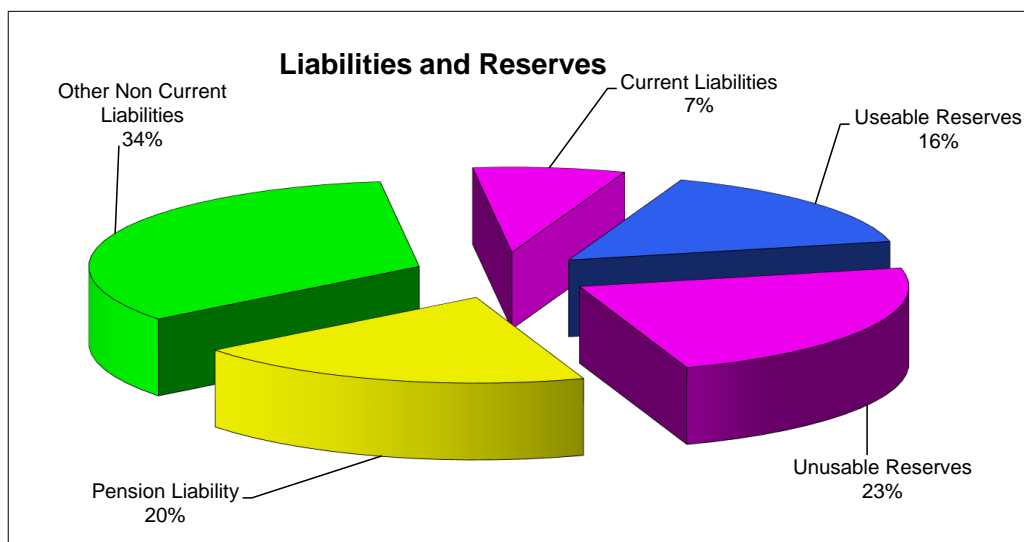
Explanation of the Statements

The following core financial statements summarise the Council's finances for 2019/20 (1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020) alongside the Expenditure and Funding Analysis note:

a) Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet is a snap shot of the value of the assets (what the Council owns) and the liabilities (what the Council owes) at 31 March. Assets and liabilities are categorised between non current (having a life of more than one year) and current (to be settled or realised within the year). The difference between the total assets and liabilities (total net assets) is the value of the Council's reserves. Reserves are reported in two categories. Usable reserve can be used by the authority to fund services. Unusable reserves cannot be used to provide services. These include unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve) and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.





b) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

The CIES shows the total cost of providing services in accordance with accounting standards, rather than the amount funded from taxation. The reconciliation on page 6 of the narrative statement shows the main changes between the Revenue Out-turn and the overall (surplus)/deficit in the CIES.

c) Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be used to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other unusable reserves. Unusable reserves largely accrue from the differences in transactions required by accounting standards and those required by statute. The Net Increase/Decrease lines shows the statutory General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the

d) Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the total movements in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during 2019/20. Cash flows are related to income and expenditure but not equivalent due to the accruals concept applied in the CIES. The statement shows how the council uses cash by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

e) Housing Revenue Account

This is a separate statutory account which summarises all income and expenditure arising from the provision, management and maintenance of Council housing. This is a ring fenced account and so cannot subsidise or be subsidised by other activities.

f) Collection Fund

The Collection Fund statement reflects the Council's statutory requirement to maintain a separate account showing all transactions relating to National Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax.

g) Statement of Accounting Policies

The Council produces figures in the accounts using the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20. They ensure accounts from different public sector organisations are consistent and comparable. This section explains the main policies which the Council has adopted.

h) Notes to the Core Financial Statements

These notes aim to assist in understanding by breaking down balances shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement.

i) Group Accounts

To provide a full picture of the activities of the Council, Group Accounts have been prepared. The accounts of Derby Homes Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary, have been combined with the Council's single entity accounts on a line by line basis.

j) 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 council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Other Key Disclosures

(a) Provisions

The Council is carrying a significant provision of £5.946m (£7.616m in 2018/19) for the repayment of any successful NDR appeals upheld by the Government's Valuation Office Agency. Prior to the introduction of the Retained Business Rate Scheme the cost of these appeals were met by the national pool administered by central government, but now the council is liable for 49% of the cost of appeals. In 2018/19 the council was in a 99% retention pilot scheme, this ended on 31/03/19 and the council have reverted back to retaining 49% of its business rates.

(b) Revaluations

The Council's accounts include material figures for both the revaluation of property and the remeasurement of the pension liability. Property revaluations have resulted in a gain of £3.8m (which has affected the revaluation reserve) on a total Long Term Asset base of £1.2bn. Impairments and revaluation movements of £3.3m have been charged to the CIES in 2019/20. A gain of £241.220m has been recognised on the net pension liability of £267.422m from the movement in investment values and forecasts of future investment growth. Although these amounts are significant in size and impact on the accounts, due to statutory requirements they do not affect the usable resources the Council controls.

c) Private Finance Initiatives

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) schemes are agreements to receive services where the responsibility for making available the fixed assets needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. Payments made by the Council under a contract are mainly split between capital financing liability, interest and service charges, all of which are charged to revenue to reflect the value of services received in each financial year.

Derby City Council has five operational PFI projects. Four of these are included within the accounts (Grouped Schools, Street Lighting, Building Schools for the Future, Housing PFI). The fifth PFI (Housing Inner City Regeneration) is not included as an asset in the Accounts as the Council does not control a significant residual interest in the assets, have the option to purchase the assets or to receive the assets for nil consideration at the conclusion of the contract.

(d) Pensions Liability

The Council participates in the Derbyshire County Council defined benefit (open) pension fund and the Teachers' Pension Fund. The forecast pension payments will be paid out over a period of many years during which time the assets will continue to generate returns towards funding them.

In calculating the scheme assets and liabilities the fund's actuaries make a number of assumptions about events and circumstances in the future. The resulting actuarial calculations are subject to uncertainties on the outcome of future events and include assumptions on the income and valuation of investments held by the fund. The principal actuarial assumptions made in relation to these accounts are disclosed in the supporting note. This discloses the actuarial gains and losses in the year which reflects where actual outcomes differ from actuarial assumptions made last year together with the effect of consequent revision of the estimates moving forward.

Details of the Council's pension liabilities can be found at Note 37 and 38.

(e) Trade Union Facility Time

Local authorities must publish annually information on trade union facility time, this can be found on the Derby City Council website:

<https://www.derby.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/open-data-and-freedom-of-information/open-data-transparency/trade-union-act/>

(f) Waste Disposal

The Council and Derbyshire County Council entered into an Inter Authority Agreement (IAA) on 20 August 2014 in relation to the operation and management of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) contract with Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire) Limited (RRS) for the construction of the long term New Waste Treatment Facility (NWTF) in Sinfyn and the provision of associated services. The facility was due to open in 2017, however, RRS was not able to resolve ongoing issues at the plant to allow it to pass the certified performance tests needed to bring it into operation. The contract with RRS was terminated on 2 August 2019, following the issuing of a legal notice by the banks funding the project.

A new two year contract has been put in place by the councils to make sure waste that residents cannot recycle or choose not to recycle continues to be dealt with and that recycling centres and waste transfer stations continue to operate. The contract for these services is with waste management company Renewi UK Services Ltd.

Work had been progressing on the facility to determine its condition and capability as at the 2nd August 2019. Due to the measures introduced by the UK Government to counter the Covid-19 pandemic, work on site has been affected. This work is also being carried out by Renewi UK Services Ltd and will allow the councils to ascertain the Estimated Fair Value of the plant.

Financial Strategy

The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) sets out the Council's strategic approach to the management of its finances reflecting the funding and expenditure forecasts for the coming years, the continued financial challenges that the Council faces and the approach planned to meet the priorities identified by the Council.

The Council in February 2020 agreed a MTFS for the financial years 2020/21 to 2022/23 (see link below). This evidenced a balanced budget for 2020/21 with small budget gaps for 2021/22 and 2022/23.

<https://democracy.derby.gov.uk/Document>

12th February Cabinet Report	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m
Net Budget Requirement	238.200	247.690	253.081
Total Resources Available (funding)	238.200	244.626	250.127
Budget Gap	-	3.064	2.954

The MTFS provided additional resources for priority areas such as Children's Social Care along with planning for additional savings through the transformation of services, income generation and partnership working. Early indications in 2020/21 indicate increased demand for Children's Social Care that will need to be addressed through robust financial management and planning.

A full assessment of the robustness of the estimates used in the MTFS and level of reserves is detailed in the detailed Section 25 statement by the Chief Finance Officer in the Annual Budget Report.

Covid-19 Pandemic

The nature and scale of the COVID-19 emergency is unprecedented. Local Government is critical to the effective leadership, co-ordination and implementation of the response. The Council has moved swiftly to establish plans and arrangements that are making sure that vulnerable people get the health and care that they need, supporting our communities, helping business to stay resilient, maintaining essential services and keeping people informed about what to do and where to go for help. Council resources have been prioritised on dealing with the crisis and planning ahead for the recovery and staff have displayed remarkable flexibility and resourcefulness, using local knowledge and intelligence to deliver action on the ground.

Supporting Vulnerable People to get the health and care they need

The Council's existing commissioning and delivery arrangements for Adult Social Care allowed the Council to respond quickly to working with Health colleagues to support hospital discharges and provide effective services in the community. The focus has been:

Managing the hospital discharge and re-ablement process to ensure that there is a streamlined process including all stakeholders and that people are supported in residential/nursing home settings. This includes commissioning extra capacity with Agincare with funding secured from the CCG very early on, thereby providing additional and high quality and sufficient provision within the City;

Introduction of the discharge lounge at the Hospital facilitating multi-disciplinary input and effective transfer into community settings;

Supporting providers across the City through prompt payments and payments in advance, uplift in fees where financial impact of Covid could be proven, co-ordination of PPE availability etc.;

Access to Testing.

The Government has provided £2.8 million of targeted funding for infection control in care homes, of which 75% is being passed directly to care homes to mitigate risks of care home cases and transmission between homes.

The Covid Pandemic has had a major impact on ways of working for Children's Social Care including a reduction in front door referrals, for example as referrals for schools have reduced due to schools being shut. Access by social workers has also changed to take into account limitations in access during lockdown. The Council has adopted a variety of approaches during the period to safeguard children including virtual contact alongside more traditional approaches. Nationally, there is a worry that there will be a major spike in safeguarding referrals as lockdown is lifted with the likelihood of further increases in looked after children supported by the Council.

Support for Communities

Providing effective support to the community has been at the heart of the Council's response. This is truly a partnership with the community and our partners and has included the following:

To coordinate the local response to the Government 'ask' to support those on the shielding list including distribution of food parcels;

To ensure a volunteer co-ordination that responds to the non-essential and non-critical need;

To provide a central hub for access to information, support, reassurance and engagement. This has been delivered through the Derby Community Hub which operates 7 days a week and is run jointly with Community Action Derby and Derby Direct;

To support communities and manage any tensions through locality working.

Support for Rough Sleepers/Homelessness

The Government quickly identified rough sleepers as one of the most vulnerable groups at risk from Covid 19 and requested local authorities to secure accommodation that would provide them with a safe and secure place with appropriate support services. This approach built on the Council's rough sleeping approach prior to the Covid 19 pandemic.

The Council quickly secured the sole use of the Holiday Inn Express on Pride Park to provide the necessary accommodation. This alongside Milestone House has allowed the Council to offer accommodation meaning that no person needed to be on the streets and appropriate accommodation for self-isolation if required.

The centralised provision has been a success with over 87 unique guests who have stayed at the hotel since it opened. Occupancy has normally been between 40 – 50 residents a night.

The response has been a truly multi-agency approach with staff from Derby Homes, Derby City Mission, NHS colleagues all working out of the hotel providing targeted and effective support services. This has helped some of the initial problems to be addressed and increased stability for this vulnerable group.

The Government has recently announced further funding with the aim to reduce and eventually eliminate the need for rough sleeping.

Operational Services

The Covid 19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown has had a major impact on the Council's key operational services such as waste collection, crematoria etc. where availability of staff, demand pressures and the need for social distancing and PPE have created unique and complex challenges.

Early in the lockdown it was not possible to provide a full service due to staff availability or the need to secure alternative and additional capacity. It was necessary for a short time to cease the brown bin services and the recycling centre at Raynesway. There were also difficulties in completing recycling collections. In response the Council:

- (a) Secured up to 8 additional refuse collection vehicles and crews from the private sector
- (b) Restarted the brown bin service in early May
- (c) Reopened Raynesway on the 16th May in a manner that is now being held up as a national exemplar
- (d) Introduced additional capacity in the Crematorium and Cemetery Service including working with faith communities and investing in an additional cremator
- (e) Secured additional mortuary capacity jointly with Derbyshire County Council.

There are many operational challenges of providing operational services with the requirements for social distancing and keeping our staff and communities safe. These will need to be factored into risk assessments, equality impact assessments and operational practices going forward with consequential cost impacts not in the Council's MTFP.

PPE

During the Covid 19 pandemic there has been many iterations of Government guidance alongside difficulties in securing PPE equipment.

The Council responded through setting up a cross Council PPE group, undertaking risk assessments and training and procuring direct PPE equipment alongside that secured from Central Government.

A centralised PPE hub/store was set up at London Road which has operated efficiently meeting the needs of the Council and providers across the City.

Business Support

The Covid 19 pandemic has had a major impact on the National Economy and the financial viability and sustainability of large and small businesses within the City. Recent announcements by companies such as Rolls Royce illustrate the longer-term impact of what was originally viewed as a sharp economic hit. The Council has set up the Economic Recovery task group involving a variety of businesses, business groups and partners to co-ordinate the response.

The Council has been able to directly support businesses through business grant and reliefs totalling £81.2 million. Over 4,000 businesses in the City have benefited from this support:

Support to Businesses	£m
Business Rate Grant	45.9
Retail and Nursery Reliefs	35.3
Total	81.2

Hardship Fund

The Government has allocated £2.1 million of a hardship fund providing for a £150 rebate for those people of working age in receipt of Council Tax support. This is expected to benefit approximately 14,000 people and provide direct financial support at this difficult time. The Council continue to support households through Single Discretionary Awards, Welfare Reform Activity and access to trusts for support.

Alongside this there has been a significant increase in the Universal Credit claimants in the City with consequential impacts on the need for support. The Council is working with partners to enhance money advice services within the City.

Public Buildings/Commercial Properties/Traded Income

The Council closed the majority of public buildings in accordance with Government guidelines. This included leisure centres, libraries, markets, commercial buildings. This has had a significant impact on income levels in the short term where income has ceased and its likely to have an impact in the medium term as usage remains suppressed.

Alongside the reduction in commercial income the Council has experienced significant income losses in respect of car parking income, public protection fines etc.

The impact of income losses outweighs the additional costs in responding to the Covid 19 pandemic and across the Country is impacting on the financial sustainability of Councils in the medium term. Representations are being made by the LGA for additional funding to allow Council's to navigate their financial sustainability during these difficult times.

Procurement

The Government issued procurement guidance PPN/02 encouraging Councils to support their suppliers and maintain provision of services. The Council in response has:

- (a) Moved to immediate payment of invoices
- (b) Supported suppliers through guaranteeing payments to the end of June, even if there were changes in services provided due to lockdown restrictions
- (c) Worked with providers to ensure sustainability of the Market, for example care providers
- (d) Flexed current contracts to meet service demands, for example residential care provision with Agincare.

Governance

The Council very quickly put in robust arrangements including:

- LRF Strategic Coordination Group (SCG)
- Council SCG comprising of the Chief Executive and Strategic Directors
- Tactical Coordination Group (TCG), comprising the Directors Network
- Task and Finish Groups, for example PPE.

The Council has also led or taken active roles in sectoral or regional groups such as Health and Social Care, Human Resources redeployment, Community Resilience groups etc. Partners recognise the response and value add of the City's response to the Pandemic.

The Governance arrangements have worked well and allowed the Council's response to be responsive and agile. The Council's teams have worked cross departmentally to develop policies, risk assessments and capacity and skills where required.

The Council's workforce has moved quickly to digital working supported by ICT with minimal officers being required to physically be in Council buildings. More recently democracy commenced with an urgent leaders meeting followed by an Executive Scrutiny and Cabinet meeting.

Nearly 200 employees have been redeployed during the first stage of the pandemic response to support priority areas. This has greatly helped with the capacity and response in pressured front-line service areas.

Government Funding for COVID

The Government has at the point of publishing these accounts provided three tranches of un-ring-fenced funding to support the Local Authority response to Covid 19:

Funding	£m
Grant 1	7.7
Grant 2	7.2
Grant 3	2.5
Total Funding	17.4

The level of funding is insufficient to meet the costs incurred and impact on income on the Council as a direct result of the Covid 19 pandemic. The Council is submitting monthly returns and continue to lobby for additional resources from Central Government as this shortfall is being experienced by all Councils in the country.

COVID Impact on Property, Plant & Equipment

As a result of uncertainties around COVID 19 the Council requested an impairment review of its asset base by the District Valuers Office. The conclusion is as follows:

Whilst the current position is that the Council's portfolio of assets remains relatively well protected in terms of valuation impairment, this position may change relatively quickly and it is recommended therefore that this matter is kept under regular review.

Going Concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis; that is, on the assumption that the functions of the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future from the date that the accounts are authorised for issue.

The Council is continuously assessing the likely impact of COVID-19 on its financial position and performance during 2019/20, 2020/21 and beyond. These are summarised in monthly returns to MHCLG.

The Council has modelled consideration of the following:-

Loss of income on a service by service basis, due to temporary closures, reduction in demand, and increased collection losses.

Additional expenditure on a service by service basis, e.g. provision of new and expanded services in response to the crisis (such as additional costs relating to temporary accommodation for the homeless), and additional costs associated with changes to working practices (such as remote working).

Changes to government policy, e.g. changes to business rate reliefs, guidance on supplier relief, additional funding for local authorities, and additional responsibilities which sit alongside this.

The impact on the Council's capital programme, e.g. delays caused by government restrictions, and whether there is a need to rephase work for other reasons.

The impact on the Council's subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The impact of all of the above on the Council's cash flow and treasury management, including availability of liquid cash, impact on investment returns, and availability of external borrowing if required.

The estimated overall impact on the Council's General Fund and Housing Revenue Account reserves.

This review has highlighted that COVID-19 poses a significant financial challenge for the Council, both in 2020/21 (for which future Government funding is anticipated) and for the medium term that will be informed by the Government Spending Review. The current full year potential COVID-19 related forecast for 20/21 is a gross pressure of £28.7m, this is excluding pressures on the collection fund and expenditure relating to specific grants received to support the market, such as Business grants, Test and Trace, Infection Control, Future High Street Fund and Hardship grants. As noted above, to date we have received £17.3m in government funding of which £0.527m was used to fund pressures in 2019/20 leaving a balance of £16.8m. The £17.3m funding does not include any allocation for the income guarantee allocation as the Council are currently assessing the impact following the recent release of the guidance. There is a risk that the shortfall will need to be funded from reserves if no more Government funding is available. The current forecast pressure will require £11.9m reserves funding. This is expected to reduce following clarification of the Income guarantee but could increase in the event of a second wave or localised lockdown. If reserves of £11.9m are required then this would still leave a level of remaining reserves level of at least £10.9m that the S151 officer is comfortable with in the short-term. The Council has forecast useable reserves of £61m at the end of 20/21, Short term investments of £92m and access to borrowing facilities. All of these resources enables the Council to absorb the impact of COVID 19 in the short-term.

The cashflow modelling we have undertaken demonstrates that we are able to work within the limits set out within our treasury management strategy. As at 31st August 2020 we had short term investment balances of £87m and no short term borrowing for cashflow purposes. As at 31st March 2020 the council was in an under borrowed position of £279m, meaning that we are using £279m of reserves and working capital to meet our capital financing requirement. Should the need arise we are able to swap this use of internal resources for actual borrowing which would further improve our cashflow position. Worse case scenario we could borrow the full £279m although this would have significant ongoing revenue implications. Our borrowing operational boundary is £655m compared to actual borrowing of £359m leaving headroom of £296m for further borrowing during 2020/21. During March 2020 and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic we took £20m of PWLB borrowing for a period of 12 months and reduced our under borrowed position. We do not envisage needing to reborrow this £20m when it is due to be repaid in March 2021. Our cashflow suggests that we will next need to borrow c.£50m Autumn 2021 to fund our capital programme. The timing and value of any borrowing will be subject to continual review as and when new information becomes available. Borrowing will be taken either from the PWLB or another source, depending on which offers the best value at the time.

Furthermore, the Code requires that local authorities prepare their accounts on a going concern basis, as they can only be discontinued under statutory prescription. For these reasons, the Council does not consider that there is material uncertainty in respect of its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

True and Fair View Override

As required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations, 2015 I have not had to use the 'true and fair view override' in preparing the accounts.

The Statement of Accounts for 2019/20 present a true and fair financial position of Derby City Council for the financial year ending 31st March 2020. Up to date and proper accounting records have been maintained in accordance with the accounting policies detailed.

Simon Riley BA (Hons), CPFA

Statement of Responsibilities

The Authority's Responsibilities:

The Authority is required:

- (1) To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. At Derby City Council that officer is the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources.
- (2) To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- (3) To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Accounts were approved by the Audit and Accounts Committee on 4th November 2020.

Signed:

The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources Responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources has ensured that:

- (1) Suitable accounting policies have been selected and then applied consistently
- (2) Judgements and estimates have been made that were reasonable and prudent
- (3) Accounts comply substantially with the Local Authority Code of Practice
- (4) The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Local Authority and its group at 31st March 2020.

The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources has also ensured that:

- (1) Proper accounting records have been kept which were up to date
- (2) Reasonable steps have been taken for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

Signed: _____



Simon Riley

Date: 4th November 2020

Balance Sheet

This statement shows the value of what the Council owns (assets) and owes (liabilities), together with reserves.

31 March 2019 £000		Notes	31 March 2020 £000
1,162,107	Property, Plant & Equipment	16	1,148,326
76,200	Heritage Assets	17	76,234
4,140	Investment Property	18	4,073
2,116	Intangible Assets	48	1,400
325	Long Term Investments	22	325
14,899	Long Term Debtors	25	12,833
1,259,787	Long Term Assets		1,243,191
2,525	Assets Held for Sale	24	905
20,070	Short Term Investments	22	29,056
1,297	Inventories		1,296
56,403	Short Term Debtors	25	40,845
45,038	Cash and Cash Equivalents	26	39,331
125,333	Current Assets		111,433
(15,232)	Short Term Borrowing	22	(24,450)
(3,899)	Short Term Finance Lease Liabilities	22	(4,321)
(50,336)	Short Term Creditors	27	(64,544)
(8,000)	Provisions	29	(7,531)
(77,467)	Current Liabilities		(100,846)
(87,436)	Long Term Finance Lease Liabilities	22	(84,711)
(1,609)	Provisions	29	(70)
(340,070)	Long Term Borrowing	22	(337,718)
(466,911)	Other Long Term Liabilities	28	(265,141)
(31,537)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	14	(33,439)
(927,563)	Long Term Liabilities		(721,079)
380,090	Net Assets		532,699
(235,361)	Usable Reserves	30	(215,552)
(144,729)	Unusable Reserves	32	(317,147)
(380,090)	Total Reserves		(532,699)

The final financial statements were approved for issue on 4th November 2020 by the Strategic Director of Corporate Resources.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the total amounts of income and expenditure chargeable in each year.

2018/19				2019/20		
Gross Exp £000	Gross Inc £000	Net £000		Gross Exp £000	Gross Inc £000	Net £000
			Directorate			
354,739	(216,315)	138,424	People Services	359,131	(185,759)	173,372
99,069	(34,874)	64,195	Communities and Place	111,786	(34,370)	77,416
127,071	(93,448)	33,623	Corporate Resources	110,318	(81,250)	29,068
987	(908)	79	Corporate	1,293	(9,681)	(8,388)
53,484	(58,654)	(5,170)	Local authority housing (HRA)	44,278	(58,974)	(14,696)
635,350	(404,199)	231,151	Cost of Services	626,806	(370,034)	256,772
75,225	(10,078)	65,147	Other operating expenditure (Note 9)	63,565	(12,991)	50,574
53,797	(23,494)	30,303	Financing and investment income and expenditure (Note 10)	53,586	(21,708)	31,878
0	(257,806)	(257,806)	Taxation and non-specific grant income (Note 11)	0	(246,795)	(246,795)
764,372	(695,577)	68,795	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	743,957	(651,528)	92,429
		(16,095)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets (Note 32)			(4,131)
		249	Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve (Note 32)			313
		9	Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost			0
		84,183	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (Note 38)			(241,220)
		68,346	* Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(245,038)
		137,141	Total Comprehensive (Income) & Expenditure			(152,609)

* The Council does not have any material items of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure which would subsequently be reclassified to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services when specific conditions are met.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the in-year movement of reserves, for a breakdown of the movement in Earmarked Reserves see note 30.

	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2018 brought forward	(121,075)	(47,734)	(30,988)	(6,279)	(33,208)	(239,284)	(277,947)	(517,231)
Movement in Reserves during 2018/19								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	64,945	3,850	0	0	0	68,795	68,346	137,141
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(64,753)	(4,117)	1,560	(309)	2,747	(64,872)	64,872	0
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2018/19	192	(267)	1,560	(309)	2,747	3,923	133,218	137,141
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward	(120,883)	(48,001)	(29,428)	(6,588)	(30,461)	(235,361)	(144,729)	(380,090)
2019/20								
Movement in Reserves during 2019/20								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	99,319	(6,890)	0	0	0	92,429	(245,038)	(152,609)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(80,054)	7,573	(2,849)	3,704	(994)	(72,620)	72,620	0
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2019/20	19,265	683	(2,849)	3,704	(994)	19,809	(172,418)	(152,609)
Balance at 31 March 2020 carried forward	(101,618)	(47,318)	(32,277)	(2,884)	(31,455)	(215,552)	(317,147)	(532,699)

Cash Flow Statement

A detailed explanation of the purpose of this statement is included in the Narrative Statement.

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
68,795	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	92,429
(87,764)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 41)	(151,917)
34,710	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 42)	36,224
15,741	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(23,264)
(10,912)	Investing Activities (Note 44)	31,868
15,339	Financing Activities (Note 45)	(2,897)
20,168	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	5,707
65,206	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	45,038
45,038	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 26)	39,331

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis demonstrates how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

	2018/19				
	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - reported (note 1b)	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - not reported	Total net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (note 1a)	Net Expenditure in the CI&ES
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Directorate					
People Services	152,529	(16,797)	135,732	2,692	138,424
Communities and Place	39,907	1,509	41,416	22,779	64,195
Corporate Resources	33,197	(54)	33,143	480	33,623
Corporate	6,632	(3,747)	2,885	(2,806)	79
Local authority housing (HRA)	(11,117)	0	(11,117)	5,947	(5,170)
Cost of Services	221,148	(19,089)	202,059	29,092	231,151
Other income and expenditure	(202,135)	0	(202,135)	39,779	(162,356)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	19,013	(19,089)	(76)	68,871	68,795
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance			(168,809)		
Less/Plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year			(76)		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March*			(168,885)		

	2019/20				
	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - reported (note 1b)	Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - not reported	Total net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (note 1a)	Net Expenditure in the CI&ES
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Directorate					
People Services	157,720	(16,526)	141,194	32,178	173,372
Communities and Place	43,125	937	44,062	33,354	77,416
Corporate Resources	33,331	(22)	33,309	(4,241)	29,068
Corporate	(941)	(4,314)	(5,255)	(3,133)	(8,388)
Local authority housing (HRA)	(9,207)	0	(9,207)	(5,489)	(14,696)
Cost of Services	224,028	(19,925)	204,103	52,669	256,772
Other income and expenditure	(184,156)	0	(184,156)	19,813	(164,343)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	39,872	(19,925)	19,947	72,482	92,429
Opening General Fund and HRA Balance			(168,884)		
Less/Plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year			19,947		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March*			(148,937)		

* For a split of this balance between the General Fund and the HRA - see the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1a. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - adjustments between funding and accounting basis.

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2018/19				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (note 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (note 2)	Other Differences (note 3)	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Services	4,680	(2,314)	326	2,692
Communities and Place	23,639	(812)	(48)	22,779
Corporate Resources	1,861	(1,463)	82	480
Corporate	(2,806)	0	0	(2,806)
Local authority housing (HRA)	5,882	(9)	74	5,947
Net Cost of Services	33,256	(4,598)	434	29,092
Other income and expenditure	25,225	10,031	4,523	39,779
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service	58,481	5,433	4,957	68,871
2019/20				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (note 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (note 2)	Other Differences (note 3)	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Services	7,889	24,305	(15)	32,179
Communities and Place	23,423	10,184	(253)	33,354
Corporate Resources	2,790	(7,030)	(1)	(4,241)
Corporate	(3,134)	0	0	(3,134)
Local authority housing (HRA)	(5,682)	144	49	(5,489)
Net Cost of Services	25,286	27,603	(220)	52,669
Other income and expenditure	11,451	11,540	(3,178)	19,813
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service	36,737	39,143	(3,398)	72,482

Note 1 - Adjustments for Capital Fund and Expenditure Purposes

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

Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets. This also includes adjustments for the use of capital receipts towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool.

Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Note 2 - Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of pension IAS19 related expenditure and income

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

For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

For financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Note 3 - Other Differences

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

For services this represents the removal of the equal pay provision which had been supported by unusable reserves and the amounts by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year.

The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure includes the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

1b. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - segmental analysis of Net Cost of Service reported

2018/19	Recharge Income	Interest Revenue	External Income	Total Income	Interest Expense	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Net Expenditure
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Services	(4,729)	0	(197,691)	(202,420)	0	354,949	354,949	152,529
Communities and Place	(7,084)	0	(34,961)	(42,045)	0	81,952	81,952	39,907
Corporate Resources	(5,382)	(1,376)	(92,986)	(99,744)	21,400	111,541	132,941	33,197
Corporate	0	0	(2,007)	(2,007)	0	8,639	8,639	6,632
Local authority housing (HRA)	0	0	(58,655)	(58,655)	0	47,538	47,538	(11,117)
Reported net cost of Services	(17,195)	(1,376)	(386,300)	(404,871)	21,400	604,619	626,019	221,148

2019/20	Recharge Income	Interest Revenue	External Income	Total Income	Interest Expense	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Net Expenditure
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Services	(9,727)	0	(167,761)	(177,488)	0	335,208	335,208	157,720
Communities and Place	(5,694)	0	(36,228)	(41,922)	0	85,047	85,047	43,125
Corporate Resources	(4,211)	(1,000)	(82,396)	(87,607)	21,306	99,630	120,936	33,329
Corporate	0	0	(10,641)	(10,641)	0	9,701	9,701	(940)
Local authority housing (HRA)	0	0	(58,974)	(58,974)	0	49,767	49,767	(9,207)
Reported net cost of Services	(19,632)	(1,000)	(356,000)	(376,632)	21,306	579,353	600,659	224,027

2. Accounting Policies 2019/20

i. General Principles

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

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis.

ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- 1) Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser, it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council; and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- 2) Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowing 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.
- 6) 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.

7) Collection Fund

Retained Business Rate and Council Tax income is included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year and treated as accrued income. This is measured at the full amount receivable.

Both NDR, Top Up Income and Council Tax support are recognised in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in the line Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income. As a billing authority the difference between the NDR and Council Tax included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund shall be taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and reported in the Movement in Reserve Statement. Each major preceptor's share of the accrued NDR and Council Tax income will be available from the information that is required to be produced in order to prepare the Collection Fund Statement.

While the Council Tax and NDR income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the Council's General Fund, or paid out from the Collection Fund to the major preceptors. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is the Council's demand on the Fund for that year, plus/(less) the Council's share of any surplus/(deficit) on the Collection Fund for the previous year. This amount may be more or less than the accrued income for the year in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions shall be recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the authority, and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Balance Sheet, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

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

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

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

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

v. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services 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 Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council 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 - MRP), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

For capital expenditure incurred before 1st April 2008 and for supported capital expenditure incurred on or after that date, MRP will be determined by charging the expenditure on an appropriate annuity rate over the remaining life in respect of that expenditure.

For unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2008 MRP will be determined by charging the expenditure over the expected useful life of the relevant assets in equal instalments or as the principal repayment on an annuity basis, starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. For annuity basis the interest rate charged is 4.3% for unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2019. MRP on purchases of freehold land will be charged over 50 years. MRP on expenditure not related to fixed assets but which has been capitalised by regulation or direction will be charged over the number of years specified in the CLG Guidance.

For assets acquired by finance leases or the Private Finance Initiative, MRP will be determined as being equal to the element of the rent or charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability. For the transferred debt from other Authorities an appropriate annuity basis will be used over 50 years.

No MRP will be charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account.

Capital expenditure incurred during 2019/20 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2020/21.

vi. Employee Benefits

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 for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. untaken flexi leave) 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 benefits. 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 Council 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 line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end.

Post Employment Benefits

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

- 1) The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- 2) The NHS' Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Pensions for Public Health employees who transferred to Derby City Council.
- 3) The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Derbyshire County Council.

All of the above schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

However, the arrangements for the Teachers' scheme and NHS Scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. These scheme's are therefore accounted for as if they were a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. Within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement the People's Services line is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions and NHS Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

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

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate. The details of these rates are included in the Defined Benefit Pension Schemes note.

The assets of Derbyshire County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities - current bid price
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unitised securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

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

1) Service costs comprising:

a) current service cost - the increases 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.

b) past service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

2) Remeasurements comprising:

a) the return on plan assets - excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

b) actuarial gains and losses - changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

3) Contributions paid to the Derbyshire County Council pension fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are 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 Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (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.

vii. 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:

1) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period - the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.

2) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period - the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events but where a category of events would have a material 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.

viii. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustments 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 Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Most Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost. Except for Money Market Funds and 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 Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Should a soft loan be 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. The Council does not currently have any soft loans.

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

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

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

instruments with quoted market prices - the market price

other instruments with fixed and determinable payments - discounted cash flow analysis.

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

Level 1 inputs - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the authority can access at the measurement date.

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

Level 3 inputs - unobservable inputs for the asset.

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

ix. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Business Improvement Districts (BID)

The Council acts as an agent for the Cathedral Quarter Business Improvement District Company and the St Peter's Quarter Business Improvement District Company. The only amounts recognised in the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the BID schemes are contributions made by the Council and BID levy collection costs and are shown within the relevant service line(s) of the Cost of Services section.

x. Heritage Assets

Tangible and Intangible Heritage Assets (described in this summary of significant accounting policies as heritage assets)

Heritage assets are assets that are held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge or culture. Most of the heritage assets held by the Council are included in the collections of assets and artefacts either exhibited or stored in the Council's Museums and Art Galleries.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. Smaller individual items with a value of less than £10,000 are not recognised unless they form part of a significant collection. The accounting policies in relation to heritage assets that are deemed to include elements of intangible heritage assets are also presented below.

The Council's heritage asset collections are relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare. Where they do occur acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation, using the appropriate methodology for the specific collection. The Council's materiality is consistent with the policy for Property, Plant and Equipment.

Unless otherwise detailed below for a specific collection, all heritage assets are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation. Aligned with the Council's annual insurance policy renewal these insurance valuations are reviewed to reflect any changes for damage, authenticity or deterioration in condition.

Where valuations are not available and the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate to the benefits to the users of the Statement of Accounts, the assets are not recognised on the Balance sheet.

Where the Council's heritage assets are recognised on the balance sheet, they are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value and therefore the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

The Council's most significant collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

Art Collection

The art collection includes paintings, drawings and sculptures and is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuations. The most significant element of the Council's art collection is its collection of Joseph Wright oil paintings.

Decorative Art Collection

The Council's collection of decorative art includes a wide range of pieces such as textiles, ceramics and porcelain works. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Industrial Collection

The Council has a collection of industrial heritage artefacts, most notably to do with the city's aeronautical and engineering history. These items are included in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Natural History Collection

The natural history collection includes a range of flora and fauna artefacts and a biological records database. The collection is included on the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Military Collection

The Council also has a collection of historic military artefacts, including a collection of 9th and 12th Century Lances. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Civic Regalia

The Council owns a collection of civic regalia, including items such as the Mayor's chain and mace, as well as dinner services and other decorative items. These items are included in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Sculptures/Monuments

The Council's Sculptures/Monuments collection includes items from various locations across the city, such as parks and public areas. The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for the items held in its sculptures/monuments collection. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently, the Council does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet.

Other Collections

The Council has a number of other minor collections of heritage artefacts, including archaeological artefacts, historic coinage and costumes. Where reliable information is available, these items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation.

Heritage Assets - General

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment - see note xv in this summary of significant accounting policies.

The trustees of the Council's Museums and Art Galleries will occasionally dispose of heritage assets which have a doubtful provenance or are unsuitable for public display. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (see note xv in this summary of significant accounting policies).

xi. 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.

xii. The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services 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. if there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

xiii. The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of the 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. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over 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.

xiv. Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in 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 - PPE.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of PPE is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Single item acquisitions below £10,000 are not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet in line with the Council's de minimus threshold for capitalisation, however these items are financed as capital. Expenditure that maintains, but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2019/20 requires that the Council depreciates separately any part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

In order to identify any such significant components, the Council has made a number of assumptions with regards to materiality and the proportion of the cost of the overall asset made up by the individual components. For all relevant asset categories, excluding Council Dwellings, the Council reviews material components whereby the main property asset has a gross book value of £2m or greater. Individual components are only recognised where they represent a significant proportion (20% or greater) of the main asset. A further review is then undertaken to determine the depreciation charge variance between componentising the asset and not componentising the asset. If this variance is deemed to be less than 20% the asset is not componentised. For Council Dwellings, the Council has applied the componentisation requirements under HRA Self-Financing regulations introduced for 2013/14. The Council applies 10 component categories to Council Dwellings with a range of Useful Economic Lives (UEL) between 12 and 60 years.

In accordance with the Code of Practice 2019/20, PPE assets are only recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council. The PPE assets of the Council's Community, Voluntary Controlled, Voluntary Aided (excluding land) and Foundation schools are considered to meet the IFRS definition for recognition and are included in the Council's balance sheet. Land at Voluntary Aided school sites does not meet this criteria and so is excluded. In addition as Academy schools are not owned or fully funded by the Council, they are also not considered to meet the recognition criteria and are therefore not included in the Council's Balance Sheet.

Derecognition

As components are added, any component being replaced is derecognised. On derecognising components where the component is within a non separated component bundle, the depreciation is apportioned on a straight line basis and derecognised accordingly. In addition, where the historic cost of the old component is not readily determinable, it has been estimated by comparing the remaining useful economic life of the component to the original useful economic life and the cost of the replacement component. A pro rata of both the depreciation and any applicable Revaluation Reserve is also derecognised.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- 1) The purchase price
- 2) 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
- 3) The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

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

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

- Assets under construction - cost
- Infrastructure assets - depreciated historical cost
- Community assets - these assets are held in perpetuity, have no determinable useful life and may have restrictions upon their disposal. Generally a nil value has been adopted against these assets with the exception of allotments (where the value is based upon income generated) and parks/play equipment which is held at depreciated historical cost.
- Dwellings - current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUVSH)
- Surplus assets – fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
- All other assets - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV).

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

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

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

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.

Vehicle, Plant, Equipment and Intangible fixed assets are not valued, they are held at depreciated historic cost.

Impairment

Where indications of impairment exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases, on unadjusted asset values and remaining useful life balances held as at the beginning of the Financial Year (1st April), with the exception of Council Dwellings which are valued annually on the 1st April :

- Dwellings and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the Valuer (this can range from between 5 and 100 years)
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset (usually between 3 and 20 years).
- Infrastructure - straight-line allocation over 40 years.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses 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 be classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against 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.

xv. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar 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. Where the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and controls a significant residual interest of the asset, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment. Where either of these criteria are not met the assets are not included in the Council's balance sheet.

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

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

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair value of the services received during the year - debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Finance cost - an interest charge of 2.61% - 7.53% 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 - proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

xvi. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingents Assets

Provisions

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

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

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

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

The Council currently hold a number of provisions on the Balance Sheet, further details of these provisions can be found in note 29.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

The Council currently has two material contingent liabilities, details of these can be found in note 39.

xvii. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund or HRA 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 or HRA 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 Council - these unusable reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

Further details of the Council's reserves can be found in notes 30, 31 and 32.

xviii. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

xix. Accounting for Local Government 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 flow 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.

The treatment of land and buildings for each type of school is based on the legal framework underlying each type of school. The Council controls the management and running of community, special, voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools and therefore the land (excluding voluntary aided schools) and buildings of those schools are included on the Council's balance sheet.

All activities of community, special, foundation, voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools are accounted for by the Council. For example, capital expenditure is added to the balances for those schools.

The Dedicated Schools Grant is allocated between central Council Budget and budgets allocated to individual schools ("delegated school budgets"). Expenditure from central Council budgets and delegated schools budgets is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under People's services.

Individual schools' balances at 31st March 2020 are included in the balance sheet of the Council as any unspent delegated schools budgets remain the property of the Council.

PFI Schemes

The Council has a number of schools subject to PFI contracts. The PFI buildings for community, foundation and voluntary controlled schools are shown on the Council's balance sheet.

The PFI liabilities in respect of all PFI schools remain on the Council's balance sheet as the Council is the party to the contract with the PFI Operator.

xx. 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.

xxi. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

An assessment of the Council's interests in other entities has been carried out to establish the group boundary. Inclusion in the group is dependant upon the extent of the Council's control over the entity, demonstrated through ownership or influence by representation on the board of directors of the entity.

The Council has a number of interests in other companies but the majority are considered immaterial or do not meet the required level of control to be consolidated into the Council's accounts.

The Council's main interest relates to Derby Homes Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council. Derby Homes produce financial statements to 31st March in line with the Council's own financial reporting; there are no material differences in accounting policies between the two entities. In line with the code of practice for local authority accounting these accounts are consolidated into the group accounts on a line by line basis. This is the only entity consolidated into the Council's group accounts.

xxii. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date

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

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

xxiii. Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or 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, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are valued annually according to market conditions at the year end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

xxiv. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are included in the CIES within the Directorate which reports on the service, for example Payroll is included within the Corporate Resources directorate.

xxv. Going Concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis; that is, on the assumption that the functions of the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future from the date that the accounts are authorised for issue.

The Council is continuously assessing the likely impact of COVID-19 on its financial position and performance during 2019/20, 2020/21 and beyond. These are summarised in monthly returns to MHCLG.

The Council has modelled consideration of the following:-

Loss of income on a service by service basis, due to temporary closures, reduction in demand, and increased collection losses.

Additional expenditure on a service by service basis, e.g. provision of new and expanded services in response to the crisis (such as additional costs relating to temporary accommodation for the homeless), and additional costs associated with changes to working practices (such as remote working).

Changes to government policy, e.g. changes to business rate reliefs, guidance on supplier relief, additional funding for local authorities, and additional responsibilities which sit alongside this.

The impact on the Council's capital programme, e.g. delays caused by government restrictions, and whether there is a need to rephase work for other reasons.

The impact on the Council's subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The impact of all of the above on the Council's cash flow and treasury management, including availability of liquid cash, impact on investment returns, and availability of external borrowing if required.

The estimated overall impact on the Council's General Fund and Housing Revenue Account reserves.

This review has highlighted that COVID-19 poses a significant financial challenge for the Council, both in 2020/21 (for which future Government funding is anticipated) and for the medium term that will be informed by the Government Spending Review. The current full year potential COVID-19 related forecast for 20/21 is a gross pressure of £28.7m, this is excluding pressures on the collection fund and expenditure relating to specific grants received to support the market, such as Business grants, Test and Trace, Infection Control, Future High Street Fund and Hardship grants. As noted in the narrative statement, to date we have received £17.3m in government funding of which £0.527m was used to fund pressures in 2019/20 leaving a balance of £16.8m. The £17.3m funding does not include any allocation for the income guarantee allocation as the Council are currently assessing the impact following the recent release of the guidance. There is a risk that the shortfall will need to be funded from reserves if no more Government funding is available. The current forecast pressure will require £11.9m reserves funding. This is expected to reduce following clarification of the Income guarantee but could increase in the event of a second wave or localised lockdown. If reserves of £11.9m are required then this would still leave a level of remaining reserves level of at least £10.9m that the S151 officer is comfortable with in the short-term. The Council has forecast useable reserves of £61m at the end of 20/21, Short term investments of £92m and access to borrowing facilities. All of these resources enables the Council to absorb the impact of COVID 19 in the short-term.

The cashflow modelling we have undertaken demonstrates that we are able to work within the limits set out within our treasury management strategy. As at 31st August 2020 we had short term investment balances of £87m and no short term borrowing for cashflow purposes. As at 31st March 2020 the council was in an under borrowed position of £279m, meaning that we are using £279m of reserves and working capital to meet our capital financing requirement. Should the need arise we are able to swap this use of internal resources for actual borrowing which would further improve our cashflow position. Worse case scenario we could borrow the full £279m although this would have significant ongoing revenue implications. Our borrowing operational boundary is £655m compared to actual borrowing of £359m leaving headroom of £296m for further borrowing during 2020/21. During March 2020 and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic we took £20m of PWLB borrowing for a period of 12 months and reduced our under borrowed position. We do not envisage needing to reborrow this £20m when it is due to be repaid in March 2021. Our cashflow suggests that we will next need to borrow c.£50m Autumn 2021 to fund our capital programme. The timing and value of any borrowing will be subject to continual review as and when new information becomes available. Borrowing will be taken either from the PWLB or another source, depending on which offers the best value at the time.

Furthermore, the Code requires that local authorities prepare their accounts on a going concern basis, as they can only be discontinued under statutory prescription. For these reasons, the Council does not consider that there is material uncertainty in respect of its ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

3. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Council is required 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 of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20. There are 3 Accounting Standards that have been issued and not yet applied in the preparation of the accounts these are:

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures Property

In October 2017, the Board issued Long-term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28). The amendments clarify that a company applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle

The IASB's annual improvements project provides a streamlined process for dealing efficiently with a collection of amendments to IFRSs. The primary objective of the process is to enhance the quality of standards, by amending existing IFRSs to clarify guidance and wording, or to correct for relatively minor unintended consequences, conflicts or oversights. Amendments are made through the annual improvements process when the amendment is considered non-urgent but necessary.

Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The Code prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for all normal transactions of a local authority, and is based on EU-adopted IFRS. LAAP wishes to clarify the position on adoption of amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits relating to plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.

This amendment to IAS 19 was included in the consultation for the 2019/20 Code. However, formal EU endorsement did not take place until March 2019. This was too late for the amendment to be included in the final 2019/20 Code. This amendment has been adopted in the 2020/21 Code and will therefore be applicable to authorities for the 2020/21 financial year reporting (and not for 2019/20).

Adoption of IFRS 16 - Leases

CIPFA have confirmed that the implementation of IFRS 16 has been delayed by a further year and will now not come into effect until April 2021

The Council does not believe the above standards will have a material impact and therefore have not been adopted for the 2019/20 financial statements.

4. Events after the reporting period

The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources has considered the pandemic as an adjusting event and outlined within the Narrative Report, although a significant event in itself there is no significant financial impact on the accounts. The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources has taken into account the impact of the pandemic on the valuation of assets and liabilities in the accounts and this has not resulted in any changes. The Strategic Director of Corporate Resources has not identified any further events that are classified as either adjusting or non-adjusting happening between 31 March and the date the Statement of Accounts were authorised for issue.' For further details of the impact of Covid-19, please see narrative report on page 14 to 19 and the annual governance statement.

There were no other significant events between the balance sheet date and the approval of these financial statements which would require disclosure or adjustment of the statements.

5. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in the Accounting Policies note, the Council has made certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

1) Government Funding:

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

2) PFI Schemes:

The Council has five PFI schemes in operation which are included within the Statement of Accounts. In all cases, judgements have been made about the nature and timing of future project expenditure given the complexity of projects. The actual profiling of future project costs may be subject to change due to unforeseen circumstances. The Council has judged that 1 of these schemes does not meet the recognition criteria and is therefore not included on the balance sheet. Further details of the Council's PFI schemes are included in the relevant notes to the accounts.

3) Componentisation of Property, Plant and Equipment:

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2019/20 requires that the Council depreciates separately any part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

In order to identify any such significant components, the Council has made a number of assumptions with regards to materiality and the proportion of the cost of the overall asset made up by the individual components. For all relevant asset categories, excluding Council Dwellings, a materiality threshold of £2m for individual property assets, and 20% for significant components were established based on the materiality of potential movement in depreciation. For Council Dwellings, the Council has applied the componentisation breakdown required under HRA Self-Financing regulations introduced for 2013/14. The Council applies multiple component categories to Council Dwellings with a range of Useful Economic Lives (UEL) between 12 and 60 years.

Council Property Officers have applied professional judgement in determining the components which need to be separated, based on estimated cost and asset lives. Where historic component information is not available, professional judgement has also been applied in forming reasonable assumptions for significance and estimated cost.

4) Heritage Assets:

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2019/20 requires that the Council accounts for its tangible and intangible heritage assets. As a result, values for these assets are now recognised in the Council's balance sheet position, except where valuations are not available and the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate to the benefits to the users of the Statement of Accounts.

The Council has identified a number of heritage asset collections where valuations are not available and it is considered the cost of obtaining valuations would be disproportionate. Further details of these collections are provided in the relevant notes to the accounts.

5) Group Accounts

An assessment of the Council's interests in other entities has been carried out to establish the group boundary. Inclusion in the group is dependant upon the judgement of the extent of the Council's control over the entity, demonstrated through ownership or influence by representation on the board of directors of the entity.

6) Pooled Budgets

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with the Southern Derbyshire CCG (SDCCG) for the provision of health and social care services. This agreement has been made under section 75 of the National Health Services Act 2006. Within the pooled budget the Council has assessed that it operates as both the host partner and as the lead commissioner. In line with this assessment the Council's accounts include income from the SDCCG and expenditure to providers on a gross basis. Further details of the pool arrangement are included in the Pooled Budget note.

7) Reporting Segments

Due to the changes in reporting requirements in the 2018 Code of Practice the CIES is now presented based on how the authority is organised and funded. The Council has presented its CIES on the basis of how it reports its management accounts during the financial year which is by service directorate. The Council has three service directorates; People's Services, Communities & Place and Corporate Resources along with a separate Housing Revenue Account. The Council also report separately on Corporate services.

8) IFRS 15 - Revenue Recognition

Having reviewed the income sources for the Council we have concluded that the majority of this income falls outside the scope of IFRS 15. In addition we consider that amounts remaining, that may fall under IFRS15, are not material enough to warrant any specific disclosure or accounting treatment.

9) New Waste Treatment Facility

The Council and Derbyshire County Council entered into an Inter Authority Agreement (IAA) on 20 August 2014 in relation to the operation and management of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) contract with Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire) Limited (RRS) for the construction of the long term New Waste Treatment Facility (NWTF) in Sinfen and the provision of associated services. The facility was due to open in 2017, however, RRS was not able to resolve ongoing issues at the plant to allow it to pass the certified performance tests needed to bring it into operation. The contract with RRS was terminated on 2 August 2019, following the issuing of a legal notice by the banks funding the project.

The Council and Derbyshire County Council will be putting a second Inter Authority Agreement (IAA) into place to cover the period of the contract with Renewi UK Services Ltd. As with the previous IAA, this will establish that each council is represented on the board set up to oversee and implement the delivery of the project and has 50:50 voting rights, the councils collectively are considered to have power over the relevant activities and hence have control collectively. The relevant activities are the long term running of waste disposal for the councils. As decisions about the relevant activities will require the unanimous consent of both parties, the arrangement is considered to meet the definition of a joint arrangement. As the proposed arrangement is not structured as a separate entity it is classified as a joint operation and each council will recognise its share of the arrangement's assets, liabilities, income and expenditure.

The Council has considered the accounting treatment for the NWTF and has determined that no asset or liability can be recognised on the balance sheet at 31 March 2020 because the asset has not been brought into service as intended. The Council has incurred capital expenditure of £2.1m securing the site which will be reflected in the fair value of the plant once operational.

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

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions on amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key judgements and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment - Valuation	The Council's portfolio of Other Land and Buildings is revalued as part of a 5 year rolling programme. The value of those assets is based upon calculations and estimation techniques employed by the Council's Valuers following the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidance. Changes in asset values are largely influenced by market forces which can be volatile. Therefore it is uncertain that the Council's assets will not see a significant change in value.	Any revaluation of assets either upward or downward would be reflected in the Council's asset base. It is estimated that a 1% change in asset values would result in a change of £3.439 million.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	Details of the effect of changes in the key actuarial assumptions are included in the Defined Benefit Pension Schemes note (note 38).
Arrears	At 31 March 2020, the Council had a balance of gross short-term debtors of £67.358 million. The Council has applied an impairment of doubtful debts of £26.513 million based on age of debt and historic experience of rates of recovery. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient. COVID-19 may have an impact on the timing of debts recovered but currently we do not anticipate it will affect overall collection.	If collection rates were to deteriorate a 10% increase in the number of bad and doubtful debts would require an additional £2.651 million to be set aside as an allowance. The Council's impairment of doubtful debts include £9.757m in relation to Council Tax and NDR based on assumed collection rates. A 1% reduction in these rates would require an additional impairment of £0.098m to be put aside.

Operational assets are carried in the Balance Sheet using current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV). Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. Where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value. (The DRC valued assets account for approximately 78% of the total non-housing portfolio value). Surplus assets are valued at fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.

The outbreak the Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19), declared as a Global Pandemic on 11 March 2020, by the World Health Organisation, has impacted many aspects of daily life and the global economy – with some real estate markets experiencing significantly lower levels of transactional activity and liquidity. The councils external valuer has taken into consideration any impact as at the balance sheet date and incorporated within the valuations carried out for 2019/20 and the portfolio and issued the following guidance: “As at the valuation date, in the case of the subject properties there is a shortage of market evidence for comparison purposes, to inform opinions of value. Our valuation of these properties is therefore reported as being subject to ‘material valuation uncertainty’ as set out in VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards. Consequently, less certainty – and a higher degree of caution – should be attached to our valuation than would normally be the case. For the avoidance of doubt, the inclusion of the ‘material valuation uncertainty’ declaration above does not mean that the valuation cannot be relied upon. Rather, the declaration has been included to ensure transparency of the fact that – in the current extraordinary circumstances – less certainty can be attached to the valuation than would otherwise be the case. The material uncertainty clause is to serve as a precaution and does not invalidate the valuation. Given the unknown future impact that COVID-19 might have on the real estate market and the difficulty in differentiating between short term impacts and long-term structural changes, we recommend that you keep the valuations contained within this report under frequent review”. As such the Council is keeping the valuations under review.

7. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by the statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2018/19 Comparative Figures	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(18,748)	(14,766)	0	0	0	33,514
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(10,396)	(7,123)	0	0	0	17,519
Revaluation gains matched to prior years impairments	4,752	1,194	0	0	0	(5,946)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	11	0	0	0	0	(11)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(158)	0	0	0	0	158
Capital grants and contributions applied	16,495	0	0	0	0	(16,495)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(9,937)	0	0	0	0	9,937
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	(66,268)	(7,615)	0	0	0	73,883
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	6,856	47	0	0	0	(6,903)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	451	0	0	0	0	(451)

2018/19 Comparative Figures	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	23,215	0	0	0	(23,215)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	25,962	(25,962)
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	633	9,445	(10,078)	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	10,952	0	0	(10,952)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool	(1,333)	0	1,333	0	0	0
Receipt of Capital loan repayments	0	0	(626)	0	0	626
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	(21)	0	0	21
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repair Reserve:						
Posting of revenue resource to/(from) HRA for Major Repairs Reserve	0	14,766	0	(14,766)	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	14,457	0	(14,457)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
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	(49)	(81)	0	0	0	130

2018/19 Comparative Figures	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(49,769)	(100)	0	0	0	49,869
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	44,327	109	0	0	0	(44,436)
Adjustable primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(4,523)	0	0	0	0	4,523
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(312)	7	0	0	0	305
Total Adjustments	(64,753)	(4,117)	1,560	(309)	2,747	64,872

2019/20	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(20,063)	(14,979)	0	0	0	35,042
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(11,475)	1,698	0	0	0	9,777
Revaluation gains matched to prior years impairments	3,372	3,984	0	0	0	(7,356)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(67)	0	0	0	0	67
Impairment charges for Assets Held for Sale	(295)	0	0	0	0	295
Amortisation of intangible assets	(716)	0	0	0	0	716
Capital grants and contributions applied	15,672	0	0	0	0	(15,672)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(8,902)	0	0	0	0	8,902
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	(55,132)	(7,171)	0	0	0	62,303
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	7,148	0	0	0	0	(7,148)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	5,829	0	0	0	0	(5,829)
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	17,630	0	0	0	(17,630)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	16,636	(16,636)

2019/20	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustment primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,737	9,254	(12,991)	0	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	9,299	0	0	(9,299)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current capital receipts pool	(1,239)	0	1,239	0	0	0
Receipt of capital loan repayments	0	0	(323)	0	0	323
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	(73)	0	0	73
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repair Reserve:						
Posting of revenue resource to/(from) HRA for Major Repairs Reserve	0	14,979	0	(14,979)	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	18,683	0	(18,683)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
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	(23)	(48)	0	0	0	71
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(42,131)	(154)	0	0	0	42,285

2019/20	Usable					Unusable
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	3,131	11	0	0	0	(3,142)
Adjustable primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	3,178	0	0	0	0	(3,178)
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	292	(1)	0	0	0	(291)
Total Adjustments	(80,054)	7,573	(2,849)	3,704	(994)	72,620

8. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

	People Services	Communities & Place	Corporate Resources	Corporate	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Other Income and Expenditure	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2018/19							
Expenditure							
Employee expenses	137,094	32,969	26,702	741	454	0	197,960
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	17,385	0	0	0	0	0	17,385
Other service expenses	200,139	55,611	103,883	246	32,334	0	392,213
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	4,850	17,573	1,868	0	20,696	248	45,235
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	21,400	21,400
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	1,333
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	73,892	73,892
Internal Trading	(4,729)	(7,084)	(5,382)	0	0	0	(17,195)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	32,149	32,149
Total expenditure	354,739	99,069	127,071	987	53,484	129,022	764,372
Income							
Fees, charges & other service income	(32,240)	(36,196)	(19,295)	(599)	(58,653)	0	(146,983)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	(1,376)	(1,376)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	(173,633)	(173,633)
Government Grants and Contributions	(188,803)	(5,761)	(79,536)	(309)	(2)	(83,775)	(358,186)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	(398)	(398)
Internal Trading	4,729	7,084	5,382	0	0	0	17,195
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	(10,078)	(10,078)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	(22,118)	(22,118)
Total income	(216,314)	(34,873)	(93,449)	(908)	(58,655)	(291,378)	(695,577)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	138,425	64,196	33,622	79	(5,171)	(162,356)	68,795

	People Services	Communities & Place	Corporate Resources	Corporate	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Other Income and Expenditure	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2019/20	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure							
Employee expenses	140,501	45,305	21,674	891	704	0	209,075
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	15,003	0	0	0	0	0	15,003
Other service expenses*	207,079	54,630	91,474	402	34,277	0	387,862
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6,629	19,785	2,799	0	9,297	32	38,542
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	21,306	21,306
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	1,239	1,239
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	62,325	62,325
Internal Trading	(10,081)	(7,934)	(5,629)	0	0	0	(23,644)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	32,249	32,249
Total expenditure	359,131	111,786	110,318	1,293	44,278	117,151	743,957
Income							
Fees, charges & other service income*	(39,041)	(35,443)	(17,548)	(1,173)	(58,974)	0	(152,179)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	(999)	(999)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	(168,777)	(168,777)
Government Grants and Contributions	(156,799)	(6,861)	(69,331)	(8,508)	0	(77,598)	(319,097)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	(420)	(420)
Internal Trading	10,081	7,934	5,629	0	0	0	23,644
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	(12,991)	(12,991)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	(20,709)	(20,709)
Total income	(185,759)	(34,370)	(81,250)	(9,681)	(58,974)	(281,494)	(651,528)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	173,372	77,416	29,068	(8,388)	(14,696)	(164,343)	92,429

*Fees and charges and other operating expenditure figures in this note reflect the amounts reported by directorates - internal recharges within these lines are deducted on the separate internal trading line below.

9. Other operating expenditure

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
1,333	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,239
63,814	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	49,335
65,147	Total	50,574

10. Financing and investment income and expenditure

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
21,400	Interest payable and similar charges	21,306
10,031	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	11,540
(1,033)	Interest receivable and similar income	(828)
(343)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	(172)
248	Financial Instrument Impairments	32
30,303	Total	31,878

11. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
(398)	PFI Deferred rental income	(420)
(93,027)	Council tax income	(97,323)
6,430	Share of prior year Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	2,481
0	Revenue Support Grant	(12,524)
(87,037)	Retained Business Rates	(45,124)
0	Business Rates Retention (Top Up)	(16,287)
(44,066)	Non-ring-fenced government grants	(44,296)
(39,708)	Capital grants and contributions	(33,302)
(257,806)	Total	(246,795)

12. Accounting for Local Government Schools

The Council has the following maintained schools:

2018/19	Community	Voluntary Aided	Foundation	Special	Total
Number of schools, (including nursery schools and excluding PFI schools)	43	4	4	5	56
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2019	£117.5m	£4.8m	£44.7m	£18.5m	£185.5m
Number of schools subject to PFI contracts	0	0	0	1	1
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2019	0	0	0	£6.4m	£6.4m

2019/20	Community	Voluntary Aided	Foundation	Special	Total
Number of schools, (including nursery schools and excluding PFI schools)	34	2	3	1	40
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2020	£83.8m	£1.9m	£49.9m	£4.0m	£139.6m
Number of schools subject to PFI contracts	0	0	0	1	1
Value of land and buildings at 31st March 2020	0	0	0	£6.4m	£6.4m

The treatment of land and buildings for each type of school is based on the legal framework underlying each type of school. The Council controls the management and running of community and special schools and therefore the land and buildings of those schools are shown on the Council's balance sheet. The land and buildings of foundation schools and buildings of voluntary aided (VA) schools are also shown on the balance sheet as the Council funds the school and is responsible for financial reporting. The land of voluntary aided schools are owned and controlled by the trustees of the schools and are therefore not shown on the Council's balance sheet.

The buildings of VA schools with a carrying value of £1.9m (£4.8m in 2018/19), while included in the Council's financial statements due to the control arrangements, are owned by individual diocese. The Council would be unable to use these assets to settle future liabilities.

Capital expenditure on community, special, foundation and voluntary aided schools is added to the balances for those schools as reported in Note 16. Academy schools are separate entities not controlled by the Council and so are not included in the financial statements.

Where a school proposes to transfer to Academy Status, the Council will continue to retain any asset subject to transfer on the basis of its last revaluation and maintains both the asset value and the anticipated useful life until the date of transfer. The Council has taken the view that any asset transferring will continue to be used for the provision of education services thus supporting the Council's statutory obligation for the provision of education. On transfer to an Academy, assets are derecognised in the Council's financial statements for nil consideration. During 2019/20 sixteen Derby City Council school's converted to academy status (seventeen in 2018/19).

The Council receives Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) for all its maintained schools and therefore includes both income and expenditure items within the accounts for all schools.

DSG is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within Peoples Services based on amounts due from the Department for Education for 2019/20.

The DSG is allocated between central Council Budget and budgets allocated to individual schools (delegated school budgets). Expenditure from central Council budgets and delegated schools budgets is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Peoples Services - Children and Young People. Further details regarding the Council's DSG allocation are provided in the Dedicated Schools Grant note.

Individual schools' balances at 31st March 2020. are included in the balance sheet of the Council under the heading Usable Reserves.

PFI Schemes

The Council previously had 5 schools under the Grouped Schools contract, but one of these converted to Academy status in 2011/12, two converted during 2017/18 and the remaining two converted during 2018/19. The building assets for the school were transferred to the Academy and treated as a disposal within the Council's Statement of Accounts. The Council now have none of the Grouped School PFI assets on its balance sheet.

The PFI liabilities in respect of all 5 PFI Grouped Schools remains on the Council's balance sheet as the Council is the party to the contract with the PFI Operator.

The Council also has one school which is subject to its BSF PFI contract. This schools, and the associated PFI liabilities, is also shown on the Council's Balance Sheet. The Council previously had 2 schools under this contract, but one of these converted to Academy status in 2016/17. The building assets for the school were transferred to the Academy and treated as a disposal within the Council's Statement of Accounts. The PFI liabilities in respect of both BSF PFI schools remains on the Council's balance sheet as the Council is the party to the contract with the PFI Operator.

13. Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011. 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.

Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant 2018/19			
	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for 2018/19 before Academy recoupment			(227,142)
Academy figure recouped for 2018/19			94,085
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2018/19			(133,057)
plus: brought forward from 2017/18			(6,994)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2018/19	(28,871)	(111,180)	(140,051)
In year adjustments	704	(704)	0
Final budget distribution for 2018/19	(28,167)	(111,884)	(140,051)
Actual central expenditure	25,331		25,331
Actual ISB deployed to schools		111,884	111,884
Carried forward to 2019/20	(2,836)	0	(2,836)

Schools Budget Funded by Dedicated Schools Grant 2019/20			
	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for 2019/20 before Academy recoupment			(235,441)
Academy figure recouped for 2019/20			124,656
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2019/20			(110,785)
plus: brought forward from 2018/19			(2,836)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2019/20	(26,045)	(87,576)	(113,621)
In year adjustments	257	(257)	0
Final budget distribution for 2019/20	(25,788)	(87,833)	(113,621)
Actual central expenditure	23,206		23,206
Actual ISB deployed to schools		87,833	87,833
Carried forward to 2020/21	(2,582)	0	(2,582)

14. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2019/20.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Non Specific Grants	34,255	34,720
PFI Grant	9,811	9,576
Capital Grants	39,708	33,302
Total	83,774	77,598
Credited to Services		
Housing Benefit Subsidy	48,085	41,542
Rent Rebate - Housing Benefit	30,937	27,409
Public Health Grant	19,258	18,749
Housing Benefit Administration	1,193	1,087
COVID-19 LA Support Grant	0	7,669
DfE -ESFA	3,752	5,598
Schools Improvement	16,492	9,757
6th form funding	2,336	1,988
Dedicated Schools Grant*	132,630	110,881
PFI Grants Credited to Service	2,962	3,176
Other Communities and Place	4,683	5,278
Other People's Service - Children and Young People	6,570	2,829
Other People's Service - Adults	5,004	4,626
Other Corporate	0	531
Other Corporate Resources	513	379
Total	274,415	241,499

*The DSG figure differs from the figure in note 13 due to adjustments for early years and copyright licenses, the figure quoted in note 14 is the cash received by Derby City Council.

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that had not been met at the Balance Sheet date which may require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		
Children & Young People (CYP) Grants	643	202
CYP Primary Capital Programme Grant	1,863	1,863
Housing General Fund (HGF) Grants	582	582
D2N2 - A52	1,800	0
D2N2 - Other	827	0
HGF Housing Intelligence 4 East Midlands - CLG Grant	33	33
Communities and Place Grants	2,600	3,372
Communities and Place Contributions	7	47
Environment Agency - Our City Our River	6,180	6,323
D2N2 Our City Our River	3,556	6,057
School's Devolved Contributions	340	344
Section 106 contributions	10,578	10,579
Capital Receipts - CPO	582	711
D2N2 - Infinity Park	1,946	3,326
Total	31,537	33,439

15. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections and to non-audit services provided by Ernst and Young, the Council's external auditors :

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Fees payable to Ernst and Young with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year*	258	138
Fees payable to Ernst and Young for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	10	27
Public Sector Audit Appointments rebate	0	(13)
Total	268	152

*The 2018/19 figure contains £148k relating to additional audit fees for prior years. The 2019/20 figure contains £28k relating to additional audit fees for estimated out of scope work being carried out during 2019-20 agreed by Management.

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Movements on Balances

Movements in 2018/19	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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 of Valuation at 1 April 2018	499,777	446,378	27,472	240,295	6,347	19,634	42,593	1,282,496	51,199
Recategorisations	601	0	0	9,441	164	486	(12,771)	(2,079)	1,700
Additions	14,233	18,592	2,632	9,889	201	2,321	15,360	63,228	1,439
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,805)	(545)	0	0	0	21	0	(2,329)	1,242
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,137)	(5,790)	0	(610)	0	(3,780)	(5)	(15,322)	1,494
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	(956)	0	0	0	0	(956)	0
Derecognition - other	0	0	(1,132)	0	0	0	0	(1,132)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(7,483)	(66,928)	0	0	0	(1,300)	0	(75,711)	(9,531)
Other reclassifications	136	(1,244)	0	0	60	(1,740)	0	(2,788)	0
At 31 March 2019	500,322	390,463	28,016	259,015	6,772	15,642	45,177	1,245,407	47,543

Movements in 2018/19	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2018	0	(1,487)	(16,059)	(53,577)	(3,665)	0	(2)	(74,790)	(5,032)
Depreciation charge	(14,303)	(8,491)	(3,506)	(5,481)	(476)	0	0	(32,257)	(984)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	13,287	4,853	0	0	0	0	0	18,140	30
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,016	1,757	0	0	0	0	0	2,773	120
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	956	0	0	0	0	956	0
Derecognition - Other	0	0	917	0	0	0	0	917	0
Other reclassifications	0	961	0	0	0	0	0	961	154
Other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2019	0	(2,407)	(17,692)	(59,058)	(4,141)	0	(2)	(83,300)	(5,712)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2019	500,322	388,056	10,324	199,957	2,631	15,642	45,175	1,162,107	41,831
At 1 April 2018	499,777	444,891	11,413	186,718	2,682	19,634	42,591	1,207,706	46,167

			Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
Movements in 2019/20:	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost of Valuation at 1 April 2019	500,322	390,463	28,016	259,015	6,772	15,642	45,177	1,245,407	47,543
Restatement of Opening Balances								0	
Recategorisations	186	0	54	17	18	0	(275)	0	0
Additions	19,387	11,888	7,347	5,246	144	5,182	31,652	80,846	583
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(19,147)	3,013	0	0	0	1,120	0	(15,014)	15
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,910	(4,679)	0	(21)	0	(4,050)	0	(5,840)	(91)
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	(1,757)	0	0	0	0	(1,757)	0
Derecognition - other	0	0	(2,021)	0	0	0	0	(2,021)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(7,171)	(52,632)	0	0	0	(2,521)	(148)	(62,472)	0
Other reclassifications	1	(954)	213	(256)	1	953	(1)	(43)	0
At 31 March 2020	496,488	347,099	31,852	264,001	6,935	16,326	76,405	1,239,106	48,050

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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
Movements in 2019/20									
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2019	0	(2,407)	(17,692)	(59,058)	(4,141)	0	(2)	(83,300)	(5,712)
Depreciation charge	(14,490)	(9,418)	(3,839)	(5,944)	(490)	0	0	(34,181)	(1,022)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	13,462	5,334	0	0	0	0	0	18,796	150
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,029	1,542	0	0	0	0	0	2,571	115
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	1,768	0	0	0	0	0	1,768	0
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	1,660	0	0	0	0	1,660	0
Derecognition - other	0	0	1,845	0	0	0	0	1,845	0
Other reclassifications	(1)	2	35	7	0	0	0	43	0
At 31 March 2020	0	(3,161)	(17,991)	(64,995)	(4,631)	0	(2)	(90,780)	(6,469)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2020	496,488	343,938	13,861	199,006	2,304	16,326	76,403	1,148,326	41,581
At 1 April 2019	500,322	388,056	10,324	199,957	2,631	15,642	45,175	1,162,107	41,831

Within the Council's long term asset portfolio is the Silk Mill Museum. Although wholly owned by the Council the museum is managed and controlled by the Derby Museum Trust. The museum is currently held on the Council's balance sheet at a value of £1.1m based on existing use value. In 2015/16 the Museums Trust was successfully awarded around £17m of funding from National Lottery Heritage Fund, Derby City Council, Arts Council England and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership to create the Museum of Making. This project is controlled and managed by Derby Museums Trust with all grant income and expenditure being accounted for within the trust.

Although the project is of significant monetary value, it has not impacted on the Derby City Council balance sheet value of the museum at 31 March 2020. The Council has sought independent advice from its valuation expert who has concluded that until the current works are completed (currently forecast to be January/February 2021), with all safety and completion certificates, and any required DDA measures, and the building being capable of being opened for general public access (subject to any additional COVID-19 related measures) then there would be no change to the valuation approach for year ending 31 March 2020. However, when all of these tests have been met then there may be a change in approach that could result in a change to the balance sheet value held by the Council during the financial year ending 31 March 2021.

b) Depreciation

	Council Dwellings	Council Dwellings - components	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure
Useful lives used in calculation of depreciation	60 years	12 - 60 years	5 years - perpetuity	3-20 years	40 years

c) Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2020 the Council had entered into a number of contracts for the enhancement of property, plant and equipment with future costs estimated as £18.133 million. The equivalent figure as at 31 March 2019 was £16.741 million. The major commitments are summarised by directorate:

Strategy Area	Major Schemes	Scheme Commitment £000	Total Commitment £000
Schools		0	17
Highways & Transport	A52 Improvements	6,338	7,023
Housing	New Build & Acquisitions	3,971	5,886
Property		0	168
Regeneration		0	1,435
OCOR	Our City Our River construction of improved flood defences for the city	1,420	2,019
Flood Defence			2
ICT			77
VPE	Purchases of Vehicles and Equipment	1,173	1,506
Total		11,729	18,133

d) Revaluation

The Council carries out a rolling programme for its Property, Plant and Equipment assets which are measured at current value and revalued at least every five years. The valuations have been carried out externally by District Valuer Services (DVS). Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on depreciated historic cost.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the current values are:

- 1) All assets have been valued at Current Value as described in the RICS Guidance Notes. The Property Plant and Equipment assets have been valued at Current Value (Existing Use Value).
- 2) Housing Revenue Account - The assets held in the Housing Revenue Account have been valued using the guidance from DCLG as described in the Guidance for Valuers 2017. The adjustment factor applicable for the East Midlands as contained within this guidance is 42% and this has been applied to the relevant asset valuations.
- 3) De minimus - The de minimus level adopted for the 2019/20 revaluation is £10,000.

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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	Heritage Assets £000
Carried at Historical Cost	0	0	13,861	199,006	2,229	0	76,403	291,499	76,234
Valued at Fair Value as at:									
31 March 2017	0	17,031	0	0	0	0	0	17,031	0
31 March 2018	0	13,108	0	0	0	0	0	13,108	0
31 March 2019	0	43,015	0	0	75	0	0	43,090	0
31 March 2020	496,488	270,784	0	0	0	16,326	0	783,598	0
Total cost or Valuation	496,488	343,938	13,861	199,006	2,304	16,326	76,403	1,148,326	76,234

17. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets consist of the Council's collections of art, decorative art, industrial heritage artefacts, natural history, military artefacts, civic regalia, sculptures/monuments and other minor collections. Smaller individual items with an insurance value of less than £10,000 are considered deminimus and not recognised unless they form part of a larger collection. For further information on Derby City Council's Heritage Assets please see Accounting Policies note.

	Civic Regalia £000	Art Collection £000	Decorative Art Collection £000	Industrial Collection £000	Natural History Collection £000	Other £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation							
31 March 2018	608	64,869	3,992	1,127	1,237	4,336	76,169
Impairment Losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(15)	0	0	0	0	0	(15)
Revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	141	0	0	(105)	0	10	46
31 March 2019	734	64,869	3,992	1,022	1,237	4,346	76,200
Revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(66)	100	0	0	0	0	34
31 March 2020	668	64,969	3,992	1,022	1,237	4,346	76,234

18. 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 property	(343)	(172)
Net (gain)/loss	(343)	(172)

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

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 the year	1,336	4,140
Movement to PPE	(65)	0
Net gain/losses from fair value adjustments	11	(67)
Revaluation recognised in revaluation reserve	5	0
other changes - movement from PPE	2,853	0
Balance at the end of the year	4,140	4,073

Fair Value Hierarchy

All the Council's investment properties have been value assessed as Level 2 (£4.073m) on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes (see Accounting Policies for an explanation of the fair value levels).

Highest and Best Use

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

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The Council's investment property has been valued as at 31 March 2020 in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

19. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	(636,637)	(634,721)
Capital Investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	(63,228)	(80,846)
Assets Held for Sale	(114)	0
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	(9,937)	(8,902)
LAMS/Long Term Debtors	602	235
Sources of finance:		
Capital Receipts	10,952	9,299
Receipt of capital loan repayments	(627)	(323)
Capital Reserves	14,457	18,683
Government grants and other contributions	42,457	32,308
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	451	5,829
Minimum Revenue Provision	6,903	7,148
Closing capital financing requirement	(634,721)	(651,290)

Explanation of movements in year		
Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	779	810
Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	5,168	21,765
HRA capital receipts set aside for redemption of debt	(3,814)	(3,704)
Assets acquired under finance leases	(163)	1,073
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts	(3,886)	(3,375)
Increase/(decrease) in capital financing requirement	(1,916)	16,569

20. Leases

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet. The net book value (NBV) of these assets and depreciation (Depn) charged for each category of leased assets is shown in the table below.

	2018/19		2019/20	
	NBV £000	Depn £000	NBV £000	Depn £000
Other Land and Buildings	449	(22)	427	(22)
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	194	(154)	1,304	(150)
Total	643	(176)	1,731	(172)

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	105	276
Non-current	396	1,296
Finance costs payable in future years	249	311
Minimum lease payments	750	1,883

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000
Not later than one year	129	326	105	276
Later than one year and not later than five years	157	1,124	90	1,008
Later than five years	464	433	306	288
	750	1,883	501	1,572

Operating Leases

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

	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000
No later than one year	577	580
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,928	1,818
Later than five years	2,195	1,813
Total	4,700	4,211

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

	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000
Minimum lease payments	609	633
Total	609	633

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council has a gross investment in a number of finance leases, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the assets when the leases come to an end. The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtors for the interests in the assets acquired by the lessees and finance income that will be earned by the Council in future years whilst the debtors remain outstanding. The gross investment is made up of the following amounts:

	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000
Finance lease debtors (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	4	4
Non-current	1,320	1,246
Unearned finance income	1,981	1,880
Unguaranteed residual value of property	(22)	(21)
Gross investment in the lease	3,283	3,109

The gross investment in the leases and the minimum lease payments will be received over the following periods:

	Gross Investment		Minimum Lease	
	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000
Not later than one year	33	32	4	4
Later than one year and not later	133	127	18	18
Later than five years	3,117	2,950	1,280	1,208
Total	3,283	3,109	1,302	1,230

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. These amounts have proven to be unquantifiable.

Operating Leases

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

	31/03/2019 £000	31/03/2020 £000
No later than one year	1,898	1,562
Later than one year and not later	4,181	3,923
Later than five years	22,870	21,823
Total	28,949	27,308

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents which are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustment following rent reviews. These amounts have proven to be unquantifiable.

21. Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts

The Council has assessed the contractual arrangements of its PFI schemes and with the exception of the Housing Inner City Regeneration scheme has concluded all these assets should be included within the Council's accounts. The Housing Inner City Regeneration PFI has not been included as the Council does not control a significant residual interest in the asset or have the option to purchase or receive the asset for nil consideration.

Future PFI charges are subject to partial indexation using RPIx tables. This therefore leads potential uncertainties about future levels of payments.

Future performance related obligations under operational PFI contracts are as follows:

Street Lighting

A 25-year PFI contract was signed in April 2007 with Connect Roads (Derby), to replace all the life expired lighting units within the city, and to maintain the whole of the lighting stock for the period of the contract. Following a review of the Service, the Council and the Service Provider have agreed a 0.010m per month reduction in unitary charge payments. This future reduction is not reflected in the 2019/20 note.

The rentals payable in 2019/20 were £4.932m (2018/19 £4.863m), of which £0.991m related to write down of obligations, £1.449m finance costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments/contingent rent.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Street Lighting PFI finance lease at 31 March 2020, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2020/21	1,997	1,144	1,791	4,932
Payable within two to five years	10,071	5,519	4,138	19,728
Payable within six to ten years	9,557	9,128	5,976	24,661
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	4,209	4,936	1,913	11,058
Total	25,834	20,727	13,818	60,379

The above table reflects costs and income at 2019/20 levels. The amounts are partially subject to indexation (RPIx) and to date cumulative inflation applied to some elements of the scheme is 41%. A 1% variation in RPIx would result in a £27k change in payments for 2020/21.

Finance lease obligations are recognised on a stage of completion basis during the Core Investment Period (CIP - 2007/08-2012/13) and therefore there are no finance lease liability costs at 31 March 2020.

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

	2018/19	2019/20
Balance outstanding at start of year	22,859	21,717
Payments during the year	(1,142)	(990)
Balance outstanding at year end	21,717	20,727

At the end of the PFI contract the right to retain the Street Lighting assets will be held by the Council. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

Affordable Housing

A 30 year PFI contract, to provide a minimum of 170 affordable houses in the City was signed in September 2012 with The Riverside Group Ltd to provide 104 new build properties in Alvaston, Chaddesden & Spondon area of Derby and 66 refurbished and acquired properties across the City.

The construction of the first properties were completed in 2013/14 in July and payments commenced in August 2013. By 31st March 2016 the construction phase was complete.

Riverside Group Ltd receive both a unitary payment from Derby City Council and rental income from property tenants. Approximately 50% of capital expenditure is funded through the Derby City Council lease liability with the remaining 50% met through rental income.

The total unitary charge payable in 2019/20 was £1.232m (2018/19 £1.222m) of which £0.354m related to the write down of obligations (i.e. repayment of principal), £0.588m interest costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments.

The total Derby City Council capital repayment to Riverside (to be met through the unitary charge) for the whole of the contract is £12.734m. The table below shows the outstanding obligations to make payments at 31 March 2020.

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2020/21	315	366	570	1,251
Payable within two to five years	1,337	1,581	2,081	4,999
Payable within six to ten years	2,087	2,035	2,126	6,248
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	2,332	2,352	1,565	6,249
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	2,412	2,936	901	6,249
Payable twenty one to twenty five years	2,135	1,657	165	3,957
Total	10,618	10,927	7,408	28,953

The above amounts are fixed costs and therefore are not subject to indexation.

Payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they relate to capital expenditure incurred and interest payable. Lifecycle and on-going servicing of the houses and payment for services are made by the tenant direct to Riverside through the rental stream and do not form part of the outstanding obligations between the Council and the provider as part of the Housing PFI contract.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	11,385	11,056
Additional drawdown	0	226
Payments during the year	(329)	(354)
Balance outstanding at year end	11,056	10,928

At the end of the PFI contract the Council has the option to purchase the assets from Riverside. Although this option is not guaranteed there is a guaranteed option of control over the residual interests and control of the infrastructure. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

The housing rental deferred liability to meet the liability to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

Housing Rental Deferred Liability	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	10,900	10,502
Additional drawdown	0	224
Payments during the year	(398)	(420)
Balance outstanding at year end	10,502	10,306

At the end of the PFI contract the Council has the option to purchase the assets from Riverside. Although this option is not guaranteed there is a guaranteed option of control over the residual interests and control of the infrastructure. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

Housing Inner City Regeneration

There is a 30-year contract with Home Housing Association, which commenced in January 2001. Gross service charge payments of £0.5m have been made in 2019/20. Future cash payments between 2020/21 and the end of the contract are expected to be approximately £6.7m.

Grouped Schools

A 27-year PFI Contract was signed in November 2004 with Derby School Solutions (DSS), a private sector consortium, to build, maintain and operate 5 new schools and a Children's Centre with two support units in the City. The first new school became fully operational in October 2005. Ultimately, the value of contract payments depend on the level of performance of DSS, measured against predetermined standards. Amounts include a variation made to the contract in November 2007 to design, build, finance and operate two additional support units and a Children's Centre at Lakeside Primary School. Services commenced during September 2008. They also include a further variation made in April 2013 for additional classrooms at Lakeside Primary School. Services commenced in 2014. The contract end date for the variation finishes in line with the original grouped schools contract agreement.

The rentals payable were £5.238 in 2019/20 (£5.166m in 2018/19) of which £1.387 related to write down of obligations (i.e. repayment of principal), £1.074m interest costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments/contingent rent.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the Grouped Schools PFI finance lease at 31 March 2020, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2020/21	2,476	1,378	1,099	4,953
Payable within two to five years	9,905	5,477	3,588	18,970
Payable within six to ten years	12,381	7,015	2,660	22,056
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	3,696	2,989	655	7,340
Total	28,458	16,859	8,002	53,319

The above table reflects costs and income at 2019/20 levels. The amounts are partially subject to indexation (RPIx) and to date cumulative inflation applied to some elements of the scheme is 55%. A 1% variation in RPIx would result in a £26k change in payments for services in 2020/21.

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	19,646	18,246
Payments during the year	(1,400)	(1,387)
Balance outstanding at year end	18,246	16,859

At the end of the PFI contract the right to retain the school building will be held by the Council, subject to resolution of the on-going discussions regarding the treatment of academy conversions. The Council also has the right to terminate the contract if the contract conditions are not complied with.

Building Schools for the Future (BSF)

A 25 year PFI Contract was signed in December 2010 with Balfour Beatty to build and maintain and operate two new schools in the City and the schools became fully operational in September 2012. Ultimately, the contract payments depend on the level of performance of Balfour Beatty, in relation to facilities management.

The rentals payable were £5.330m in 2019/20 (£5.272m in 2018/19) of which £0.672m related to write down of obligations (i.e. repayment of principal), £2.691m interest costs and the remainder to service charges/prepayments/contingent rent.

Outstanding obligations to make payments under the BSF Schools PFI finance lease at 31 March 2020, accounted for as part of long-term liabilities, are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Payable in 2020/21	1,821	735	2,774	5,330
Payable within two to five years	7,247	3,715	10,359	21,321
Payable within six to ten years	9,135	6,854	10,662	26,651
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	9,454	10,341	6,857	26,652
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	4,514	6,962	1,409	12,885
Total	32,171	28,607	32,061	92,839

The above table reflects costs and income at 2019/20 levels. The amounts are partially subject to indexation (RPIx) and to date cumulative inflation applied to some elements of the scheme is 31%. A 1% variation in RPIx would result in a £0.024m change in payments for 2020/21

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	29,896	29,279
Payments during the year	(617)	(672)
Balance outstanding at year end	29,279	28,607

22. Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

The Council's treasury management activity is underpinned by CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management. This code of practice advises local authorities to focus on security and liquidity rather than yield.

Financial instruments include both assets and liabilities. The financial assets held by the Council during the year are accounted for under the following classifications:

- Amortised cost, comprising: cash; fixed term deposits; loans provided for service purposes; trade and lease receivables
- Fair value through profit and loss, comprising of money market funds.

The financial liabilities held by the Council during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprise: long-term and short-term loans from the Public Works Loan Board, other local authorities and commercial lenders; lease payables; Private Finance Initiative contracts detailed in note 21 and trade payables for goods and services received.

The Financial assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

	Long - term		Current	
	31/03/19 £000	31/03/20 £000	31/03/19 £000	31/03/20 £000
Financial Assets				
At amortised cost:				
Principal	325	325	20,000	29,000
Accrued Interest	0	0	70	56
Total investments	325	325	20,070	29,056
At amortised cost:				
Cash including bank			21,490	26,195
Accrued Interest			22	12
At fair value through profit & loss:				
Fair value			23,526	13,124
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents			45,038	39,331
At amortised cost:				
Trade receivables	2,272	928	36,033	37,635
Lease receivables	1,298	1,226	0	0
Loans made for service purposes	3,219	2,256	627	829
Loans to subsidiary	3,027	2,973	0	0
PFI arrangements	5,840	5,761	0	0
Loss Allowance	(758)	(311)	(17,119)	(16,756)
Included in debtors	14,898	12,833	19,541	21,708
Total Financial Assets	15,223	13,158	84,649	90,095
Debtors that are not financial instruments	0	0	38,493	19,137
Total	15,223	13,158	123,142	109,232

The financial liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

	Long - term		Current	
	31/03/19 £000	31/03/20 £000	31/03/19 £000	31/03/20 £000
Financial Liabilities				
Loans at amortised cost:				
Principal	(340,070)	(337,718)	(11,901)	(21,209)
Accrued Interest	0	0	(3,331)	(3,241)
Total Borrowing	(340,070)	(337,718)	(15,232)	(24,450)
Liabilities at amortised cost:				
Finance Leases	(396)	(1,296)	(105)	(276)
PFI arrangements	(87,040)	(83,415)	(3,794)	(4,045)
Total Other Long-term	(87,436)	(84,711)	(3,899)	(4,321)
Liabilities at amortised cost:				
Trade payables	0	0	(39,933)	(43,530)
Pension Liability	(466,552)	(264,475)	0	0
Transferred Debt	(359)	(318)	0	(41)
Included in creditors	(466,911)	(264,793)	(39,933)	(43,571)
Total Financial Liabilities	(894,417)	(687,222)	(59,064)	(72,342)
Creditors that are not financial instruments	0	0	(10,403)	(21,014)
Total	(894,417)	(687,222)	(69,467)	(93,356)

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2018/19			2019/20		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised £000	Financial Assets: Loans and receivables £000	Total £000
Interest expense	(21,400)	0	(21,400)	(21,306)	0	(21,306)
Total expense	(21,400)	0	(21,400)	(21,306)	0	(21,306)
Interest Income	0	1,376	1,376	0	1,000	1,000
Total income	0	1,376	1,376	0	1,000	1,000
Net gain/(loss)	(21,400)	1,376	(20,024)	(21,306)	1,000	(20,306)

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial instruments, except those classified at amortised cost, are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value, which for most assets is taken from the market price. The fair values of other instruments have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31st March 2020, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Loans borrowed by the Council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.
- The fair values of other long-term loans and investments have been discounted at the market rates for similar instruments with similar remaining terms to maturity on 31st March.
- The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities and of PFI scheme liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised.
- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Fair values are shown in the table below, split by their level in the fair value hierarchy:
The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2019			31 March 2020		
	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value
		£000	£000		£000	£000
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost:						
Long Term loans from PWLB	2	(292,053)	(421,536)	2	(291,236)	(430,081)
Long Term LOBO	2	(20,000)	(32,214)	2	0	0
Other Long term loans	2	(28,017)	(32,729)	2	(46,482)	(61,381)
Short Term Loans	N/A	(15,232)	(15,232)	N/A	(24,450)	(24,450)
PFI	2	(91,198)	(119,658)	2	(89,032)	(107,603)
Short-term creditors	N/A	(39,933)	(39,933)	N/A	(43,571)	(43,571)
Total		(486,433)	(661,302)		(494,771)	(667,086)

The fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost is higher than their balance sheet carrying amount because the authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the current rates available for similar loans as at the Balance Sheet date.

	31 March 2019			31 March 2020		
	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair Value Level	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Assets						
Financial Assets at amortised cost:						
Short Term Cash Deposits	N/A	41,582	41,582	N/A	55,263	55,263
Short Term Debtors	N/A	19,541	19,541	N/A	21,708	21,708
Financial Assets at fair value:						
Money Market Funds	N/A	23,526	23,526	N/A	13,124	13,124
Total		84,649	84,649		90,095	90,095

23. Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management. As part of the adoption of the Treasury Management Code the Council approves a Treasury Management Strategy before the commencement of each financial year. The Strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments.

The Council activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council;
- Liquidity risk - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest and stock market movements.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The procedures for risk management are set out in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and the investment of surplus cash. Overall these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice
- its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates
- its maximum and minimum exposures to maturity structure of its debt.
- its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council sets its annual Council Tax. These items are reported with the annual Treasury Management Strategy, which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported annually to Members.

These policies are implemented by the central treasury team. The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash through Treasury Management Practices (TMPs). These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed regularly.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk: Treasury Management

The Council manages credit risk by ensuring that investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy. These include commercial entities with a minimum long-term credit rating of A-, the UK government, other local authorities and organisations without credit ratings upon which the Council has received independent investment advice. Recognising that credit ratings are imperfect predictors of default, the Council has regard to other measures including credit default swap and equity prices when selecting commercial entities for investment.

A limit of £10m was placed on the amount of money that can be invested with a single counterparty in 2019/20. A group of banks under the same ownership are treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. During 2019/20 no investments could be made for a period of more than one year.

The table below summaries the credit risk exposures of the Council's investment portfolio by credit rating and remaining time to maturity:

Deposits with money market funds, banks and institutions	Amount at 31 March 2019 £000	Amount at 31 March 2019 £000	Amount at 31 March 2020 £000	Amount at 31 March 2020 £000
	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term
AAA rated	0	23,465	0	13,124
AA rated	0	235	0	235
A rated	0	1,139	0	512
Local Authorities	0	43,000	0	29,000
UK Government	0	0	0	34,000
Total	0	67,839	0	76,871

It must also be noted that although credit ratings remain a key source of information, the Council recognises that they have limitations and investment decisions are based on a range of market intelligence. All investments have been made in line with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2019/20, approved by Council Cabinet on 13th February 2019.

The table below summarises the nominal value of the Council's investment portfolio at 31st March 2020, including cash equivalent and confirms that all investments were made in line with the Council's approved credit rating criteria:

Counterparty	Credit Rating Criteria Met When Investment Placed?	Credit Rating Criteria Met on 31 March 2020	Balance Invested as at 31 March 2020		Total
			Up to 1 month	Over 1 month	
			£000	£000	£000
Other Local Authorities and Public Sector Organisations	Yes	Yes	34,000	29,000	63,000
Money Market Funds	Yes	Yes	13,124	0	13,124
Call Accounts	Yes	Yes	747	0	747
Total			47,871	29,000	76,871

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £9.270m of the £24.539m balance, as at 31 March 2020, is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Less than 3 months	1,612	2,926
Three to six months	896	1,694
Six months to one year	780	777
More than one year	3,384	3,873
	6,672	9,270

Credit Risk: Loans provided by the Council

In furtherance of its service objectives to support economic regeneration and new employment opportunity outcomes in the area, the Council has provided loans for capital purposes to a number of small and medium sized businesses, at commercial interest rates. The Council identifies and manages any credit risk inherent in these loans through the due diligence process prior to approval, and ongoing reviews to identify any significant increased credit risk or default for which a lifetime credit loss allowance is required, whilst steps are still being taken to collect sums owing.

The assessment of credit loss allowances is based on information about past events, current conditions and also future forecasts based on reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. For 2019/20, these assessments have included consideration of any potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the risk of default and exposure to credit losses, where reasonably possible.

The total loss allowance at 31 March 2020 was £0.453m. There has been two write-offs in the year totalling £0.492m for which expected credit losses brought forward were £0.596m. A reconciliation of the movement on the loss allowance for these loans in 2019/20 is shown below.

Service Loans at amortised cost	Loss Allowance			
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Total loss allowance
		Credit risk has increased significantly	Credit Risk in default	
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Opening Balance 01/04/19	48.6	213.7	688.8	951.1
New loans made	2.6	0	0	2.6
Less expected credit loss for loans written-off in year	0	0	(596.2)	(596.2)
+/- Change in expected risk in year	(14.9)	87.9	22.8	95.8
Closing balance 31/03/20	36.3	301.6	115.4	453.3

Liquidity Risk

The Council has ready access to borrowing at favourable rates from the Public Works Loan Board and other local authorities, and at higher rates from bank and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its own commitments. The council will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing in future years so would be exposed to some interest rate risk should rates rise beyond our current loan portfolio average. This risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Less than one year	15,232	24,450
Between one and two years	425	0
Between two and five years	12,541	22,010
Between five and ten years	11,528	13,271
More than ten years	285,576	302,437
Uncertain maturity date*	30,000	0
	355,302	362,168

* Loans that during 2019/20 had an uncertain end date due to options embedded within the agreements have now converted to standard fixed rate loans with a known end date.

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

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing investment periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates, the interest expense charged to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise.
- borrowings at fixed rates, the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall.
- investments at variable rates, the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise.
- investments at fixed rates, the fair value of the assets will fall.

Investments classed as “loans and receivables” and loans borrowed are not carried at fair value, so changes in their fair value will have no impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments classed as “available for sale” will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

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

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(515)
Impact on Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services	(515)

24. Assets Held for Sale

	Current	
	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	1,364	2,525
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, plant and equipment	74,749	60,704
Additions	114	0
Revaluation gains recognised in the surplus/deficit on the provision of services	(35)	(295)
Assets sold	(73,667)	(62,029)
Balance outstanding at year-end	2,525	905

25. Debtors

25a. Current Debtors

	31 March 2019		31 March 2020	
	£000		£000	
Central government bodies	6,360		4,311	
Central government bodies		6,360		4,311
Other local authorities	3,022		4,264	
Other local authorities		3,022		4,264
NHS Bodies	3,433		3,978	
NHS Bodies		3,433		3,978
Council Taxpayers	14,691		17,554	
Less Impairment Allowance	(6,873)		(8,187)	
Council Taxpayers		7,818		9,367
NNDR	4,224		2,856	
Less Impairment Allowance	(2,343)		(1,570)	
NNDR		1,881		1,286
Housing Rents	5,929		5,673	
Less Impairment Allowance	(5,654)		(5,263)	
Housing Rents		275		410
Sundry Debtors	22,644		24,549	
Prepayments	22,435		4,173	
Less Impairment Allowance	(11,465)		(11,493)	
Sundry Debtors		33,614		17,229
Total		56,403		40,845

25b. Long Term Debtors

	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Derbyshire County Council 1974 Transferred Funds	43	0
Loans to Derby Homes	3,027	2,973
Regeneration Loans	3,219	2,256
Other Long Term Receivables	2,229	928
PFI Prepayments	5,840	5,761
Finance Lease Receivables	1,298	1,226
Less Impairment Allowance	(757)	(311)
Total	14,899	12,833

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Cash held by the Council	33	89
Bank current accounts	(2,917)	(8,641)
Short-term deposits	47,922	47,883
Total	45,038	39,331

27. Creditors

	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Central government bodies	(4,902)	(9,688)
Other local authorities	(5,989)	(7,782)
NHS Bodies	(1,120)	(420)
Council Taxpayers	(1,438)	(1,527)
Short-term Employee Benefits	(2,578)	(2,287)
Sundry Creditors	(34,309)	(42,840)
Total	(50,336)	(64,544)

28. Other Long Term Liabilities

	31-Mar-19 £000	31-Mar-20 £000
Share of liability for a proportion of the County Council's debt charges on becoming a Unitary Authority on 1 April 1997	(41)	(40)
Loans transferred from neighbouring authorities in 1968	(318)	(278)
Long Term Sundry Receipts in Advance	0	(348)
Net Pensions Liability (Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Note)	(466,552)	(264,475)
Total Long Term Liabilities	(466,911)	(265,141)

29. Provisions

The Council is carrying a significant provision of £5.947m (£7.616m in 2018/19) for the repayment of any successful NDR appeals upheld by the VOA. Prior to the introduction of the Retained Business Rate Scheme the cost of these appeals were met by the national pool administered by central government, but now the council is liable for 49% of the cost of appeals. The timing of these appeals is uncertain and outside the control of the Council as they are dependant upon reviews of cases conducted by the VOA.

The Council also holds £1.654m of other provisions. Included in these provisions are a provision for historic pension liabilities with Derbyshire County Council and an insurance provision.

	Non Domestic Rates		Other		Total	
	Current £000	Non-Current £000	Current £000	Non-Current £000	Current £000	Non-Current £000
Balance at 1 April 2019	6,075	1,541	1,925	68	8,000	1,609
Additional provisions made in 2019/20	2,003	0	550	0	2,553	0
Transferred to Current Provisions	1,541	(1,541)	(2)	2	1,539	(1,539)
Amounts used in 2019/20	(3,672)	0	(639)	0	(4,311)	0
Provision written back in year	0	0	(250)	0	(250)	0
Balance at 31 March 2020	5,947	0	1,584	70	7,531	70

30. Transfers to/from earmarked reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2019/20

	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000	Transfers Out 2018/19 £000	Transfers In 2018/19 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Transfers Out 2019/20 £000	Transfers In 2019/20 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000
General Fund									
Unallocated General Fund Balance	(10,933)	0	0	0	(10,933)	0	0	0	(10,933)
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	(10,286)	13,082	(10,845)	0	(8,049)	9,071	(6,888)	0	(5,866)
TOTAL	(21,219)	13,082	(10,845)	0	(18,982)	9,071	(6,888)	0	(16,799)
Revenue Earmarked Reserves									
Budget Risk Reserve	(35,909)	6,819	(2,015)	7,200	(23,905)	12,578	(770)	(950)	(13,047)
COVID19 Impact Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7,142)	0	(7,142)
MTFP Specific Reserve	(3,559)	0	0	3,559	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve for Asbestos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Schools Budget Reserve	(4,923)	2,769	(682)	0	(2,836)	253	0	0	(2,583)
Insurance Savings Reserve	(2,411)	0	(168)	0	(2,579)	0	(88)	0	(2,667)
Trading Services Reserve	(535)	0	0	363	(172)	56	0	0	(116)
Year end grants with restrictions Reserve	(4,729)	1,181	(2,237)	0	(5,785)	3,379	(1,467)	0	(3,873)
Regeneration Fund Reserve	(2,256)	698	0	(430)	(1,988)	494	0	0	(1,494)
DEGF Interest	0	464	(1,958)	430	(1,064)	608	(261)	0	(717)
Adult Social Care Reserve	0	1,445	(1,866)	0	(421)	156	0	0	(265)
Assembly Rooms Reserve	(1,503)	428	0	(4,436)	(5,511)	2,531	0	950	(2,030)
Achieving Change Reserve	(3,707)	945	0	400	(2,362)	326	0	0	(2,036)
Public Health Reserve	(804)	300	(538)	0	(1,042)	502	0	0	(540)
Better Care Fund Reserve	(4,780)	2,358	0	0	(2,422)	2,421	(938)	0	(939)

	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000	Transfers Out 2018/19 £000	Transfers In 2018/19 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Transfers Out 2019/20 £000	Transfers In 2019/20 £000	Movement between earmarked reserves 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000
PFI Reserves	(26,047)	186	(1,855)	0	(27,716)	235	(1,548)	0	(29,029)
Business Rates Pilot Reserve	0	2,873	(5,820)	0	(2,947)	41	0	0	(2,906)
Business Rates Smoothing Reserve	0	0	(6,995)	0	(6,995)	5,443	0	0	(1,552)
Other Service Reserves	(6,557)	3,397	(1,743)	(5,086)	(9,989)	1,357	(2,086)	0	(10,718)
Earmarked reserves to support the capital programme	(2,138)	9	(45)	(2,000)	(4,174)	1,598	(597)	0	(3,173)
TOTAL	(99,858)	23,872	(25,922)	0	(101,908)	31,978	(14,897)	0	(84,827)
TOTAL GENERAL FUND RESERVES	(121,077)	36,954	(36,767)	0	(120,890)	41,049	(21,785)	0	(101,626)
Capital Reserves									
Usable Capital Receipts	(30,988)	12,285	(10,726)	0	(29,429)	10,539	(13,386)	0	(32,276)
Capital Grants Unapplied	(33,208)	25,962	(23,214)	0	(30,460)	16,636	(17,630)	0	(31,454)
Major Repairs Reserve (HRA)	(6,280)	14,457	(14,766)	0	(6,589)	18,683	(14,979)	0	(2,885)
TOTAL CAPITAL RESERVES	(70,476)	52,704	(48,706)	0	(66,478)	45,858	(45,995)	0	(66,615)
HRA									
Housing Revenue Account	(47,049)	(261)	0	0	(47,310)	682	0	(683)	(47,311)
Other Earmarked HRA Reserves	(683)	0	0	0	(683)	0	0	683	0
TOTAL HRA RESERVES	(47,732)	(261)	0	0	(47,993)	682	0	0	(47,311)
TOTAL USABLE RESERVES	(239,285)	89,397	(85,473)	0	(235,361)	87,589	(67,780)	0	(215,552)

31. Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Note 7.

Details of the major usable reserves are set out below:

Unallocated General Fund Balance - general contingency against adverse future events and emergencies.

Budget Risk Reserve - reserve held to support future budget planning and unforeseen in-year pressures.

COVID19 Impact Reserve - reserve held for funding received for COVID-19 pressures, expected to be fully utilised in 2020/21.

Business Rates Reserves - reserves established to hold gains/losses relating to the business rates pilot and variations to the National Non-Domestic Rates forecast.

Achieving Change Reserve - reserve held to support the delivery of savings required in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

PFI Reserves - accumulated government PFI credits held to support the PFI business models and contractual commitments over the next 23 years.

Other Ring-Fenced Reserves - reserves set aside to support future years service delivery. The reserves cover a wide range of areas including regeneration projects and priority families.

Housing Revenue Account - the HRA is a statutory account, ring-fenced from the rest of Council funds, so that rents charged to tenants in respect of dwellings cannot be subsidised from Council Tax. The balances on the HRA reflect the accumulated surpluses of income over expenditure.

Major Repairs Reserve - the Council is required by The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve. The reserve controls an element of the capital resources required to be used on HRA assets or for capital financing purposes.

Capital Grants Unapplied - this reflects the unused element of capital grants or capital contributions awarded to the Council, for which the conditions of the grant support are expected to be met or for which there are no conditions. The reserve will be used to meet future years' capital expenditure.

32. Unusable Reserves

31 March 2019		31 March 2020
£000		£000
(425,293)	Revaluation Reserve	(397,775)
(193,504)	Capital Adjustment Account	(188,039)
(150)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(79)
466,552	Pensions Reserve	264,475
(1,284)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,210)
6,372	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	3,194
2,578	Accumulated Absences Account	2,287
(144,729)	Total Unusable Reserves	(317,147)

32a. Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

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

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
(443,615)	Balance at 1 April	(425,293)
(27,727)	Upward revaluation of assets	(31,196)
11,881	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	27,376
(15,846)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,820)
9,953	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	10,071
24,215	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	21,267
34,168	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	31,338
(425,293)	Balance at 31 March	(397,775)

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.

32b. 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. The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account also contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties.

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.

Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
(213,796)	Balance at 1 April	(193,504)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
32,257	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	34,179
1,257	Charges for impairment of non-current assets	863
17,518	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	9,777
(5,945)	Revaluation gains matched to prior year impairments	(7,356)
(11)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	67
0	Charges for impairment of Assets Held for Sale	295
158	Amortisation of intangible assets	716
9,937	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	8,902
73,883	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	62,303
(34,168)	Adjusting amounts written off of the Revaluation Reserve	(31,337)
94,886	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	78,409

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
Capital financing applied in the year:		
(10,952)	Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(9,299)
627	Receipt of capital loan repayments	323
(14,457)	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(18,683)
(16,495)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(15,672)
(25,962)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(16,636)
(6,903)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(7,148)
(452)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(5,829)
(74,594)	Capital financing applied in the year	(72,944)
(193,504)	Capital Adjustment Account Balance at 31 March	(188,039)

32c. Pensions Reserve

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

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
376,936	Balance at 1 April	466,552
84,183	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(241,220)
49,869	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	42,285
(44,436)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(3,142)
466,552	Balance at 31 March	264,475

32d. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
1,849	Balance at 1 April	6,372
4,523	Amount by which collection fund income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from collection fund income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(3,178)
6,372	Balance at 31 March	3,194

33. Related Parties

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

UK Government

UK Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in the reporting for resources allocation decisions note.

Members and Chief Officers

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2019/20 is shown in the members' allowances note. Council members make disclosures of their pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests to the Council's Monitoring Officer and have to make declarations on individual committee agenda items in accordance with section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972. In addition, where members are nominated by the Council to sit on outside bodies, this is reported to the Council.

During 2019/20 services to the value of £9.201m were commissioned from companies in which 5 members had interests (this includes £9.148m for Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation trust where one member is a governor) . These relationship had no bearing on any decision made. Contracts were entered into following full compliance with the Council's procedure rules. In addition, the Council paid grants totalling £0.146m to organisations in which 2 members have an interest. These grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest.

Other Public Bodies (subject to common control by central government)

The Council has a pooled budget arrangement with NHS Derby City for the provision of an integrated disabled children's service. The Council's contribution to this service in 2019/20 was £1.272m.

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with the Southern Derbyshire CCG (SDCCG) for the provision of health and social care services. This agreement has been made under section 75 of the National Health Services Act 2006. Both parties contribute to the fund which total £31.7m in 2019/20. The pooled budget is then used to procure health and social care services. Further details of the pool arrangement are included in the Pooled budget note.

The Council has outstanding borrowing with a number of Local Authorities totalling £25m this consists of £15m with Staffordshire County Council and £10m with Lancashire County Council.

Subsidiary Companies

The Council has included £0.697m income (£0.861m in 2018/19) from Derby Homes Limited for the provision of support services, paid out of the management fee Derby Homes received from the Housing Revenue Account. This income is included in the Income and Expenditure Statement. Derby Homes is treated as a Subsidiary Company within the group accounts.

At the 31st March 2020 the Council had four on-going loan agreements in operation with Derby Homes totalling £2.973m.

The Council had no other subsidiary or associated companies during the financial year.

Contribution to Joint Committees and Joint Bodies

The City Council contributes to Derbyshire County Council for a number of services. In 2019/20 the Council contributed £0.635m towards the cost of the Coroners service (£0.600m in 2018/19), £0.147m towards Emergency planning (£0.144m in 2018/19) and £5.171m towards the Concessionary Fare Service (£4.104m in 2018/19) with a further £1.335m outstanding at year end.

34. Members' Allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to Members of the Council during the year:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Allowances	793	804
Expenses	8	15
Total	801	819

35a. Officers' Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Council senior employees is as follows:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Loss of Employment £	Total £
Christine Durrant (Acting Chief Executive & Head of Paid Services) Started 19/03/2018. Left post 31/07/18	2019/20	0	0	0	0
	2018/19	55,771	11,290	0	67,061
Carole Mills (Chief Executive & Head of Paid Service) Started 01/08/18. Left post 29/02/2020	2019/20	156,440	31,661	0	188,101
	2018/19	111,542	22,575	0	134,117
Paul Simpson (Chief Executive & Head of Paid Service) Started 23/01/2020	2019/20	32,364	6,686	0	39,050
	2018/19	0	0	0	0
Director of Public Health	2019/20	106,502	20,880	0	127,382
	2018/19	107,497	21,147	0	128,644
Acting Director of Public Health Started 31/10/19	2019/20	43,806	6,268	0	50,074
	2018/19	0	0	0	0
Andy Smith (Strategic Director of People Services)	2019/20	141,733	29,406	0	171,139
	2018/19	134,595	27,246	0	161,841
Don McLure (Interim Strategic Director of Corporate Resources (section 151 officer)) - Start 01/02/2018. Left post 07/08/19	2019/20	60,920	0	0	60,920
	2018/19	163,822	0	0	163,822
Strategic Director of Corporate Resources (section 151 officer) - Started 01/08/19. Left post 23/01/2020	2019/20	53,453	11,158	0	64,611
	2018/19	0	0	0	0
Director of Financial Services (section 151 officer) - Started 23/01/2020	2019/20	12,783	2,588	0	15,371
	2018/19	0	0	0	0
Strategic Director of Communities and Places. Left post 30/06/19	2019/20	42,255	6,695	20,000	68,950
	2018/19	84,577	17,121	0	101,698
Strategic Director of Communities and Places. Started 03/09/19	2019/20	76,212	15,428	0	91,640
	2018/19	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2019/20	726,468	130,770	20,000	877,238
	2018/19	657,804	99,379	0	757,183

35b. Number of Employees by Remuneration Band (excluding senior officers)

Remuneration Band	2018/19 Number of employees	2019/20 Number of employees
£50,000 - £54,999	52	57
£55,000 - £59,999	44	33
£60,000 - £64,999	50	29
£65,000 - £69,999	19	34
£70,000 - £74,999	7	7
£75,000 - £79,999	6	7
£80,000 - £84,999	11	5
£85,000 - £89,999	1	8
£90,000 - £94,999	2	2
£95,000 - £99,999	1	1
£100,000 - £104,999	0	1
£105,000 - £109,999	0	0
£110,000 - £114,999	1	0
Total	194	184

35c. Exit Costs

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Head count number of compulsory redundancies		Head count number of other departures agreed		Total head count by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
£0-£20,000	11	47	58	42	69	89	432,814	604,106
£20,001-£40,000	1	2	2	5	3	7	93,901	158,812
Total	12	49	60	47	72	96	526,715	762,918

36. Termination Benefits

During 2019/20 the Council continued with the on-going voluntary redundancy programme to meet the reduced Council funding set by Central Government. This exercise resulted in 47 employees leaving the organisation during 2019/20.

The associated costs of this redundancy programme consisted of £0.371m redundancy payments (£0.455m in 2018/19) and £0.195m pension shortfall costs (£0.170m in 2018/19). The Council has funded these costs through a combination of contingencies, use of specific reserves set aside for this purpose and the use of in year budget savings.

37. Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers Pension Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Department for Education. The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. In 2019/20 the Council paid £6.736m to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits representing 16.48% of pensionable pay until September 2019 and then 23.68% thereafter. The figures for 2018/19 were £7.359m and 16.48% of pensionable pay. Contributions for 2020/21 are expected to be £7.198m.

There were no contributions remaining payable at the year-end. The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme note.

NHS Pension Scheme

Under the new arrangements for public health, staff performing public health functions who were compulsorily transferred from the PCT's to Derby City Council and who had access to the NHS pension scheme on 31st March 2013 retained access to that scheme on transfer at 1st April 2013.

The scheme is technically a defined benefit plan however as the NHS bodies account for the scheme as a defined contribution plan, it would be extremely unlikely that local authorities would be able to identify the underlying scheme assets and liabilities for NHS staff who have transferred across. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. In 2019/20 the Council paid £0.099m to the NHS in respect of retirement benefit's for those public health staff who transferred across on 1st April 2014 representing on average 14.38% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2018/19 were £0.091m and 14.38%. The Council expects to pay £0.095m to the NHS in 2020/21 in pension contributions.

38. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Council participates in two post employment schemes:

1) The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Derbyshire County Council - this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

The contribution rate paid by the Council is a combination of two elements:

future service rate – the estimated cost of future benefits being built up year on year and
past service rate – an adjustment for the difference between the value of assets built up to date and the estimated value of past benefits earned by employees

Employer contributions are credited to the pension fund which in turn funds the benefits paid to employees. The fund must have assets available to meet the cost of retirement and death benefits that employees are entitled to and so a prudent contribution rate is calculated. However the Fund Actuary (Hymans Robertson LLP) and the Administering body (Derbyshire County Council) are aware that the employer rate set will have a direct impact on the level of council services and council tax charged. The administering body will risk assess the employer to understand their financial standing and ability to meet long term financial commitments. It will then use appropriate methodology when setting a contribution rate for the council including:

stabilisation - capping rate increases to predetermined ranges,
deficit recovery - allowing a past service rate to be applied over an extended period of time
phasing in of contribution increases.

This achieves the balance of setting a stable, affordable rate with the requirement for a prudent long term view ensuring a solvent fund.

2) Arrangements for the award of discretionary post retirement benefits upon early retirement - this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pensions liability, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

The Pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge which is required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment retirement is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves during the year.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2018/19	2019/20
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	40,644	46,004
Past service cost	5,203	(2,370)
Settlements and Curtailments	(6,009)	(12,889)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net interest expense	10,031	11,540
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	49,869	42,285
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amounts included in net interest)	(24,572)	(5,044)
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	(45,423)
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	108,505	(107,535)
Actuarial gain and losses arising from other experience	250	(83,218)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	134,052	(198,935)
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(11,442)	(52,032)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	44,436	3,142

The amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31 March 2020 is a Gain of £241.220m.

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(1,306,813)	(1,106,815)
Discretionary Benefits	(37,156)	(31,223)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	877,417	873,563
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(429,396)	(233,252)
Discretionary Benefits	(37,156)	(31,223)
Total	(466,552)	(264,475)

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(1,193,041)	(1,343,969)
Current service cost	(40,644)	(46,004)
Settlements and Curtailments	13,805	23,989
Interest cost	(32,149)	(32,249)
Contributions from scheme participants	(6,913)	(6,618)
Remeasurement gains or losses:		
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	45,423
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(108,505)	107,535
Actuarial gains or losses arising from other experience	(250)	83,218
Benefits paid	28,931	28,267
Past services costs	(5,203)	2,370
Closing balance at 31 March	(1,343,969)	(1,138,038)

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets at 1 April	816,105	877,417
Interest income	22,118	20,709
The return on plan assets excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	24,572	5,044
Contributions from employer	44,436	3,142
Contributions from employees into the scheme	6,913	6,618
Settlements and Curtailments	(7,796)	(11,100)
Unfunded Benefits paid	(2,037)	(1,973)
Benefits paid	(26,894)	(26,294)
Closing balance at 31 March	877,417	873,563

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date.

Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The actual return on scheme assets in the year 2019/20 was £25.753m. This is based on an actual gain of £5.044m and interest of £20.709m. The return for 2018/19 was £46.69m.

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £1.138m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a net pensions deficit balance of £264.475m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy:

(i) The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of benefits (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary. The actuary reviews past and future service rates and the deficit recovery period to achieve a long term solvent fund.

(ii) Finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

Pension Scheme Assets

	2018/19		2019/20	
	£000	%	£000	%
Quoted prices in active markets				
Equity Investments				
Consumer	53,300	6%	23,819	3%
Manufacturing	55,374	7%	13,624	2%
Energy	38,784	5%	6,396	1%
Financial Institutions	42,727	5%	9,617	1%
Health	27,800	3%	13,745	1%
ICT	20,960	2%	20,466	2%
Other	93,780	11%	72,420	8%
Government Bonds	81,746	10%	86,791	10%
Other Bonds	17,082	2%	21,860	2%
Private Equity	12,234	1%	10,343	1%
Investment Funds - Equities	154,549	17%	267,954	31%
Infrastructure	13,833	2%	14,610	2%
Quoted prices not in active markets				
Corporate Bonds	92,540	10%	110,547	13%
Private Equity	11,719	1%	18,795	2%
Property	69,989	8%	76,774	9%
Investment Funds - Infrastructure	21,299	3%	50,120	6%
Cash	69,701	7%	55,684	6%
Total	877,417	100%	873,563	100%

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The principal risks to the Council of the scheme are:

- longevity assumptions
- statutory changes to the scheme
- structural changes to the scheme (for example large sale withdrawal from the scheme)
- changes in inflation
- performance of bonds and investments of the scheme.

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Council being based on the latest full valuation at 31 March 2019 (conducted every 3 years) of the scheme updated as at 31 March 2020.

For 2019/20 the actuary calculated a discount rate to value the scheme liabilities by using high quality corporate bonds and government yield curves by adopting the "Hymans Robertson" corporate bond yield curve approach which is constructed based on the constituents of the iBoxx AA corporate bond index.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2018/19	2019/20
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men	21.9	21.6
Women	24.4	23.7
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	23.9	22.6
Women	26.5	25.1
Rate of inflation CPI	2.4%	1.9%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.0%	2.6%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.5%	2.5%
Rate of discounting scheme liabilities	2.4%	1.9%

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2010 model assuming that the current rate of improvement has reached a peak and will converge to a long term rate of 1.25%.

RPI is based on the Bank of England implied inflation curve as at 31 March 2020

CPI is assumed as RPI less 0.9%. A slight reduction from the 2019 accounting exercise of 1%.

Sensitivity

The estimation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. These assumptions are largely prescribed at any point and reflect market conditions at the reporting date. However changes in market conditions that result in changes in the net discount rate can have a significant effect on the value of the liabilities reported. There is also uncertainty around life expectancy of the UK population. The value of current and future pension benefits will depend on how long they are assumed to be in payment. The table below shows the impact of variations in the key assumptions.

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2020	Approximate % increase to employer liability	Approximate Monetary Amount £000
0.5% decrease in real discount rate	10%	111,136
0.5% increase in Salary Increase Rate	1%	10,353
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9%	99,865

The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies of the scheme, that is, on an actuarial basis using the projected credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change from those used in the previous period.

Asset and Liability Matching Strategy

The Fund does not have a formal Asset and Liability Matching Strategy, but it does select investments that are expected to meet the payment liabilities over the long term.

The fund's primary long term risk is that the Fund's assets do not meet its liabilities i.e. the benefits payable to members. Therefore, the aim of the Fund's investment management is to achieve the long term expected rate of return with an acceptable level of risk. The Fund achieves this by setting a strategic asset allocation on a triennial basis which is expected to achieve the target return over the long term. The tactical asset allocation is determined by the Pensions Committee, administered by Derbyshire County Council, on a quarterly basis.

Defined Benefit Obligation

The figures below apply only to funded obligations and do not include any unfunded pensioner liabilities. The durations are as they stood at the previous formal valuation as at 31 March 2020.

	Liability Split
Active members	37.9%
Deferred members	23.3%
Pensioner members	38.8%
Total	100.0%

The total employer contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2021 are £21.739m.

39. Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 March 2020, the Council has two material contingent liabilities.

The Council has one wholly owned subsidiary, Derby Homes Ltd. The Council continues to underwrite the pension liability relating to Derby Homes membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme. In the event of Derby Homes ceasing to trade this liability would transfer to the City Council. The value of Derby Homes' reported pension deficit was £18.955m as at 31 March 2020.

The Council remains in a national dispute relating to NHS Trusts requesting mandatory charitable Business Rates relief. The 'test case' was won by the LA's in December. As a test case, the decision binds all rating authorities and NHS trusts whether or not they were party to the action. However, an appeal has been brought by a number of the original claimants against the defendant LA's. The net effect of the appeal is that the matter remains live because just as at first instance, if the claimant's are successful on appeal, the decision will bind all LA's unless it's reversed. If the relief were to be granted, based upon the current business rates position for the two assessments potentially affected, this would represent an on-going annual impact on the Council's locally retained Business Rates revenue with potential for a back-dated element.

Given the current nature of the proceedings the Council believes that there are strong grounds for the appeal to be rejected and it has not been reflected as a provision in these accounts. However, because it remains remotely possible that the appeal is upheld and because the potential costs are so large, it is appropriate to continue to record the matter as a contingent liability.

40. Contingent Assets

The Council does not have any contingent assets in 2019/20 (nil in 2018/19).

41. Cash Flow Statement - Adjustments for Non-Cash Movements

2018/19		2019/20
£000		£000
(32,415)	Depreciation and amortisation	(34,895)
(12,820)	Impairment and downward valuations	(3,647)
(2,828)	(Increase)/decrease in impairment for provision for bad debt	268
11,026	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(6,412)
18,085	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(17,860)
215	Increase/(decrease) in stock	(1)
(6,419)	(Increase)/decrease in provisions	2,008
(5,432)	Pension liability	(39,143)
(73,882)	Carrying amount of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets sold	(62,302)
16,706	Other non-cash items charged to the net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,067
(87,764)	Total Non-Cash Movements	(151,917)

42. Adjustments for items that are investing or financing activities

2018/19		2019/20
£000		£000
10,078	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	12,991
24,632	Capital grants credited to surplus or deficit on provision of services	23,233
34,710	Total adjustments for items that are investing and financing activities	36,224

43. Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2018/19		2019/20
£000		£000
(902)	Interest Received	(434)
21,806	Interest Paid	21,306
20,904		20,872

44. Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
58,171	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	71,077
(14,177)	Proceeds from the sale of short and long term investments	8,986
(10,078)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(12,991)
(44,828)	Capital grants (cash) received	(35,204)
(10,912)	Net Cash Flows from Investing activities	31,868

45. Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
(280)	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	(20,000)
4,050	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PFI contracts	4,013
11,569	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	13,090
15,339	Net cash flows from financing activities	(2,897)

46. Transport Act 2000

The Council participates in schemes covered by the Transport Act 2000. The most significant of these are shown below.

Service Description	Exp £000	Inc £000	Net £000
Concessionary fares for public transport – English National Concessionary Travel Scheme for older and disabled people (and b-line scheme for young people) administrated by Derbyshire County Council.	5,215	(5)	5,210

47. Pooled Budgets

Better Care Fund (BCF)

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with the Southern Derbyshire CCG (SDCCG) for the provision of health and social care services to meet the needs of people living with the Derby City Council area.

2019/20 is the fourth year that the Council has operated a BCF pooled budget. The Authority and the CCG have an agreement in place for funding these services that runs annually. The arrangement is made in accordance with Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006. The Pooled budget is overseen by the Peoples Commissioning Board. The Board is made up of 6 members with equal representation from both parties. Both parties contribute funds to the pool which is hosted by Derby City Council on behalf partners in line with the agreement. The agreement contains several specific schemes for which the Council acts as Lead Commissioner. For these schemes the Council is directly responsible for commissioning providers and providing care services.

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
	Funding provided to the pooled budget:	
10,565	Derby City Council	14,008
21,297	NHS Southern Derbyshire CCG	17,647
31,862		31,655
	Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	
22,308	Derby City Council	26,268
9,554	NHS Southern Derbyshire CCG	5,387
31,862		31,655
0	Net surplus / (deficit) arising from pooled budget:	0
0	Derby City Council share net surplus / (deficit) arising from pooled budget:	0

48. Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets relate to purchased software licenses.

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

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

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
	Balance at start of year:	
5,096	Gross Carrying Amounts	7,175
(4,901)	Accumulated Amortisation	(5,059)
195	Net Carrying Amount at Start of Year	2,116
2,079	Recategorisations	0
(158)	Amortisation for the Year	(716)
	Balance at end of year:	
7,175	Gross Carrying Amounts	7,175
(5,059)	Accumulated Amortisation	(5,775)
2,116	Net Carrying Amount at end of year	1,400

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.716m charged to revenue in 2019/20 was charged as an overhead across the relevant service headings:

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
158	Corporate and Democratic Core	716
158	Total Amortisation for the Year	716

49. Trust Funds

Derby City Council administers a number of Trust Funds. Some of these are funds made up of donations or bequests made to the Council, where the benefactors have specified the use to which the fund is to be put - for example the provision of educational prizes. The Council also holds, as Trustee, funds granted to children in care. The funds are invested externally in accordance with the provisions of the Trustee Investments Act 1961, or held with the Council.

These funds are not part of the Council's accounts and have therefore been excluded from the Balance Sheet.

2018/19 £000	Aggregate Revenue Account	2019/20 £000
2,815	Opening balance 1 April	3,686
1,154	Income during the year	1,936
3,969	Total Funds available in the year	5,622
(283)	Expenditure during the year	(1,710)
3,686	Closing balance 31 March	3,912

2018/19 £000	The funds are represented by:	2019/20 £000
	Investments	
280	COIF Charity Funds	273
25	Building Society Deposits	31
3,381	Cash	3,608
3,686	Total Assets	3,912
27	Number of Funds	27

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with the legislative framework; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis upon which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement.

HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Expenditure		
Repairs and Maintenance	16,464	16,806
Supervision and Management	14,243	15,684
Special Services	1,423	1,571
Depreciation and impairments of non-current assets	20,695	9,295
Debt Management costs	101	76
Movement in allowance for bad debts	472	738
Total Expenditure	53,398	44,170
Income		
Dwelling rents	(52,593)	(52,522)
Non dwelling rents	(510)	(558)
Charges for Services and facilities	(5,374)	(5,720)
Contributions towards expenditure	(177)	(174)
Total Income	(58,654)	(58,974)
Net cost/(income) of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account	(5,256)	(14,804)
HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core	86	108
Net (Income)/Expenditure for HRA Services	(5,170)	(14,696)
HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(1,830)	(2,083)
Interest payable and similar charges	11,015	10,283
Interest and Investment income	(166)	(394)
(Surplus) / Deficit for the year on HRA services	3,849	(6,890)

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance Statement	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year	(47,049)	(47,310)
(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure statement	3,849	(6,890)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under Statute:		
Difference between interest payable and similar charges determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with Statute	(34)	(49)
Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with Statute	7	(1)
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	1,830	2,083
HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	9	(143)
Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	6	0
Net (Increase) or decrease before transfers to/from reserves	5,667	(5,000)
Transfers (to) or from reserves:		
Transfers (to)/from the Capital Adjustment Account	(5,928)	5,682
Transfers (to)/from other Earmarked Reserves	0	(683)
Increase or (decrease) in year on the HRA	(261)	(1)
Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year	(47,310)	(47,311)

NOTES TO HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1 The Number and Types of Dwellings in the Authority's Housing Stock

Dwelling Type	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
Houses	7,170	7,075
Flats	4,266	4,236
Bungalows	1,373	1,380
Total	12,809	12,691

Operational/ Non Operational Assets

The value of assets held by the HRA at 31 March was:

a. Operational Assets

	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Dwellings	500,322	496,488
Other Land and Buildings	17,824	19,222
Infrastructure	1,550	1,501
Community Assets	53	35
	519,749	517,246

Valuations are calculated starting with an actual valuation obtained at 1 April then uplifting this amount for market changes throughout the year to give a 31 March value. The regional adjusting factor for Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUVS) has remained at 42% (42% for 2018/19).

b. Non Operational Assets

	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Surplus properties	4,418	4,738
Construction & Work in progress	2,895	5,703
	7,313	10,441

2. Council Dwellings Vacant Possession Value

In accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government guidance, council house valuations are reduced from an open market value by a regional adjustment factor in recognition of their status as social housing. The adjustment factor for the East Midlands for 2019/20 is 42% (42% for the East Midlands in 2018/19). At 1st April 2019, applying a 42% regional multiplier, the council recognises council dwellings at a value of £500m (£497.2m at 1st April 2018) on the balance sheet. The vacant possession value of council dwellings at the 1st April 2019 was £1.19bn (£1.18bn as 1st April 2018).

The difference between vacant possession value and balance sheet value of dwellings shows the economic cost to government of providing council housing at less than open market rents.

3. Major Repairs Reserve

The movements on the Major Repairs Reserve are shown below:

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance at beginning of the year	(6,280)	(6,589)
Posting of revenue resource to/(from) HRA for Major Repairs Reserve	(14,766)	(14,979)
	(21,046)	(21,568)
Debit to MRA in respect of capital expenditure on properties within the HRA	14,457	18,683
Balance at end of Year	(6,589)	(2,885)

4a. Summary of Capital Expenditure and Financing

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Expenditure		
Council Dwellings	14,233	19,378
Assets Under Construction*	2,677	2,993
Surplus	0	222
Total Capital Expenditure	16,910	22,593
Sources of Funding		
Capital Receipts	2,453	3,910
Major Repairs Reserve	14,457	18,683
Balance at end of Year	16,910	22,593

*The previous year has been restated due to incorrect classification of assets under construction expenditure

4b. Summary of Capital Receipts

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Dwellings	9,684	9,484
Total Receipts	9,684	9,484

The Capital receipts figure in this note is gross and is prior to the allowable deduction of £0.220m capital pooling administration expenditure.

5. Depreciation

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Operational		
Council Dwellings	14,303	14,490
Other operational land and buildings	397	423
Infrastructure	48	48
Community Assets	18	18
Total Depreciation HRA	14,766	14,979
Net Charge to HRA	14,766	14,979

6. Impairment and Revaluation Losses

The HRA impairment charges are summarised below:

	Asset Category			
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000
HRA Impairment Charges 2018/19				
Impairment charge recognised against Cost/ Valuation	7,715	325	20	35
Total HRA Impairment charges	7,715	325	20	35
Impairments charged directly to Revaluation Reserve	712	259	0	0
Impairments and revaluation losses charged to HRA Income & Expenditure Account	7,003	66	20	35
	7,715	325	20	35

	Asset Category			
	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000
HRA Impairment Charges 2019/20				
Impairment charge recognised against Cost/ Valuation	21,640	0	84	0
Total HRA Impairment charges	21,640	0	84	0
Impairments charged directly to Revaluation Reserve	21,495	0	62	0
Impairments and revaluation losses charged to HRA Income & Expenditure Account	145	0	22	0
	21,640	0	84	0

7. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

There has been no Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute attributable to the HRA for 2019/20 (nil in 2018/19).

8. Amount of Rent Arrears and the Balance Sheet Provision in Respect of Uncollectible Debts

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Amount of rent arrears	3,902	3,839
Balance sheet provision in respect of uncollectable debts	3,529	3,407

9. Analysis of HRA Share of Contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Current Service Cost	100	154
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(109)	(11)
HRA share of Contributions to/from the Pensions Reserve	(9)	143

THE COLLECTION FUND

Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total 2018/19 £000	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total 2019/20 £000
			Income:			
0	(113,310)	(113,310)	Council Tax	0	(119,841)	(119,841)
(93,228)	0	(93,228)	Business Rates	(93,439)	0	(93,439)
(93,228)	(113,310)	(206,538)	Total Income	(93,439)	(119,841)	(213,280)
			Expenditure:			
			Precepts and Demands			
0	0	0	Payment to National Pool	45,267	0	45,267
93,502	93,027	186,529	Derby City Council	44,397	97,323	141,720
0	13,022	13,022	Derbyshire Police Precept	0	14,876	14,876
944	5,053	5,997	Fire Precept	906	5,235	6,141
			Charges to the Collection Fund:			
319	0	319	Costs of Collection	318	0	318
1,292	1,973	3,265	Write offs	883	1,065	1,948
(469)	460	(9)	Increase / (Decrease) in bad debt provision	838	1,670	2,508
3,109	0	3,109	Increase / (Decrease) in appeals provision	4,442	0	4,442
850	0	850	Disregarded Amounts	847	0	847
			Transfer of previous years estimated surplus			
(1,947)	0	(1,947)	Central Government	245	0	245
(1,908)	0	(1,908)	Derby City Council	(6,247)	588	(5,659)
0	0	0	Derbyshire Police & Crime Commissioner	0	82	82
(39)	0	(39)	Derbyshire Fire Authority	(61)	32	(29)
95,653	113,535	209,188	Total Expenditure	91,835	120,871	212,706
2,425	225	2,650	(Surplus) / Deficit for the year	(1,604)	1,030	(574)
3,402	221	3,623	(Surplus) / Deficit brought forward	5,827	446	6,273
5,827	446	6,273	(Surplus) / Deficit at the end of the year	4,223	1,476	5,699
			Share of Collection Fund			
(245)	0	(245)	Central Government	2,211	0	2,211
6,014	374	6,388	Derby City Council	1,969	1,224	3,193
0	52	52	Derbyshire Police & Crime Commissioner	0	187	187
58	20	78	Derbyshire Fire Authority	43	65	108
5,827	446	6,273	(Surplus) / Deficit at the end of the year	4,223	1,476	5,699

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

1. Council Tax

The Council's tax base for 2019/20 was 68,679.00, (67,610.42 in 2018/19). This is the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings. Details are as follows:

Band	Ratio	Band D Equivalent Dwellings
A	6/9	26,439.29
B	7/9	13,749.73
C	8/9	12,736.87
D	9/9	7,730.08
E	11/9	5,127.05
F	13/9	3,140.22
G	15/9	973.89
H	18/9	40.75
		69,937.88
Less adjustment for non-collection		(1,258.88)
Council Tax Base		68,679.00

The Council collects council tax on behalf of the preceptors. The Council's local share is 84% and the remainder is distributed to Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service (4%) and the Police and Crime Commissioner (12%).

2. Income from Business Ratepayers

The Council collect Non Domestic Rates (NDR) for its local businesses. NDR is based on the individual rateable property values set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a national multiplier set by Central Government.

Under the Business Rate Retention scheme the Councils local share is 49% and the remainder is distributed to the preceptors, Central Government (50%) and Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service (1%).

The non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2020 was £230.295m (£229.535m in 2018/19).

The national non-domestic multiplier for 2019/20 was 50.4p (49.3p in 2018/19).

GROUP ACCOUNTS

To provide a full picture of the activities of the Council, Group Accounts have been prepared. The accounts of Derby Homes Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary, have been combined with the Council's single entity accounts on a line by line basis. Derby Homes produce financial statements to 31 March in line with the Council's own financial reporting, there are no material differences in accounting policies between the two entities. Derby Homes is the only entity consolidated into the Council's group accounts.

Along with the consolidated core financial statements, notes to the accounts for the group have been included where there is a significant difference between the group and the entity accounts.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet summarises the group's financial position at 31 March each year. In its top half it contains the assets and liabilities that it holds or has accrued with other parties. As local authorities do not have equity, the bottom half is comprised of reserves that show the disposition of the group's net worth, falling into two categories; Usable Reserves and Unusable Reserves.

31 March 2019 £000		31 March 2020 £000
1,169,527	Property, Plant & Equipment	1,156,034
76,200	Heritage Assets	76,234
4,140	Investment Property	4,073
2,116	Intangible Assets	1,400
325	Long Term Investments	325
11,926	Long Term Debtors	9,916
1,264,234	Long Terms Assets	1,247,982
20,070	Short Term Investments	29,056
2,525	Assets Held for Sale	905
1,671	Inventories	2,300
56,956	Short Term Debtors	41,478
59,518	Cash and Cash Equivalents	55,237
140,740	Current Assets	128,976
(15,232)	Short Term Borrowing	(24,450)
(3,899)	Short Term Finance Lease Liabilities	(4,321)
(50,056)	Short Term Creditors	(64,605)
(8,000)	Provisions	(7,531)
(77,187)	Current Liabilities	(100,907)
(87,436)	Long Term Finance Lease Liabilities	(84,711)
(1,609)	Provisions	(70)
(342,280)	Long Term Borrowing	(339,947)
(499,793)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(284,096)
(31,537)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(33,439)
(962,655)	Long Term Liabilities	(742,263)
365,132	Net Assets	533,788
(253,285)	Usable Reserves	(235,596)
(111,847)	Unusable Reserves	(298,192)
(365,132)	Total Reserves	(533,788)

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

A detailed explanation of the purpose of this statement is included in the Narrative Statement.

2018/19				2019/20		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000		Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000
354,739	(216,315)	138,424	People Services	359,131	(185,759)	173,372
99,069	(34,874)	64,195	Communities and Place	111,786	(34,370)	77,416
127,071	(93,448)	33,623	Corporate Resources	110,318	(81,250)	29,068
987	(908)	79	Corporate	1,293	(9,681)	(8,388)
53,484	(58,654)	(5,170)	Local authority housing (HRA)	44,278	(58,974)	(14,696)
(5,232)	5,712	480	Derby Homes	(5,119)	6,247	1,128
630,118	(398,487)	231,631	Cost of Services	621,687	(363,787)	257,900
75,225	(10,078)	65,147	Other operating expenditure	63,565	(12,991)	50,574
54,561	(23,494)	31,067	Financing and investment income and expenditure	54,578	(21,708)	32,870
37	(257,806)	(257,769)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	14	(246,795)	(246,781)
759,941	(689,865)	70,076	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	739,844	(645,281)	94,563
		(16,095)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			(4,131)
		249	Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve			313
		9	Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost			0
		92,631	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			(259,401)
		76,794	* Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(263,219)
		146,870	Total			(168,656)

The analysis in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) is now based on the Council's management reporting structure rather than the Service Reporting Code of Practice. The CIES no longer includes the transactions in relation to the apportionment of support services and other overheads.

* The Group does not have any material items of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure which would subsequently be reclassified to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services when specific conditions are met.

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, and its subsidiary Derby Homes, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

2018/19

	General Fund Balance restated	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves restated	Total Council Reserves	Council's share of Reserves of subsidiary	Total Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2018 brought forward	(121,075)	(47,734)	(30,988)	(6,279)	(33,208)	(239,284)	(277,947)	(517,231)	5,230	(512,001)
Movement in Reserves during 2018/19										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	64,945	3,850	0	0	0	68,795	68,346	137,141	9,728	146,869
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(64,753)	(4,117)	1,560	(309)	2,747	(64,872)	64,872	0	0	0
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2018/19	192	(267)	1,560	(309)	2,747	3,923	133,218	137,141	9,728	146,869
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward	(120,883)	(48,001)	(29,428)	(6,588)	(30,461)	(235,361)	(144,729)	(380,090)	14,958	(365,132)

2019/20

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	Council's share of Reserves of subsidiary	Total Group Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2019 brought forward	(120,883)	(48,001)	(29,428)	(6,588)	(30,461)	(235,361)	(144,729)	(380,090)	14,958	(365,132)
Movement in Reserves during 2019/20										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	99,319	(6,890)	0	0	0	92,429	(245,038)	(152,609)	(16,047)	(168,656)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(80,054)	7,573	(2,849)	3,704	(994)	(72,620)	72,620	0	0	0
(Increase)/ Decrease in 2019/20	19,265	683	(2,849)	3,704	(994)	19,809	(172,418)	(152,609)	(16,047)	(168,656)
Balance at 31 March 2020 carried forward	(101,618)	(47,318)	(32,277)	(2,884)	(31,455)	(215,552)	(317,147)	(532,699)	(1,089)	(533,788)

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the group 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 group are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the group. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the group's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council and its subsidiary Derby Homes.

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
70,076	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	94,563
(95,660)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(156,280)
34,710	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	36,224
9,126	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(25,493)
(10,660)	Investing Activities	32,457
15,390	Financing Activities	(2,683)
13,856	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	4,281
73,374	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	59,518
59,518	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	55,237

NOTES TO THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

Notes to the Group Accounts have been presented where figures are materially different from those of the Council's entity accounts. Where there are not material differences, the Notes to the Council entity accounts provide the required disclosures for the Group.

1. Group Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

Derby City Council and Derby Homes both participate the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Derbyshire County Council. As such the methodologically and assumptions used by the pension actuary are consistent for each entity. The following tables show the valuations and transactions for the group participation in the LGPS scheme which are materially different to the single entity accounts.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	45,723	52,349
Past service cost	5,827	(2,370)
Settlements and curtailments	(6,009)	(12,889)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:		
Net interest expense	10,633	12,372
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	56,174	49,462
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amounts included in net interest)	(26,860)	1,509
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	(49,835)
Actuarial gain and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	119,241	(121,088)
Actuarial gain and losses arising from other experience	250	(89,987)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive and Expenditure Statement	148,805	(209,939)
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(15,025)	(56,286)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	47,158	6,065

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(1,422,147)	(1,206,043)
Discretionary Benefits	(37,156)	(31,223)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	959,869	953,836
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation		
Local Government Pension Scheme	(462,278)	(252,207)
Discretionary Benefits	(37,156)	(31,223)
Total	(499,434)	(283,430)

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening balance at 1 April	(1,289,473)	(1,459,303)
Current service cost	(45,723)	(52,349)
Settlements and curtailments	13,805	23,989
Interest cost	(34,824)	(35,092)
Contributions from scheme participants	(7,754)	(7,523)
Remeasurement gains or losses:		
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	49,835
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(119,241)	121,088
Actuarial gains or losses arising from other experience	(250)	89,987
Benefits paid	29,984	29,732
Past services costs	(5,827)	2,370
Closing balance at 31 March	(1,459,303)	(1,237,266)

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets at 1 April	891,686	959,869
Interest income	24,191	22,720
The return on plan assets excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	26,860	(1,509)
Contributions from employer	47,158	6,065
Contributions from employees into the scheme	7,754	7,523
Settlements and curtailments	(7,796)	(11,100)
Unfunded benefits paid	(2,037)	(1,973)
Benefits paid	(27,947)	(27,759)
Closing balance at 31 March	959,869	953,836

The total employer contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Group in the year to 31 March 2021 are £24.046m.

Pension Scheme Assets

	2018/19		2019/20	
	£000	%	£000	%
Quoted prices in active markets				
Equity Investments				
Consumer	58,309	6%	26,008	3%
Manufacturing	60,578	6%	14,876	2%
Energy	42,429	4%	6,983	1%
Financial Institutions	46,742	5%	10,500	1%
Health	30,412	3%	15,008	1%
ICT	22,930	2%	22,347	2%
Other	102,592	12%	79,075	8%
Government Bonds	89,428	9%	94,766	10%
Other Bonds	18,687	2%	23,868	2%
Private Equity	13,384	1%	11,293	1%
Investment Funds - Equities	169,072	18%	292,576	31%
Infrastructure	15,133	2%	15,952	2%
Quoted prices not in active markets				
Corporate Bonds	101,236	11%	120,706	13%
Private Equity	12,820	1%	20,522	2%
Property	76,566	8%	83,829	9%
Investment Funds - Infrastructure	23,300	2%	54,726	6%
Cash	76,251	8%	60,801	6%
Total	959,869	100%	953,836	100%

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2020	Approximate % increase to employer liability		Approximate Monetary Amount £000	
	DCC	DH	DCC	DH
0.5% decrease in real discount rate	10%	12%	111,136	11,749
0.5% increase in Salary Increase Rate	1%	10%	10,353	1,817
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9%	2%	99,865	9,789

Defined Benefit Obligation

	Liability Split
Active members	40.4%
Deferred members	22.4%
Pensioner members	37.2%
Total	100.0%

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

	People Services	Communities & Place	Corporate Governance	Corporate	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Other Income and Expenditure	Derby City Council Total	Derby Homes	TOTAL
2018/19	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure									
Employee expenses	137,094	32,969	26,702	741	454	0	197,960	19,346	217,306
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	17,385	0	0	0	0	0	17,385	0	17,385
Other service expenses	200,139	55,611	103,883	246	32,334	0	392,213	23,669	415,882
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	4,850	17,573	1,868	0	20,696	248	45,235	424	45,659
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	21,400	21,400	162	21,562
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	1,333	0	1,333
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	73,892	73,892	0	73,892
Internal Trading	(4,729)	(7,084)	(5,382)	0	0	0	(17,195)	0	(17,195)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	32,149	32,149	0	32,149
Total expenditure	354,739	99,069	127,071	987	53,484	129,022	764,372	43,601	807,973
Income									
Fees, charges & other service income	(32,240)	(36,196)	(19,295)	(599)	(58,653)	0	(146,983)	(42,320)	(189,303)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	(1,376)	(1,376)	0	(1,376)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	(173,633)	(173,633)	0	(173,633)
Government Grants and Contributions	(188,803)	(5,761)	(79,536)	(309)	(2)	(83,775)	(358,186)	0	(358,186)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	(398)	(398)	0	(398)
Internal Trading	4,729	7,084	5,382	0	0	0	17,195	0	17,195
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	(10,078)	(10,078)	0	(10,078)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	(22,118)	(22,118)	0	(22,118)
Total income	(216,314)	(34,873)	(93,449)	(908)	(58,655)	(291,378)	(695,577)	(42,320)	(737,897)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	138,425	64,196	33,622	79	(5,171)	(162,356)	68,795	1,281	70,076

	People Services	Communities & Place	Corporate Governance	Corporate	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	Other Income and Expenditure	Derby City Council Total	Derby Homes	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2019/20	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure									
Employee expenses	140,501	45,305	21,674	891	704	0	209,075	25,122	234,197
Employee expenses for Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools	15,003	0	0	0	0	0	15,003	0	15,003
Other service expenses	207,079	54,630	91,474	402	34,277	0	387,862	23,337	411,199
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6,629	19,785	2,799	0	9,297	32	38,542	330	38,872
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	0	21,306	21,306	160	21,466
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0	0	1,239	1,239	0	1,239
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	62,325	62,325	0	62,325
Internal Trading	(10,081)	(7,934)	(5,629)	0	0	0	(23,644)	0	(23,644)
Pension Interest Cost	0	0	0	0	0	32,249	32,249	0	32,249
Total expenditure	359,131	111,786	110,318	1,293	44,278	117,151	743,957	48,949	792,906
Income									
Fees, charges & other service income	(39,041)	(35,443)	(17,548)	(1,173)	(58,974)	0	(152,179)	(46,815)	(198,994)
Interest and Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	(999)	(999)	0	(999)
Income from council tax, non-domestic rates	0	0	0	0	0	(168,777)	(168,777)	0	(168,777)
Government Grants and Contributions	(156,799)	(6,861)	(69,331)	(8,508)	0	(77,598)	(319,097)	0	(319,097)
PFI Deferred Income	0	0	0	0	0	(420)	(420)	0	(420)
Internal Trading	10,081	7,934	5,629	0	0	0	23,644	0	23,644
Gain or Loss on Disposal of non current assets	0	0	0	0	0	(12,991)	(12,991)	0	(12,991)
Pension interest income	0	0	0	0	0	(20,709)	(20,709)	0	(20,709)
Total income	(185,759)	(34,370)	(81,250)	(9,681)	(58,974)	(281,494)	(651,528)	(46,815)	(698,343)
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	173,372	77,416	29,068	(8,388)	(14,696)	(164,343)	92,429	2,134	94,563

Group Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Movements on Balances

Movements in 2018/19	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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
Cost of Valuation at 1 April 2018	506,303	446,361	29,891	240,295	6,346	19,634	43,200	1,292,030
Recategorisations	601	0	0	9,441	164	486	(12,771)	(2,079)
Additions	14,565	18,592	2,632	9,889	201	2,321	15,360	63,560
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,805)	(545)	0	0	0	21	0	(2,329)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,137)	(5,790)	0	(610)	0	(3,780)	(5)	(15,322)
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	(973)	0	0	0	0	(973)
Derecognition - other	0	0	(1,132)	0	0	0	0	(1,132)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(7,483)	(66,928)	0	0	0	(1,300)	0	(75,711)
Other movements in cost or valuation	742	(1,244)	0	0	60	(1,740)	(606)	(2,788)
At 31 March 2019	507,786	390,446	30,418	259,015	6,771	15,642	45,178	1,255,256

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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
Movements in 2018/19								
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2018	(549)	(1,471)	(17,534)	(53,577)	(3,663)	0	0	(76,794)
Depreciation charge	(14,430)	(8,491)	(3,820)	(5,481)	(476)	0	0	(32,698)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	13,287	4,853	0	0	0	0	0	18,140
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,016	1,757	0	0	0	0	0	2,773
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	961	0	0	0	0	0	961
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	972	0	0	0	0	972
Derecognition - other	0	0	917	0	0	0	0	917
At 31 March 2019	(676)	(2,391)	(19,465)	(59,058)	(4,139)	0	0	(85,729)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2019	507,110	388,055	10,953	199,957	2,632	15,642	45,178	1,169,527
At 1 April 2018	505,754	444,890	12,357	186,718	2,683	19,634	43,200	1,215,236

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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
Movements in 2019/20:								
Cost of Valuation at 1 April 2019	507,786	390,446	30,418	259,015	6,771	15,642	45,178	1,255,256
Recategorisations	186	0	54	17	18	0	(275)	0
Additions	19,629	11,888	7,745	5,246	144	5,182	31,652	81,486
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(19,147)	3,013	0	0	0	1,120	0	(15,014)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,910	(4,679)	0	(21)	0	(4,050)	0	(5,840)
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	(1,779)	0	0	0	0	(1,779)
Derecognition - other	0	0	(2,021)	0	0	0	0	(2,021)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(7,171)	(52,632)	0	0	0	(2,521)	(148)	(62,472)
Other reclassifications	1	(954)	213	(256)	1	953	(1)	(43)
At 31 March 2020	504,194	347,082	34,630	264,001	6,934	16,326	76,406	1,249,573

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & 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
Movements in 2019/20								
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2019	(676)	(2,391)	(19,465)	(59,058)	(4,139)	0	0	(85,729)
Depreciation charge	(14,621)	(9,418)	(4,060)	(5,944)	(490)	0	0	(34,533)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	13,462	5,334	0	0	0	0	0	18,796
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,029	1,542	0	0	0	0	0	2,571
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	1,768	0	0	0	0	0	1,768
Derecognition - disposals	0	0	1,682	0	0	0	0	1,682
Derecognition - other	0	0	1,845	0	0	0	0	1,845
Other reclassifications	(1)	2	35	7	0	0	0	43
At 31 March 2020	(807)	(3,145)	(19,963)	(64,995)	(4,629)	0	0	(93,539)
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2020	503,387	343,937	14,667	199,006	2,305	16,326	76,406	1,156,034
At 1 April 2019	507,110	388,055	10,953	199,957	2,632	15,642	45,178	1,169,527

GLOSSARY

This Glossary explains terms that may be encountered in discussion of Local Government finance. Definitions are intended to assist a general audience, rather than reflecting exactly the technical sense in which the terms are used.

Accounting Period: The period of time covered by the accounts, normally twelve months commencing on 1 April to 31 March this being the Balance Sheet date.

Accounting Policies: Within the range of possible methods of accounting, a statement of the accruals method chosen locally and used to prepare these accounts.

Account and Audit Regulations: The current sets of regulations which detail the accounts needed, how they should be published, the right of electors, and the conduct of the annual statutory audit.

Accruals: Concept that items of income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred not as money is received or paid.

Agency Work: When an organisation provides services on the Council's behalf, which the Council pays for.

AGS: Annual Governance Statement.

Amortised: The reduction in an amount carried on the Balance Sheet by the regular debiting or crediting to an Income and Expenditure Account.

Apportionment: A way of sharing the cost of management and administration to services using an appropriate method (for example, the amount of floor space taken up by accommodation-related support services).

Appropriation: An account in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account used to transfer an amount between specific reserves on the balance sheet.

Asset: Something of value which is measurable in monetary terms owned by the Council and is convertible in to cash.

Assets held for sale: Assets are held for sale if their value will be recovered through a sale transition rather than continuing use, within one year.

Associate: An organisation or company other than a subsidiary or joint venture in which the Council has an interest and over whose operating and financial policies it has some influence.

Balances: The reserves of the Council, both revenue and capital, which represent the accumulated surplus of income and expenditure on any of its funds.

Balance Sheet: A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of an accounting period.

Billing Authority: Derby City Council is the authority responsible for the collection and redistribution of council tax and non-domestic rates.

Budget: A statement of the Council's expected level of service expressed as an amount of spending over a set period, usually one year.

Capital Adjustment Account: The financing of capital expenditure passes through this account.

Capital Charges: Charges the Council makes to services for using non-current assets when providing the service.

Capital Contributions and grants: Money the Council receives towards paying for capital spending on a particular service or scheme.

Capital Expenditure: Spending on buying or creating a non-current asset or spending that adds to and does not just maintain the value of an existing asset, for example, land, buildings, roads, new furniture, vehicles and equipment.

Capital Financing: The raising of money to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions and revenue reserves.

Capital Financing Requirement: Reflects the Council's level of debt relating to capital expenditure.

Capital Programme: The capital schemes the Council intends to carry out over a specified time period.

Capital Receipts: Money the Council receives from selling non-current assets (buildings, land etc.). Capital receipts from sales of housing assets cannot be used entirely to fund new capital expenditure; a proportion must be paid to Government.

Capitalisation: Capitalisation of an asset takes place when its cost is written off bit by bit, over its useful life, instead of writing off the cost in the year the asset was bought.

Carry-forwards: Revenue budgets not spent, which services can use in future years.

Cash and cash equivalents: This comprises cash in hand, overdrafts and short term investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

Cash Flow: Movement in money received and paid by the Council in the accounting period. The change in Cash is recorded within the cash flow statement. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as being from operating, investing and financing activities.

Central Government Grants: There are different types of grant;

- Revenue Support Grant - the main government grant to support Local Authority services.
- Specific Service Grants - payments from the Government to cover Local Authority spending on a particular service or project (for example, Standards Fund for schools). Specific grants are often a fixed percentage of the costs of a service or project.
- Supplementary Grants - grants towards capital spending for highway schemes.

CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy): This is the professional institute governing how public money is used and how it has to be reported.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES): This Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

Collection Fund: An account administered by the Council which records receipts of Council Tax and NNDR. The collection fund is redistributed to the council general fund and preceptors, the Fire and Police authorities and central government.

Community Assets: Assets that the Council plans to hold forever, have no set useful life, and may have restrictions on how the Council sells or otherwise disposes of them. Examples of community assets are parks, historic buildings and various conservation works.

Consistency: This is the application of consistent accounting treatment from one accounting period to another.

Consolidated: Added together with adjustments to avoid double counting of income, expenditure, creditors and debtors as a result of trading between services within the Council which are reported as a whole in the consolidated financial accounts.

Contingent Assets/Liabilities: An asset or liability that is not recognised in the accounts due to the level of uncertainty surrounding it but is disclosed as it is possible that it may result in a future inflow or outflow of resources.

Contributions paid to the pension fund: Cash paid as employer's contribution to the pension fund.

Council Tax: This is a tax which is levied on the broad capital value of domestic properties, and charged to the resident or owner of the property.

Corporate and Democratic Core: Spending relating to the Council's need to co-ordinate and account for the many services provided to the public.

Creditors: Amounts owed by the Council for goods or services received but for which payment has not been made by the year end.

Current Service Cost: The increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account to the revenue account of services for which the employees work.

Debtors: Sums owed to the Council for work done or services rendered but for which payment has not been received by the year end.

Deferred Capital Receipts: Income that is still owed to the Council following the disposal of an asset.

Deferred Consideration: A prepaid amount paid to the contractor in advance of services, written off over the life of the contract in equal instalments to the revenue account, in order to reduce the overall cost to the contract.

Depreciation: The reduction in the value of assets, for example, through wear and tear, charged over the useful life of the asset.

Discretionary Benefits: Awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirement 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.

Earmarked Reserves: These reserves represent the monies set aside that can only be used for a specific usage or purpose.

Employee Benefits: All forms of consideration given by the Council in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Employment Costs: The salaries and wages of staff and spending on training as well as the costs of the redundancy.

EUVSH: Existing Use Value for Social Housing. The estimated value a property would be exchanged for with a willing buyer, disregarding potential alternative uses and any other characteristics of the property that would cause its value to differ from that needed to retain the current service potential.

Expenditure Funded From Capital Under Statute: These are charges resulting from capital expenditure that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset and therefore has no continuing value to the Council.

Fair Value: The price at which the Council could buy or sell an asset or loan in a transaction with another organisation, less any grants received towards buying or using that asset.

Fees and Charges: Money raised by charging for the use of facilities or services.

Financial Instrument: Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

General Fund: The main revenue account of the Council, which brings together all income and expenditure other than recorded in the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund.

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

Gross Book Value: This is the original or revalued cost of an asset before any depreciation is taken off it. (See also Net Book Value).

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

Historical Cost: What a non-current asset cost the Council to buy originally, plus the costs of bringing the asset into use.

Housing Benefits: A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by Local Authorities and subsidised by Central Government.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA): A separate account to the General Fund, which includes the expenditure and income arising from the provision of housing accommodation by the Council. The HRA is ring-fenced: no cross subsidy is allowed between the HRA and the General Fund.

Impairment Loss: Where an asset's value has been reduced by physical deterioration or other factors beyond usual wear and tear. The asset's value in the accounts is reduced to reflect this impairment.

Income: The amount the Council receives, or expects to receive, from any source. Service revenue income includes grants, sales, rents, fees and charges.

Infrastructure Assets: A non-current asset that cannot be taken away or transferred, and which the Council can only continue to benefit from by actually using it. Examples of infrastructure assets are roads, bridges and footpaths.

Intangible Assets: Non physical items that do not exist physically but that the Council owns or has a right to use.

Inventories: These are goods purchased by the Council that will be used at a later date to provide services to the public. For example, the quantity of grit in storage for bad weather.

Investment Properties: Property (land or a building-or part of a building-or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- Use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administration purposes;
- sale in the ordinary course of business.

Liabilities: Amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future.

Long Term Borrowing: Loans raised to finance capital spending which have to be repaid over a period longer than 1 year from the date of the accounts.

Long Term Investments: Those investments which the Council plans to hold on a continuous basis (for example, money held with a bank or building society for more than 12 months).

Material: The concept that an omission or non disclosure of an item in the accounts would not distort the view given by the financial statements.

Major Repairs Allowance (MRA): The MRA is an element of housing subsidy, and represents the capital cost of keeping the HRA dwellings stock in its current condition.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP): The minimum amount which must be charged to the General Fund each year and set aside as provision for repaying external loans and meeting other credit liabilities.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR): Represents the rate of taxation on business properties.

Net Book Value: The value of an asset as recorded in the accounts. The current value or historic cost less any depreciation charged.

Net current replacement cost: The cost of replacing an asset in its existing condition and use.

Non-distributed costs: Specific overheads relating to unused assets and certain pension costs for employees' service in previous years. These are not allocated to service departments because they do not relate to the current year's cost of providing the service.

Operating Activities: are the principal revenue-producing activities of the Council and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

Pooled Budget: An aggregation of balances that belong to the pooled budget partners rather than the Council in its own right.

Precept: The demand from the collection fund maintained by the Council.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI): This is an initiative for utilising private sector funding to provide public sector assets.

Prior Year Adjustment: Material adjustments to the accounts of earlier years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include normal recurring correction or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

Property Plant & Equipment: Items such as land, buildings, vehicles and major items of equipment, which benefit the Council over more than one year.

Provision: An amount of money set aside to meet liabilities or losses that are likely or certain to arise in the future, but where the amounts or dates on which they will arise are uncertain.

Related Parties: Under accounting rules, the Council has to show transactions between itself and other organisations which are also funded by the Government. This includes transactions between the Council and the immediate families of Councillors or Chief Officers, and any companies or organisations that they have a controlling interest in.

Reserves: The amount of set aside for future purposes. Earmarked reserves are those established for a specific purpose.

Reserves - unusable: This is money held by the Council that can not be used to support revenue expenditure across the whole authority. It will have restrictions in place that mean it can only be spent in relation to certain things.

Reserves - usable: This is money held by the Council that can be used to support one off projects within the council. It has no restrictions in terms of what it is spent on as long as it has been approved via the relevant channels.

Work-in-progress: The value of work on an unfinished project at the end of the year which the Council has yet to recover from the client.

Write down: To reduce the value of an asset in a set of accounts.

Write off: To reduce the value of an asset to nothing in a set of accounts.

Audit Opinion is a separate document on the website.