



ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
Leicester City Council
2019/20

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Introductory Statements

Narrative Statement

This report sets out to provide the context for the Council's financial statements and to demonstrate how the Council has achieved its desired objectives for 2019/20.

1. Introduction

Leicester City Council is a unitary authority in the East Midlands, consisting of 54 councillors, representing 22 wards in the city, overseen by a directly elected mayor.

The Council's responsibilities are wide-ranging and include services it is legally required to provide (e.g. adult social care and waste collection) as well as discretionary services such as parks, open spaces and leisure centres.

Leicester City Council employs more than 12,000 staff, who are responsible for delivering services to a diverse range of customers. Examples of the areas in which they work are below:

- Neighbourhood and Environmental Services
- Adult Social Care
- Children's Social Care
- Housing
- Public Health & Sports
- Over half the employees working within our schools.

The vision of the Council is that we will operate with creativity and drive for the benefit of Leicester and its people. To achieve this, we have committed to five values:

- Be confident
- Be clear
- Be respectful
- Be fair
- Be accountable

The Mayor's vision for the Council is to enhance people's confidence and pride in our city, because when people feel proud about where they live they become part of it. The Mayor's key pledges in 2019/20 are:

- A Fair City
- Homes for All
- Connecting Leicester
- Sustainable Leicester
- Health & Care
- Lifelong Learning
- A City to Enjoy
- A Safe and Inclusive Leicester

These key pledges set the medium to the long – term strategies of the Council.

Some of the key outcomes from the Mayor's pledges in 2019/20 have been:

- Continuing significant infrastructure works to improve local transport routes through the City.
- The Council continues to manage its budget without crisis.
- Progress was made in relation to the Water-side Regeneration project.
- Continued investment in Council housing and the approval of significant investment in affordable housing going forward.

Narrative Statement

2. Financial Performance

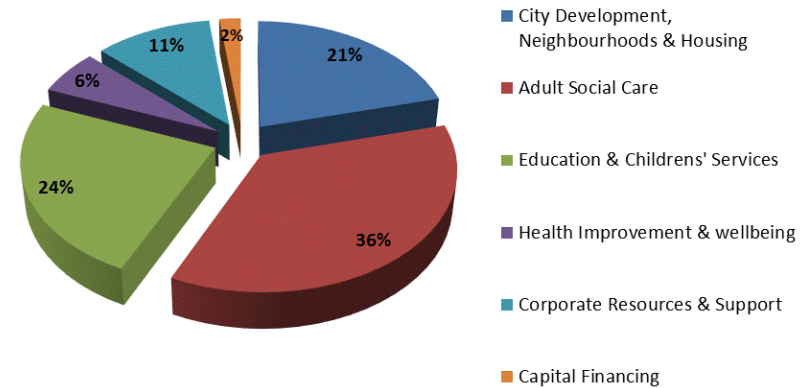
The Council has seen pressures on its budget in 2019/20 and this is forecast to continue into future years. The Council has addressed the issue through a programme of spending reviews, which are seeking savings from a range of service areas. This approach is complemented by a 'managed reserves strategy', whereby reserves have been consciously increased to buy time to implement future reductions in a planned way.

Net expenditure on provision of services was £354m in 2019/20 and £312m in 2018/19. The chart to the right sets out the spend by General Fund service area.

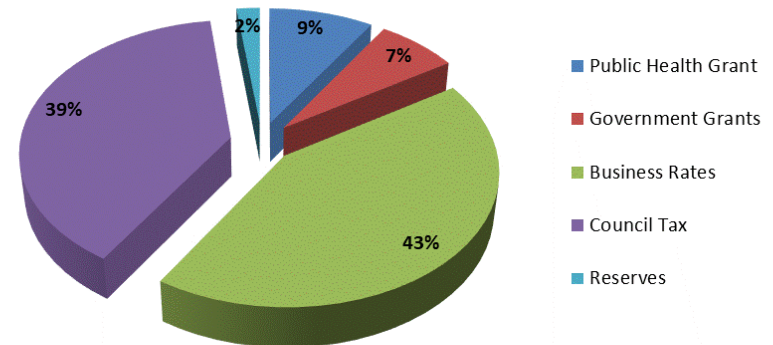
The services above are funded through various resources as demonstrated below. During 2019/20, the Council was part of the Leicester & Leicestershire 75% Business Rates Pool. This meant the Council received more of its money from business Rates compared to previous years and did not receive funding from the Revenue Support Grant. This was a one year pilot and the Council will revert to the standard 50% business rates scheme in 2020/21.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis at note 2 in the accounts shows the relationship between the outturn position above and what is reported in the Council's Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

2019/20 Spend by Category
(General Fund Net Spend)



2019/20 Sources of Funding
(General Fund)

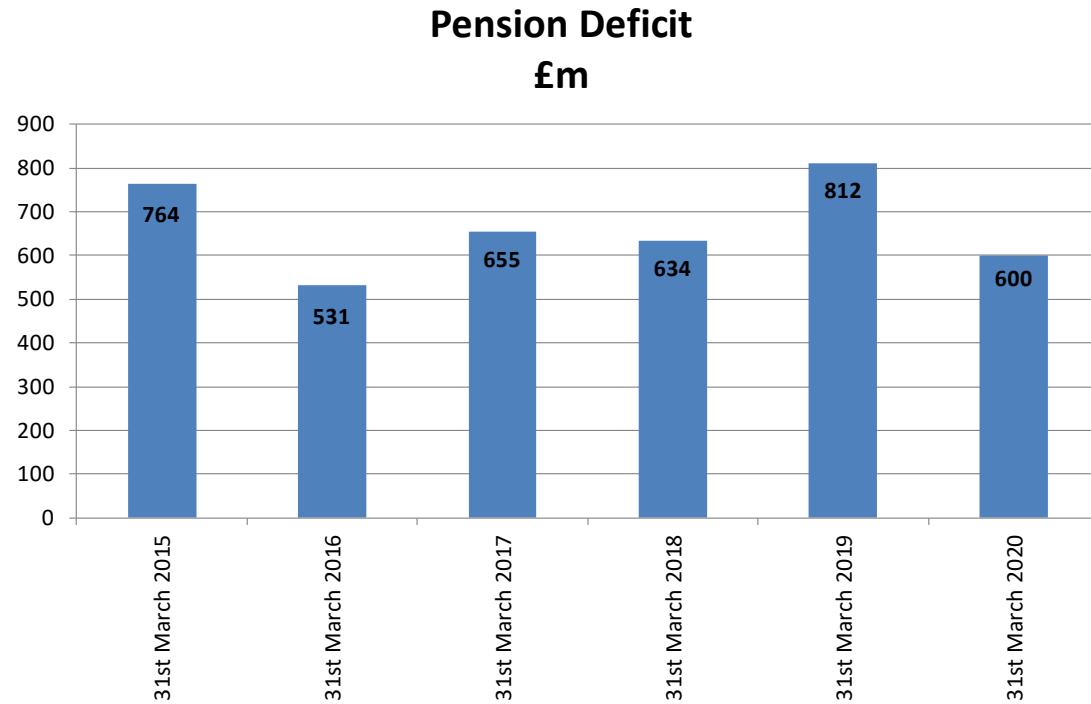


Narrative Statement

Pension Liabilities

The Council is a member of the Leicestershire local authority pension scheme. In common with most such schemes, the Council's share of the pension fund shows a significant deficit. This represents the difference between expected investment returns and the cost of providing benefits to scheme members which have been earned to date.

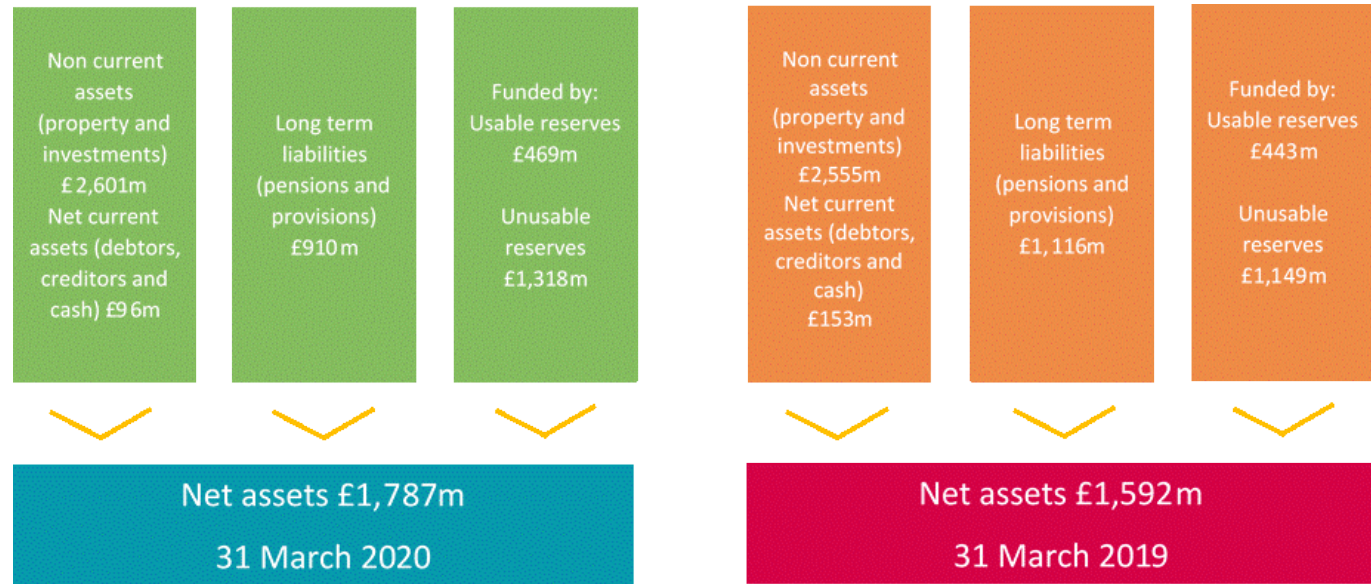
Variations between the years will occur, principally due to changes in assumptions made by the scheme actuaries about the growth of future liabilities and rates of returns on the fund's investments. The graph to the right illustrates the volatility that can occur on a year-by-year basis because of these changes, and hence, the limited context in which annual movements should be viewed.



Narrative Statement

Net Assets

The Council maintains a strong balance sheet despite financial challenges, with net assets of £1,787m at 31st March 2020 (£1,592m at 31st March 2019).



Cash Flow Management

Cash management differs from budget management in that cash balances do not represent sums which could be used to support the budget.

The Council's treasury strategy is based on utilising cash balances to fund capital expenditure without the need to borrow.

Cash & Cash equivalents at 31st March 2020 were £59m, £17m higher than the previous year. A substantial portion of the Council's cash balances can only be used to repay debt, but this is seldom possible as Government rule changes made it prohibitively expensive to repay PWLB debt.

Towards the end of 2019/20, the country was impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. This necessitated a change of emphasis in the Council's treasury management to ensure sufficient liquidity.

Narrative Statement

Capital

The Council has an ambitious capital programme aimed at regenerating the City, including:

- Neighbourhood works
- Council house improvements
- Additional school places

Capital expenditure of £120m was incurred in 2019/20 compared to £107m in 2018/19. Details of the spending can be seen in the table.

The key projects within 2019/20 that are expected to continue during 2020/21 and beyond are Leicester North West transport scheme, redevelopment of Waterside, and creation of additional school places.

Capital Expenditure 2019/20		
Category	£m	Spending includes;
Planning, Development & Transport	33.7	Leicester North West Major Transport Scheme, Connecting Leicester, Waterside Strategic Regeneration area, Ashton Green
Housing Revenue Account	43.1	Affordable Housing Acquisitions, Council House Improvements; including environment and communal
Schools	16.5	Primary and secondary expansions and school's maintenance
Tourism, Culture & Inward Investment	3.3	Leicester Market redevelopment & Cultural Investment Programme
Estates & Building Services	9.7	Haymarket House & Property Maintenance
Neighbourhood & Environmental Services	1.1	City Centre Playground & CCTV - Infrastructure Improvements
Housing General Fund	2.3	Disabled facilities grant, repayable home repair loans
Leases & PFI	4.1	Waste management vehicle additions & Haymarket Car Park
Growing Places Loan	4.3	Loans to organisations to support projects designed to unlock wider economic growth
Other	2.0	Children's Homes & Adult Social Care capital schemes
TOTAL	120.1	

Narrative Statement

Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP)

The Council is the accountable body for the LLEP. The LLEP is a strategic body made up of local government and business leaders as well as senior education and third sector representatives. The LLEP's remit is to drive forward re-generation and growth of the local economy, by:

- Working with Government to set out key investment priorities for Leicester & Leicestershire
- Engaging with business, local authorities, Higher Education, Further Education, the voluntary sector and other stakeholders
- Facilitating local partnership working and relations with national Government
- Influencing national Government economic policy and spending
- Investing LLEP funding and aligning partner resources
- Through its investments, influence and activities ensure positive outcomes for the local economy

As the accountable body for the LLEP the Council looks after the body's finances. As at the 31st March 2020 the Council was holding £19.6m of the LLEP's balances, this is shown as a creditor in the balance sheet. The LLEP'S income and expenditure is not included in the core statements of the Council.

The table below shows the total operating income & expenditure for the LLEP during 2019/20.

	19/20
	£000's
Income	
Grants	700
Contributions	280
National and Local Programme Income	741
Fees, Interest and Other Income	518
	<u>2,239</u>
Expenditure	
Staffing	848
Running Costs	326
Accountable Body Costs	179
Programme Delivery	615
	<u>1,968</u>
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	<u>271</u>

The LLEP is also responsible for administering the surplus for the Leicester & Leicestershire Business Rates Pool.

Covid-19

In March, 2020, the Covid-19 virus pandemic struck the UK. The Council took a lead role in supporting vulnerable people and the local economy, and administered a number of Government support programmes. Some services closed, reducing the income available to the Council, and many staff commenced working from home. Some staff were deployed to assist with the Council's response to the pandemic. The financial impact in 2019/20 was minor, with the Council incurring additional expenditure of less than £1m. The major financial impact will be felt in 2020/21 and future financial years, the severity of which will depend on the length of the

lockdown period(s). Significant costs are expected in adult social care (stabilising the social care market). Reductions in income have been experienced in a number of areas, notably car parking and leisure services. The impact is also expected to be felt in collection of council tax, non-domestic rates and housing rents.

The Council has received a number of grants from the Government to help meet the consequences of the pandemic, in addition to substantial grants (in excess of £100m) to support specific government initiatives (the key ones being grants to support businesses and additional rate relief). The Director of Finance is under an obligation to make a formal report under section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1988, if she believes that expenditure for 2020/21 is likely to exceed resources. The Director does not believe that such a report will need to be made.

The pandemic is likely to lead to changes in the way the Council provides its services in the future, which in turn will impact its financial strategy. Some costs incurred to manage the pandemic may prove to be permanent. The Council will also need to respond to the economic impacts, including the potential consequences for the city's retail sector.

The Council will need to carry out a more fundamental review of its revenue and capital priorities as part of its budget planning for 2021/22.

Narrative Statement

3. Governance

Details regarding the Council's governance arrangements can be found in the Annual Governance Statement (page 155) along with the significant risks facing the authority.

4. Looking Ahead

The Council has set a balanced budget for 2020/21. Further detail on the Council's long-term strategy can be found in the budget report; <http://www.cabinet.leicester.gov.uk:8071/documents/g9403/Public%20reports%20pack%20Wednesday%2019-Feb-2020%2017.00%20Council.pdf?T=10>

The strategy predated the Covid pandemic, and the future outlook is going to be heavily contingent on its long-term consequences (discussed above) and the Government's response (including any new expectations placed on the Council to be ready for any future pandemic). The Government's proposed changes to local government finance, including a review of how funding is allocated, will no longer take place in 2021/22. We do not know the extent to which any fundamental changes to the cost bases of local authorities will be met by Government grant.

In common with other authorities nationally, we continue to face growth in social care costs. While this is acknowledged as a national pres-

sure, there has been no national consensus on the means of meeting these costs in the future. Government intentions for social care funding beyond 2020/21 are not known. A Green Paper was planned in 2018, although it has been delayed several times and the final publication date is unclear. It is expected that the pandemic will have delayed this further.

Like all sectors in the UK the Council faces risk from the UK's future trading arrangements with the EU, particularly if trading is on World Trade Organisation terms.

Further detail on the risks facing the Council can be found in the Annual Governance Statement.

5. Conclusion

The Council will continue to operate within a reducing revenue budget envelope for the immediate future. With continuing demographic and needs led pressures, managing within its means whilst providing good quality services will remain the primary challenge to the Council.

The Council will need to continue to work to ensure that it uses its cash and fixed asset resources in the most efficient and effective way possible. This will be important in maximising available resources whilst operating with prudent financial disciplines.

Further details on the Council's organisational structure, corporate plans and strategic issues can be found in the Annual Governance Statement.

Narrative Statement

6. Structure of the Statement of Accounts and Core Accounting Statements

The Statement of Accounts sets out the Council's income and expenditure for the year, and its financial position at 31 March 2020. It comprises core and supplementary statements, together with disclosure notes. The format and content of the financial statements are prescribed by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20. This is based on International Financial Reporting Standards adopted for use in the public sector context.

The Core Statements are:

- The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** – this shows the net cost of providing services. This statement is prepared on the accounting basis. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis compares the CIES with the level of income and expenditure which are taken into account when setting the annual budget and council tax, since certain amounts are disregarded under statute.
- The **Movement in Reserves Statement** is a summary of the changes in the Council's reserves over the course of the year. Reserves are divided into usable reserves which can be used to fund future expenditure and unusable reserves which are maintained to meet statutory responsibilities.

- The **Balance Sheet** shows the Council's assets and liabilities at the year end. Net assets are matched by reserves which may be usable or unusable.
- The **Cash Flow Statement** shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year and explains the reasons.

The Supplementary Financial Statements are:

- The **Annual Governance Statement** which provides an overview of the Council's key governance arrangements. Along with updating readers on the conclusions of the annual review, including any changes and improvements that are being made.
- The **Housing Revenue Account** is a statutory ringfenced account relating to the provision of rented social housing.
- The **Collection Fund** which records all income and expenditure in relation to council tax and business rates and the redistribution to pre-empting authorities.

The notes to these financial statements provide more detail about the Council's accounting policies and individual transactions.

Group Accounts Preparation:

The Council has not identified any subsidiaries, associated companies or joint ventures in which it has material interest and therefore is not required to prepare group accounts.

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

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

These accounts were approved at a meeting of the Audit & Risk Committee on the 24th November 2020

Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'E. Pantling', with a horizontal line underneath.

Councillor Elaine Pantling **Date: 18/12/20**

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts (continued)

The Director of Finance's Responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the local authority Code.

The Director of Finance has also:

- Kept proper accounting records, which were up to date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with proper practices and presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the City Council and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2020.

Signed:



Alison Greenhill CPFA, Director of Finance Date: 18/12/20

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Leicester City Council

Independent auditor's report to the members of Leicester City Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Leicester City Council (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Statements – Income and Expenditure, the Housing Revenue Account Statements – Movement in Reserve, Collection Fund Account and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2020 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- ◆ have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20; and
- ◆ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

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

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in re-

sponse to these uncertainties when assessing the Authority's future operational arrangements. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for an authority associated with these particular events.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

In our evaluation of the Director of Finance's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 that the Authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the risks associated with the Authority's operating activities, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. We analysed how those risks might affect the Authority's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months

from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

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

Emphasis of Matter – effects of Covid-19 on the valuation of the Authority's land and buildings and property investments within the pension scheme

We draw attention to *Note 5: Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty* of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the valuation of the Authority's land and buildings and the Authority's share of the pension fund's property investments as at 31 March 2020. As disclosed in Note 5 the outbreak of the Covid-19 has impacted global financial markets and market activity has been impacted. As at the valuation date the valuers consider that they can attach less weight to previous market evidence for comparison purposes to inform opinions of value and that the response to Covid-19 means that they are faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances on which the valuers can based judgement. A material valuation uncertainty was therefore disclosed in both the Authority's property valuers' reports and the pension fund's property valuation reports.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Director of Finance is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Accounts other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

Governance Statement addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- ◆ we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- ◆ we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

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

Responsibilities of the Authority, the Director of Finance and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts set out on pages 12 and 13, the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Director of Finance. The Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Director of Finance determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Audit and Risk Committee is Those Charged with Governance. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General

in April 2020, we are satisfied that the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Responsibilities of the Authority

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

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

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

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, as to whether in all significant respects the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable

outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

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

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

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and

Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Patterson

Grant Patterson, Key Audit Partner

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

Birmingham

18 December 2020

Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** shows the Council's actual financial performance for the year on the accounting basis, measured in terms of the resources consumed and generated over the financial period under the relevant accounting standards. This statement shows a surplus in 2019/20 of £186m.

Total comprehensive income and expenditure includes various transactions which illustrate aspects of the Council's financial position but do not impact on the 'bottom line' amounts chargeable to taxpayers, in particular gains on the revaluation of pension liabilities and gains on revaluation of property assets.

Restated 2018/19				2019/20		
Gross Exp	Income	Net Exp		Gross Exp	Income	Net Exp
£000	£000	£000	Note	£000	£000	£000
191,588	(84,194)	107,394	City Development & Neighbourhoods	192,326	(65,792)	126,534
87,248	(82,573)	4,675	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	83,625	(79,655)	3,970
152,819	(64,104)	88,715	Adult Social Care	166,407	(69,333)	97,074
27,387	(33,089)	(5,702)	Health Improvement & Wellbeing	26,174	(32,972)	(6,798)
394,925	(311,314)	83,611	Education & Children's Services	401,973	(281,925)	120,048
41,478	(10,526)	30,952	Corporate Resources & Support	46,919	(18,961)	27,958
108,548	(112,075)	(3,527)	Housing Benefits	92,276	(94,258)	(1,982)
6,223	(313)	5,910	Corporate Items	(4,505)	(7,839)	(12,344)
-	(517)	(517)	Capital Financing	-	(518)	(518)
1,010,216	(698,705)	311,511	Cost of Services	1,005,195	(651,253)	353,942

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (continued)

Restated 2018/19			2019/20			
Gross Exp	Income	Net Exp		Gross Exp	Income	Net Exp
£000	£000	£000	Note	£000	£000	£000
		59,175	Other Operating Expenditure	12		54,851
		53,164	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	13		35,096
		(346,832)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	14		(309,592)
		77,018	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	15		134,297
		(280,040)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets	27b		(74,561)
		129,710	Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	43		(254,639)
		(150,330)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(329,200)
		(73,312)	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(194,903)

Movement in Reserves Statement

The **Movement in Reserves Statement** shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into “usable reserves” (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves which contain items that illustrate the difference between the Council’s financial position under accounting standards (the “accounting basis”) and the amount charged to the taxpayer for the year (the “funding basis”).

2019/20		General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	General Fund Total	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Restated Balance at 31st March 2019 brought forward		(15,000)	(222,005)	(237,005)	(30,508)	-	(105,823)	(69,665)	(443,001)	(1,149,203)	(1,592,204)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		116,867	-	116,867	17,430	-	-	-	134,297	(329,200)	(194,903)
Adjustments between accounting basis & Funding basis under regulation	10	(139,296)	-	(139,296)	(19,747)	-	(4,618)	3,037	(160,624)	160,624	-
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	11, 27	22,429	(22,429)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March 2020 carried forward		(15,000)	(244,434)	(259,434)	(32,825)	-	(110,441)	(66,628)	(469,328)	(1,317,779)	(1,787,107)

Movement in Reserves (continued)

Restated 2018/19		General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	General Fund Total	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Restated Balance at 31st March 2018 brought forward		(15,000)	(189,962)	(204,962)	(30,745)	-	(84,742)	(22,259)	(342,708)	(1,176,184)	(1,518,892)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		48,726	-	48,726	28,292	-	-	-	77,018	(150,330)	(73,312)
Adjustments between accounting basis & Funding basis under regulation	10	(80,769)	-	(80,769)	(28,055)	-	(21,081)	(47,406)	(177,311)	177,311	-
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	11, 27	32,043	(32,043)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at 31st March 2019 carried forward		(15,000)	(222,005)	(237,005)	(30,508)	-	(105,823)	(69,665)	(443,001)	(1,149,203)	(1,592,204)

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the Council's assets and liabilities.

The top of the Balance Sheet shows the Council's net assets. Assets include property, plant & equipment, intangible assets, amounts owed to the Council and the Council's cash and financial investments. Liabilities include amounts owed by the Council (including conditional funding received), provisions made in respect of future events (see Note 25), the Council's borrowing and the deficit on the Council's pension fund.

The bottom of the Balance Sheet shows how the Council's net assets are financed by reserves, which are divided into usable and unusable reserves.

Restated 31st March 2019 £000		Note	31st March 2020 £000
2,438,937	Property, Plant & Equipment	16	2,410,395
92,227	Heritage Assets	17	90,491
1,600	Intangible Assets	18	940
15,000	Long Term Investments	19	85,000
7,741	Long Term Debtors	21	13,831
2,555,505	Long Term Assets		2,600,657
200,021	Short Term Investments	19	153,712
3,863	Assets Held For Sale (<1 year)	23	2,100
3,032	Inventories	20	2,747
49,409	Short Term Debtors	21	54,857
41,673	Cash and Cash Equivalents	22	59,043
297,998	Current Assets		272,459

Balance Sheet (continued)

Restated 31st March 2019 £000		Note	31st March 2020 £000
(11,091)	Short Term Borrowing	19	(34,046)
(128,016)	Short Term Creditors	24	(137,653)
(6,052)	Provisions (<1 year)	25	(4,620)
(145,159)	Current Liabilities		(176,319)
(6,602)	Provisions (>1 year)	25	(12,524)
(180,119)	Long Term Borrowing	19	(180,115)
(915,673)	Other Long Term Liabilities	19	(703,168)
(13,746)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	36	(13,884)
(1,116,140)	Long Term Liabilities		(909,691)
1,592,204	Net Assets		1,787,106
	<u>Represented by:</u>		
443,001	Usable Reserves	26	469,328
1,149,203	Unusable Reserves	27	1,317,778
1,592,204	Total Reserves		1,787,106

Cash Flow Statement

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

Restated 2018/19		2019/20
£000		£000
	Note	
77,018	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	134,297
(213,500)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	28 (260,918)
144,206	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	28 76,714
7,724	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(49,907)
(69,024)	Net cash flows from Investing Activities	29 50,997
63,695	Net cash flows from Financing Activities	30 (18,460)
2,395	Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,370)
44,068	Cash in hand / (overdraft) and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	41,673
41,673	Cash in hand / (overdraft) and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	22 59,043

Explanatory Notes To The Core Financial Statements

Note 1 Accounting Policies

Changes in Accounting Policies

In 2019/20 there are no changes to our accounting policies.

Accounting Policies for 2019/20

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the City 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 by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices 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. Figures within the Statement of Accounts may be adjusted by up to £2,000 to take account of rounding differences arising due to reporting figures in thousands (£000s)

2. Recognition of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the good or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations of the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where supplies are held for future use they are shown as inventories on the Balance Sheet
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded when the services are received rather than when payments are made
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded on the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

3. 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 investments that mature within three months from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

4. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Service revenue accounts & support services are charged with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service. Depreciation is calculated on opening Net Book Values

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

4. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets (continued)

- Revaluation & impairment losses on assets used by the service where there were 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 cover depreciation, impairment losses or amortisations. However, the Council's policy is to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirements. This is known as "Minimum Revenue Provision" (MRP). The Council is also able to make additional voluntary MRP known as "Voluntary Set Aside" (VSA).

Depreciation, revaluations, impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by MRP and VSA in the Movement in Reserves Statement, by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account for the difference between the two.

The Council's full policy on the calculation of Minimum Revenue Provision is set out in the annual budget approved by Council. The Council's MRP policy brings the charge into line with asset lives.

5. Council Tax & Non Domestic Rates

The Council as a billing authority acts as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

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

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

6. 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 wages, salaries, paid annual and sick leave, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised in the year in which the employee renders the service. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlement earned by the employee but not taken before the end of the financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the period the employee takes the benefit. This accrual is charged to services and reversed into the period when the entitlement is taken. To avoid an impact on balances this is reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

6. Employee Benefits (continued)

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date, or the officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy.

These costs are charged on an accrual basis to the Non Distributed Costs in the CIES when the Council is committed to the termination, or makes an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

When these involve enhancement of pensions the General Fund is required to be charged with the amount payable, however this is adjusted (in line with regulations) in the Movement in Reserves Statement to reflect the cash paid rather than the liability incurred under accounting standards.

Post-employment Benefits

Employees of the Council may be members of one of three separate pension schemes:

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

- The NHS Pension Scheme (in relation to staff transferring from the NHS as part of the adoption of responsibility for public health), administered by the NHS Business Services Authority

All schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), to which entitlement is earned as employees work for the Council.

However, the arrangements for the teachers' and NHS schemes mean that liabilities for those benefits cannot be identified as specifically accruing to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contributions scheme – no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet and the Children and Education services line in the CIES is charged with the employer's contributions payable to teachers' pensions in the year.

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

- The liabilities of the Leicestershire County Council Pension Scheme attributable to Leicester City 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 future earnings for current employees.

- The assets of the Leicestershire County Council Pension fund attributable to Leicester City Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
- The change in the net pensions liability between Balance Sheet dates is analysed into six components:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year, allocated in the CIES to the revenue accounts of services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service costs – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Net Cost of Services in the CIES as part of Non-Distributed Costs.
 - Net interest on the defined benefit liability – the net of the expected increase in the present value of liabilities over the year arising from the passage of time and the expected return on scheme assets discounted at the discount rate used for the liabilities. This is part of Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure.

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

6. Employee Benefits (continued)

Post-employment Benefits (continued)

- Gains/losses on settlements and curtailments – the results of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited to the Net Cost of Services as part of Non-Distributed Costs.
- Re-measurements of the net defined benefit obligation – this is the change in the net pensions liability over the year attributable to changes in demographic and financial assumptions
- Contributions paid to the Leicestershire County Council Pension Fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund.

Statutory provisions limit the Council to raising council tax to cover the amounts payable by the Council to the pension fund in the year. This means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement, to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for cash paid to the pension fund and any amounts payable to the fund but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance on the Pension Reserve measures the beneficial impact on the General Fund for

accounting on a cash basis rather than as the benefits are earned.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has limited 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 and ex-NHS staff) 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.

7. Events after Balance Sheet date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, favourable or adverse, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date that the Statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events could be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The statements are adjusted to reflect this better understanding of the situation at the Balance Sheet date
- Those indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, but are relevant to the reader's understanding of the Council's financial position. The Statements are not adjusted, but if the events would have a material effect on the

reader's understanding, disclosure is made 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 Statements.

8. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability.

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

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:

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

8. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) [separate accounting policy is required where an authority holds financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income].

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

9. Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, Government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as income at the date that the council satisfies the conditions of the entitlement to the grant/contribution and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the CIES until conditions

attached to the grant or contributions have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that future economic benefits or service potentials embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or returned to the payer.

Monies advanced as grants and contribution for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors.

10. Leases

Leases are classified as either 'finance' or 'operating' leases.

A finance lease is one where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee.

All other leases are classified as operating leases – in these cases the annual receipt/payment is simply recognised in the CIES and the future commitments disclosed in the note to the accounts.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings each element is considered separately for classification. Arrangements that do not have the legal status but convey a right to use the asset in return for a consideration are accounted for under this policy.

Council as Lessor

Where the Council is a lessor and have granted a finance lease over property or equipment, which is considered material, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet. Rentals under such leases are apportioned between:

- Finance income (credited to Finance and Investment income in the CIES).
- Charge for acquisition of the interest in the property (this is treated as a capital receipt and is used to reduce the long-term debtor created at the start of the lease).

Council as Lessee

Where the Council is a lessee and holds assets under a finance lease the relevant assets are recognised as assets and added to the non-current assets on the Balance Sheet at the fair value measured at the lease inception (or the present value of minimum leases payments, if lower). The asset's recognition is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods they are incurred. Payments under such leases are apportioned between:

- Finance Income and charged to the Finance and Investment expenditure in the CIES.

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

10. Leases (continued)

- Charge for acquisition and debited against the lease liability created when the non-current asset is recognised on the Balance Sheet.

11. Property Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition:

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, subject to a de minimis limit of £10k so that small items of expenditure may be charged to revenue. Expenditure that secures but does not extend the previously assessed standards of performance of an asset (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to revenue.

Measurement:

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred during the construction period.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase, and donated assets, is deemed to be its current value. Gains are credited to the Revaluation Reserve and included in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure line of the CIES.

Assets are carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement basis:

- Council dwellings – current value using basis of existing use value for social housing.
- Vehicles, plant and equipment - mainly at historic cost net of depreciation, with a few assets being subject to current value measurement.
- Infrastructure assets, Community assets and Assets under Construction – depreciated historic cost or nominal value in the main, with few being subject to current value measurement.
- All other assets including surplus assets - fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in existing use (based on market value at highest and best use).

Where there is no market based evidence of current value because of the specialised nature of the asset, depreciated replacement cost is used

as an estimate of current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued where there have been material changes in the value, but as a minimum every five years and reviewed annually. Annual valuations of council dwellings are carried out by a specialist external valuer.

Impairment:

The values of each category of asset and of material individual assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year for evidence of reductions in value. Where impairment is identified this is accounted for by charging the loss to the relevant service revenue account where it is clearly attributable to the consumption of economic benefit. Otherwise it is written off against previous revaluation gains attributable to the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, with any excess charges to the relevant service revenue account.

Disposals:

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered from sale rather than through continued use, it is immediately revalued and reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is then carried at the lower of that value and current value less costs to sell.

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

11. Property Plant and Equipment (continued)

For assets that no longer meet the criteria of Assets Held For Sale they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued back to their carrying value before being reclassified, adjusted for depreciation that would have been incurred.

When an asset is disposed of or de-commissioned, the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Receipts from disposals are credited to the CIES 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). Amounts in excess of £10k are categorised as capital receipts.

A proportion of receipts relating to Housing Revenue Account (HRA) dwellings sold under the Right To Buy (RTB) rules from 1st April 2012 is payable into a government pool, with the balance of the receipts (after a deduction to compensate the HRA for a higher level of sales under the new rules) being available for general capital investment plus a prescribed requirement to provide new affordable housing. 50% of HRA receipts from non-RTB disposals are also required to be paid into the government pool, unless they are reinvested in new affordable housing or regeneration capital schemes, in which case the pooling requirement is waived.

Usable capital receipts are credited to the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve and can only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the Capital Financing Requirement).

The written-off value of disposals is not charged against Council Tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing.

Depreciation:

Depreciation is provided for on all assets with a determinable finite life, by allocating the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet over the periods in which the benefits from their use are expected to arise.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Council dwellings – dividing the buildings element of the valuation (i.e. current less an adjustment for social housing) by the residual life (25-75 years) of the property.
- Other buildings - straight-line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer.
- Vehicles – on a straight-line basis over 5-7 years.
- Plant and Equipment – straight-line over the estimated life of the asset.
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 40 years.

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

Depreciation is calculated on opening net book values and is based on the remaining useful life on the assets.

Schools:

Schools assets are included within the Council's Balance Sheet in line with the criteria for recognition of non-current assets set out in the Code of Practice. Consideration is given to the recognition of the assets on a school-by-school basis but in effect the assets of all schools run under the standard community schools model (including Voluntary Controlled schools) are recognised because the Council is both the legal owner of the assets and also the beneficiary of them in substance. Where the governance of the school differs from the community school model (for example Academies, Voluntary Aided and Foundation Trust schools), the Council considers whether it has effective control of the school's assets in respect of access to future economic benefits or service potential, and also its exposure to the risks of ownership. Where this is not the case, the assets are not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

11. Property Plant and Equipment (continued)

Where schools become Academies, the Council retains legal title to the assets of the school but transfers the economic benefits and service potential of those assets to the Academy by way of a long lease. The Council therefore derecognises those assets from its Balance Sheet in line with the Code of Practice's provisions on leasing.

Heritage Assets

- Heritage assets are classified and measured on the following basis: Heritage Buildings – Current Value
- Museum/Gallery Exhibits (including Mayoral Regalia and Civic Silver) - Insurance Value (based on revaluation every three years)
- Statues and Monuments - Insurance Value

The carrying amounts in the Balance Sheet of all the assets (i.e. other than museum exhibits and assets held at nominal current value) are reviewed as part of the on-going revaluation programme undertaken by the Council. Where there is evidence of impairment, such as physical deterioration, that impairment will be recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment; see paragraph 17 – Property, Plant and Equipment on impairment.

Asset purchases will be recognised at cost and acquisitions (for example donations) will be initially recognised at a nominal value until valuations can be ascertained by either the museum's curators with reference to the appropriate commercial markets, or by an external valuer.

The Council may dispose of heritage assets which have a doubtful provenance or are unsuitable for display. Proceeds of such items will be disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and will be accounted for in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts; see Note 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Heritage Assets are not depreciated.

12. Private Finance Initiatives

PFI, and similar contracts, are agreements to receive services which may include the requirement to provide assets by the supplier in the delivery of the service. As the Council is deemed to control the service, and ownership of the property will pass to the Council at the end of the contract with no extra charge, the Council carries the value of the asset on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The initial recognition of the assets, at current value, is balanced by the recognition of the liability for amounts due to the scheme contractor to pay for the capital investment.

The amounts payable to the PFI contractor each year comprise:

- Value of the service received in the year – charged to relevant service in the CIES.
- Finance Cost – the interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, charged to the Finance and Investment line in the CIES.
- Contingent Rent – lease payments that increase or decrease as a result of changes in factors occurring subsequent to the inception of the lease, other than the passage of time.
- Payment towards the liability – applied to the Balance Sheet Liability.
- Lifecycle Costs – additional expenditure on assets either added as prepayment for the asset or to the service lines where not material, when the relevant work is carried out.

13. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council an obligation that probably requires settlement by transfer of economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made to the amount of the obligation.

Note 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

13. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets (continued)

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service in the CIES in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

Contingent liabilities arise where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent assets arise where an event has taken place that gives the council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Both contingent items are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed further in the notes to the accounts.

14. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as usable reserves for future policy provisions or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts of the General Fund Balance.

Certain unusable reserves are kept to manage the accounting process for non-current assets, financial instruments, local taxation, retirement

and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council. These reserves are explained in further detail in Note 27 to the accounts.

15. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provision but does not result in the creation of fixed assets has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service revenue account in the CIES, in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, it is transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Adjustment Account so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

16. Schools

Where the Council determines that the overall balance of control of schools lies within the Council those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the Council financial statements. Therefore, schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in the Financial Statements of the Council as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the Council. Academies and other schools such as voluntary aided schools, where control does not lie with the council, are excluded from the Council's financial statements.

17. VAT

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

18. 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 authority's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Note 2 Expenditure & Funding Analysis

2019/20	Net Expenditure Charged to the HRA & General Fund Balance	Adjustments Between Accounting & Funding Basis	Net Expenditure on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000
City Development & Neighbourhoods	53,078	73,456	126,534
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	(11,191)	15,161	3,970
Adult Social Care	91,440	5,634	97,074
Health Improvement & Wellbeing	(7,795)	997	(6,798)
Education & Children's Services	63,309	56,739	120,048
Corporate Resources & Support	23,840	4,118	27,958
Housing Benefits	(1,982)	-	(1,982)
Corporate Items	6,540	(18,884)	(12,344)
Capital Financing	(518)	-	(518)
Cost of Services	216,721	137,221	353,942
Other Operating Expenditure	(4,675)	59,526	54,851
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	27,734	7,362	35,096
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(264,526)	(45,066)	(309,592)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	(24,746)	159,043	134,297
	General Fund / Earmarked Reserves	HRA	Total
Opening Balance	(237,005)	(30,508)	(267,513)
Surplus or Deficit in the Year	(22,429)	(2,317)	(24,746)
Closing Balance	(259,434)	(32,825)	(292,259)

Note 2 Expenditure & Funding Analysis (continued)

Restated 2018/19	Net Expenditure Charged to the HRA & General Fund Balance	Adjustments Between Accounting & Funding Basis *	Net Expenditure on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000
City Development & Neighbourhoods	38,387	69,007	107,394
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	(8,664)	13,339	4,675
Adult Social Care	84,806	3,909	88,715
Health Improvement & Wellbeing	(7,772)	2,070	(5,702)
Education & Children's Services	40,720	42,891	83,611
Corporate Resources & Support	27,986	2,966	30,952
Housing Benefits	(3,527)	-	(3,527)
Corporate Items	37,229	(31,319)	5,910
Capital Financing	(517)	-	(517)
Cost of Services	208,648	102,863	311,511
Other Operating Expenditure	1,494	57,681	59,175
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	20,028	33,136	53,164
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(261,976)	(84,856)	(346,832)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	(31,806)	108,824	77,018
Movement in Balances	General Fund / Earmarked Reserves	HRA	Total
Opening Balance	(204,962)	(30,745)	(235,707)
Surplus or Deficit in the Year	(32,043)	237	(31,806)
Closing Balance	(237,005)	(30,508)	(267,513)

* Includes a realignment of capital adjustments across headings.

Note 3 Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

Under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (the Code), the Council is required to disclose information setting out the impact of an accounting change required by a new accounting standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

At the balance sheet date, the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

IFRS 16 Leases will require local authorities that are lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as right-of-use assets with corresponding lease liabilities (there is recognition for low-value and short-term leases). CIPFA/LASAAC have deferred implementation of IFRS16 for local government to 1 April 2021. We are not able to provide a reasonable estimate of the impact of IFRS 16 at this time.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits will require the remeasurement of net pension asset/liability following plan amendments, curtailments or settlements to be used to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the year after the change to the plan. The updating of these assumptions only applies to changes from 1st April 2020 and, since this could result in positive, negative or no movement in the net pension liability, no prediction can be made of the possible accounting impact.

Note 4 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1 of this Statement of Accounts, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions and/or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

Accounts prepared on a going concern basis

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The concept of a going concern assumes that an organisation, its functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, there is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government and the future national economic outlook. The Council's management has used its judgement and determined that its financial strategy is robust and that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to affect the assumptions underpinning the strategy and that the Council will continue as a going concern.

Recognition of School Assets

Since 2014-15 the Council has adopted a policy of recognising only community school land and buildings as non-current assets in the balance sheet. Voluntary aided and foundation school assets are not recognised as Council assets as ownership and/or control of them lie with the bodies that manage them. Assets of community schools

that transfer to academies are written out of the balance sheet in the year in which transfer of school management takes place.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Property, Plant and Equipment figure disclosed on the Balance Sheet includes 2 maintained schools that the council has substantial control over, but does not legally own. If these schools were omitted it would reduce the long term assets figure by £8.5m.

Note 5 Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

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

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
<p>Property, Plant & Equipment Material valuation uncertainty due to Coronavirus (COVID – 19)</p>	<p>The outbreak of the Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a “Global Pandemic” on the 11th March 2020, has impacted global financial markets.</p> <p>Market activity is being impacted in many sectors. As at the valuation date, we consider that we can attach less weight to previous market evidence for comparison purposes, to inform opinions of value. Indeed, the current response to COVID-19 means that we are faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances on which the valuers can base judgement.</p> <p>Our valuations are therefore reported on the basis of “material valuation uncertainty” as per VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Red Book Global. Consequently, less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to our valuations than would normally be the case.</p> <p>Refer to Note 16.</p>	<p>It is not possible to quantify the potential effect of this uncertainty on the valuations included in the accounts.</p>

Note 5 Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty continued

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
<p>Pensions Liability-Material valuation uncertainty due to Coronavirus (COVID – 19)</p>	<p>The Pension Fund uses valuation techniques to determine the carrying amount of pooled property funds and directly held freehold property of which the Council has a share. Where possible these valuation techniques are based on observable data but where this is not possible managements uses the best available data. The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted global financial markets and as at the valuation date, less weight can be attached to the previous market evidence to inform opinions of value. There is an unprecedented set of circumstances on which to base a judgement. Valuations on the Pension Fund property are reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' as per the RICS Red Book Global. Consequently less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to the valuation. The Councils pension fund property assets total £93m as shown at Note 43</p>	<p>It is not possible to quantify the potential effect of this uncertainty on the valuations included in the accounts.</p>

Note 5 Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty continued

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant & Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. Refer to Note 16.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by approximately £2m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Fair Value Measurements	Most financial and property assets are now held at Fair Value (see Accounting Policies & Notes 16 & 19 for more information). When there is no quoted market value for an asset, the Council applies other valuation methods in accordance with the Code of Practice and the underlying IFRS 13 standard, but these may incorporate elements of judgement around risks and the basis of assumptions.	It is not possible to quantify the level of variance that may arise if assumptions used differ from actual asset values. The Council is confident, however, that the risk of any differences impacting on the level of usable reserves or the overall financial strategy is low.
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 Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Leicestershire County Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. Refer to Note 43.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. The actuaries have advised that a 0.5% decrease in the Real Discount Rate would mean a 10% increase to the employers liability amounting to approximately £181m. A 0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate would mean an 9% increase to the employers' liability amounting to £162m. A 0.5% increase in the projected rate of salary increased would lead to an increased liability of 1% or £18m.

Note 5 Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty continued

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
PFI Schemes	Total payments due under the existing PFI schemes have to be split between payments for services, reimbursement of capital expenditure, interest, lifecycle costs etc. The split is arrived at by using financial models that contain inherent uncertainties and assumptions. Refer to Note 40.	It is not possible to quantify the potential effect of these uncertainties on the PFI liabilities included in the accounts.
Business Rates Appeals	The Council has applied judgement in calculating the provision for business rate appeals based on data from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) regarding outstanding appeals where estimates of the likelihood of success, the amount of the reduction and the backdating of the appeal have been based upon averages of historic settled appeals data and any other known information. Different averages have been calculated for the different types of appeal and property types. As at 31st March 2020, 495 known appeals were outstanding relating to 314 properties. Refer to Collection fund account.	The provision made by the Council stands at £11.6m at 31st March 2020. This calculation is based on a range of sources including professional advice. If the volume and outcome of appeals differs significantly from the assumptions made then this will impact on whether the level of provision is adequate. It is the Council's judgement that the impact of any error would not have a material impact on these financial statements.

Note 6 Prior Period Adjustment

The Council has been required to make a prior period adjustment in relation to Property, Plant and Equipment. The adjustment removes two schools that have converted to academies in prior financial years. This has no effect on the Council's financial position and is just an accounting adjustment.

The effect on the main statements are shown in this note.

Other notes amended to reflect restated 2018/19 figures include notes 9,10,12,15,16,27 & 28.

The fully restated balance sheet is shown on page 22. The adjustments made are shown in the following tables;

Effect on line items in the Balance Sheet 31st March 2018

	31st March 2018	31st March 2018	
	As Originally Stated	As Restated	Amount of Restatement
	£000	£000	£000
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,258,983	2,256,304	(2,679)
Long Term Assets	2,415,231	2,412,552	(2,679)
Current Assets	294,991	294,991	-
Current Liabilities	(166,312)	(166,312)	-
Long Term Liabilities	(1,022,339)	(1,022,339)	-
Net Assets	1,521,571	1,518,892	(2,679)
<u>Represented by:</u>			
Usable Reserves	342,708	342,708	-
Unusable Reserves	1,178,863	1,176,184	(2,679)
Total Reserves	1,521,571	1,518,892	(2,679)

Note 6 Prior Period Adjustment (continued)

Effect on line items in the Balance Sheet 31st March 2019

	31st March 2019	31st March 2019	
	As Originally Stated	As Restated	Amount of Restatement
	£000	£000	£000
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,465,963	2,438,937	(27,026)
Long Term Assets	2,582,531	2,555,505	(27,026)
Current Assets	297,998	297,998	-
Current Liabilities	(145,159)	(145,159)	-
Long Term Liabilities	(1,116,140)	(1,116,140)	-
Net Assets	1,619,230	1,592,204	(27,026)
<u>Represented by:</u>			
Usable Reserves	443,001	443,001	-
Unusable Reserves	1,176,229	1,149,203	(27,026)
Total Reserves	1,619,230	1,592,204	(27,026)

Note 6 Prior Period Adjustment (continued)

The fully restated Comprehensive Income Expenditure Statement is shown on page 18, the adjustments made in 2018/19 are shown in the table below;

Effect on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 2018/19

	2018/19	2018/19	
	As Originally Stated	As Restated	Amount of Restatement
	£000	£000	£000
Cost of Services	311,511	311,511	-
Other Operating Expenditure	34,828	59,175	24,347
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	53,164	53,164	-
Surplus or Deficit of Discontinued Operations	-	-	-
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(346,832)	(346,832)	-
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	52,671	77,018	24,347
Surplus or Deficit on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets	(280,040)	(280,040)	-
Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	129,710	129,710	-
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(97,659)	(73,312)	24,347

Note 6 Prior Period Adjustment (continued)

The fully restated Movement Reserves Statement is shown on page 20. The prior period adjustment only effected the Usable Reserve balances in 2018/19 and are shown in the table below;

Movement in Reserves Statement - Usable Reserves 2018/19

	2018/19	2018/19	
	As Originally Stated	As Restated	Amount of Restatement
	£000	£000	£000
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period 31st March 2018	342,708	342,708	-
Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	52,671	77,018	24,347
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(152,964)	(177,311)	(24,347)
Increase or (Decrease) in the year	(100,293)	(100,293)	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period 31st March 2019	242,415	242,415	-

Note 6 Prior Period Adjustment (continued)

The fully restated Cashflow is shown on page 24. The prior period had no effect on the bottom line cash position in 2018/19 as shown in the table below;

Effect on the Cashflow Statement 2018/19

	31st March 2019	31st March 2019	
	As Originally Stated	As Restated	Amount of Restatement
	£000	£000	£000
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	52,671	77,018	24,347
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(189,153)	(213,500)	(24,347)
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	144,206	144,206	-
Net cash flows from Operating Activities	7,724	7,724	-
Net cash flows from Investing Activities	(69,024)	(69,024)	-
Net cash flows from Financing Activities	63,695	63,695	-
Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	2,395	2,395	-
Cash in hand / (overdraft) and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	44,068	44,068	
Cash in hand / (overdraft) and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	41,673	41,673	-

Note 7 Material Items of Income and Expense

There are no material items of income and expenditure.

Note 8 Events After the Balance Sheet Date

In March 2020, it was announced that coronavirus was a global pandemic. This led to the Government announcing a national lockdown on 23rd March 2020. As a result, the Council's staffing and service delivery arrangements changed. Core services continued to be delivered primarily with staff working from home. Some functions closed completely such as events venues, leisure centres and libraries. In addition some services focused on delivering different services such as the Food Hub which provided food to those who were shielding, and the allocation of government grant money to local businesses to support them through this period. Leicester was further impacted with the extension of the lockdown in the area, not seen by other Authorities.

The pandemic has put pressures on the Council and has changed its financial position, generating less income and seeing higher than usual costs. However, it is recognised that the Government has announced a number of financial support packages to meet some of these financial pressures. The Council is monitoring this area very carefully and is anticipating that it can fund any budget deficit in 2020/21. However, we are now in a second national lockdown which will exacerbate the pressures the Council is already under. In addition, we are anticipating that the effects will extend into 2021/22.

Note 9 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The following tables provide reconciliations between the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. For the General Fund this also includes Earmarked Reserves.

2019/20	Adjustments Between Accounting & Funding Basis					Net Expenditure Charged to the HRA & General Fund Balance
	Net Expenditure on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Adjustments for Defined Benefit Pensions	Other Adjustments	Total	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
City Development & Neighbourhoods	126,534	(65,745)	(7,634)	(77)	(73,456)	53,078
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	3,970	(11,986)	(3,272)	97	(15,161)	(11,191)
Adult Social Care	97,074	(2,462)	(3,232)	60	(5,634)	91,440
Health Improvement & Wellbeing	(6,798)	(136)	(873)	12	(997)	(7,795)
Education & Children's Services	120,048	(44,590)	(11,156)	(993)	(56,739)	63,309
Corporate Resources & Support	27,958	(69)	(4,071)	22	(4,118)	23,840
Housing Benefits	(1,982)	-	-	-	-	(1,982)
Corporate Items	(12,344)	12,392	6,490	2	18,884	6,540
Capital Financing	(518)	-	-	-	-	(518)
Cost of Services	353,942	(112,596)	(23,748)	(877)	(137,221)	216,721
Other Operating Expenditure	54,851	(59,526)	-	-	(59,526)	(4,675)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	35,096	11,770	(19,753)	621	(7,362)	27,734
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(309,592)	40,685	-	4,381	45,066	(264,526)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	134,297	(119,667)	(43,501)	4,125	(159,043)	(24,746)

Note 9 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

Restated 2018/19	Adjustments Between Accounting & Funding Basis					Net Expenditure Charged to the HRA & General Fund Balance
	Net Expenditure on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	Adjustments for Capital Purposes *	Adjustments for Defined Benefit Pensions	Other Adjustments	Total	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
City Development & Neighbourhoods	107,394	(63,802)	(5,176)	(29)	(69,007)	38,387
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	4,675	(10,935)	(2,377)	(27)	(13,339)	(8,664)
Adult Social Care	88,715	(1,708)	(2,178)	(23)	(3,909)	84,806
Health Improvement & Wellbeing	(5,702)	(1,507)	(560)	(3)	(2,070)	(7,772)
Education & Children's Services	83,611	(34,279)	(7,843)	(769)	(42,891)	40,720
Corporate Resources & Support	30,952	(88)	(2,853)	(25)	(2,966)	27,986
Housing Benefits	(3,527)	-	-	-	-	(3,527)
Corporate Items	5,910	40,744	(9,425)	-	31,319	37,229
Capital Financing	(517)	-	-	-	-	(517)
Cost of Services	311,511	(71,575)	(30,412)	(876)	(102,863)	208,648
Other Operating Expenditure	59,175	(57,681)	-	-	(57,681)	1,494
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	53,164	5,246	(17,473)	(20,909)	(33,136)	20,028
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(346,832)	85,417	-	(561)	84,856	(261,976)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	77,018	(38,593)	(47,885)	(22,346)	(108,824)	(31,806)

* Includes a realignment of capital adjustments across headings.

Note 9 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adds depreciation, impairment and revaluation gains and losses into 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.
- **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 are satisfied in the year.

Net Change for Pensions Adjustments

This column is for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 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 charges to the CIES.

Other Adjustments

These columns reflect other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable receivable to be recognised under statute.

- For Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure figures reflect the adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- The charge under taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure figures reflect 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.

- The reversal of officers remuneration chargeable on an accruals basis is different to that chargeable under statutory requirements

Note 10 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

Adjustment	2019/20					
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movemt in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account:						
Charges for depreciation, capital expenditure not adding value and amortisation of non-current assets	(85,019)	(26,177)	-	-	-	111,196
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(15,311)	(375)	-	-	-	15,686
Capital grants and contributions applied	51,722	22	-	-	-	(51,744)
Capital expenditure funded from revenue	4,712	-	-	-	-	(4,712)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(13,071)	-	-	-	-	13,071
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	(63,865)	(21,203)	-	-	-	85,068
Income recognised in respect of donated assets	80	-	-	-	-	(80)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	11,416	355	-	-	-	(11,771)
Voluntary provision for the financing of capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	2,881	-	-	-	(2,881)
Adjustments 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	9,216	18,405	(27,621)	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	20,806	-	-	(20,806)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	(250)	(532)	782	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(1,703)	-	1,703	-	-	-

Note 10 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

Adjustment Continued	2019/20					
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movemt in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	(288)	-	-	288
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	406	-	-	-	-	(406)
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Transfer of HRA depreciation costs to Major Repairs Reserve	-	11,662	-	(11,662)	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	11,662	-	(11,662)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:						
Capital grants recognised in the year and credited to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	44,545	-	-	-	(44,545)	-
Application of grants to capital financing credited to the Capital Adjustment Account	(47,582)	-	-	-	47,582	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustments 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	261	360	-	-	-	(621)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(79,987)	(10,729)	-	-	-	90,716
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	41,728	5,487	-	-	-	(47,215)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	4,381	-	-	-	-	(4,381)
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	(975)	97	-	-	-	878
Total Adjustments	(139,296)	(19,747)	(4,618)	-	3,037	(160,624)

Note 10 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

Adjustment	Restated 2018/19					Movment in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account:						
Charges for depreciation, capital expenditure not adding value and amortisation of non-current assets	(71,033)	(31,195)	-	-	-	102,228
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	2,115	(34)	-	-	-	(2,081)
Capital grants and contributions applied	69,767	17	-	-	-	(69,784)
Capital expenditure funded from revenue	10,311	-	-	-	-	(10,311)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(33,955)	-	-	-	-	33,955
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	(61,553)	(20,788)	-	-	-	82,341
Income recognised in respect of donated assets	168	-	-	-	-	(168)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	10,355	326	-	-	-	(10,681)
Voluntary provision for the financing of capital expenditure	(5,434)	-	-	-	-	5,434
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-	9,156	-	-	-	(9,156)
Adjustments 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	8,092	18,946	(27,038)	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	3,518	-	-	(3,518)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	(250)	-	250	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(2,189)	-	2,189	-	-	-

Note 10 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations (continued)

Adjustment Continued	Restated 2018/19					
	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 Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	(197)	-	-	-	-	197
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	255	-	-	-	-	(255)
Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Transfer of HRA depreciation costs to Major Repairs Reserve	-	11,121	-	(11,121)	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	11,121	-	(11,121)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve:						
Capital grants recognised in the year and credited to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	115,706	-	-	-	(115,706)	-
Application of grants to capital financing credited to the Capital Adjustment Account	(68,300)	-	-	-	68,300	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustments 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	(9,443)	(11,466)	-	-	-	20,909
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(81,332)	(10,019)	-	-	-	91,351
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	37,558	5,908	-	-	-	(43,466)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(561)	-	-	-	-	561
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	(849)	(27)	-	-	-	876
Total Adjustments	(80,769)	(28,055)	(21,081)	-	(47,406)	177,311

Note 11 - Movement in Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked reserves are amounts set side to provide financing for future expenditure plans. The table below provides a list of reserves held by the Council. Additional information on the earmarked reserves can be found in the Council's outturn report.

The breakdown of earmarked reserves has been restated to reflect the headings reported to management.

2019/20	Balance at 31st March 2019	Transfers In 2019/20	Transfers Out 2019/20	Balance at 31st March 2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Ring-fenced Reserves				
DSG not delegated to schools	8,210	4,659	(7,292)	5,577
School Balances	17,227	5,292	(7,564)	14,955
School Capital Fund	2,958	21	(229)	2,750
Education & Skills Funding Agency Learning Programme	1,353	139	(629)	863
Arts Council National Portfolio Organisation Funding	666	156	-	822
Schools Buy Back	2,656	189	(359)	2,486
Secondary PRU - Year End Balance	86	-	(86)	-
Primary PRU - Year End Balance	83	-	(83)	-
Total Ring-fenced Reserves	33,239	10,456	(16,242)	27,453
Corporate Reserves				
Capital Programme Reserve	50,328	39,348	(32,085)	57,591
Managed Reserves Strategy	33,583	37,642	(23,334)	47,891
Demographic Pressures	22,372	-	(3,455)	18,917
Covid 19 Grants	-	10,849	-	10,849
BSF Financing	12,167	511	(5,185)	7,493
Insurance Fund	11,590	2,362	(5,433)	8,519
Severance Fund	6,328	-	(1,507)	4,821
Service Transformation Fund	4,912	-	(1,182)	3,730
Welfare Reserve	3,383	6,738	(4,616)	5,505
Other Corporate Reserves	4,345	669	(410)	4,604
Total Corporate Reserves	149,008	98,119	(77,207)	169,920
Earmarked Reserves Departmental				
Financial Services Reserve	3,708	2,098	(1,736)	4,070
ICT Development Fund	3,495	3,000	(230)	6,265
Delivery, Communications & Political Governance	5,654	26	(1,130)	4,550
Housing	1,580	957	(419)	2,118
City Development (Excl Housing)	3,616	3,601	(1,909)	5,308
Children's Services Pressures	15,298	2,446	(8,924)	8,820
Social Care Reserve	-	8,322	-	8,322
Health & Wellbeing Division	3,463	1,712	(1,087)	4,088
NHS Joint Working Projects	1,769	714	-	2,483
Other Departmental Reserves	1,175	-	(138)	1,037
Total Other Reserves	39,758	22,876	(15,573)	47,061
Total Earmarked Reserves	222,005	131,451	(109,022)	244,434

**Note 11 - Movement in Earmarked Reserves
(continued)**

2018/19	Balance at 31st March 2018	Transfers In 2018/19	Transfers Out 2018/19	Balance at 31st March 2019
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Ring-fenced Reserves				
DSG not delegated to schools	12,710	2,397	(6,897)	8,210
School Balances	16,719	22,199	(21,691)	17,227
School Capital Fund	2,383	575	-	2,958
NHS Joint Working Projects	1,769	4,494	(4,494)	1,769
Public Health Transformation	1,668	-	-	1,668
Education & Skills Funding Agency Learning Programmes	-	1,353	-	1,353
Arts Council National Portfolio Organisation Funding	-	666	-	666
Schools Buy Back	1,073	3,166	(1,583)	2,656
Secondary PRU - Year End Balance	91	-	(5)	86
Primary PRU - Year End Balance	14	69	-	83
Total Ring-fenced Reserves	36,427	34,919	(34,670)	36,676
Corporate Reserves				
Capital Programme Reserve	41,395	22,793	(13,860)	50,328
Managed Reserves Strategy	25,252	18,628	(10,297)	33,583
Demographic Pressures Reserve (19/20-20/21)	9,745	13,502	(875)	22,372
BSF Financing	11,533	1,737	(1,103)	12,167
Severance Fund	7,265	930	(1,867)	6,328
Service Transformation Fund	6,087	-	(1,175)	4,912
Insurance Fund	9,099	4,542	(2,051)	11,590
Welfare Reserve	3,791	500	(908)	3,383
Other Corporate Reserves	4,042	745	(442)	4,345
Total Corporate Reserves	118,209	63,377	(32,578)	149,008
Earmarked Reserves Departmental				
Financial Services Reserve	3,940	518	(750)	3,708
ICT Development Fund	3,887	167	(559)	3,495
Delivery, Communications & Political Governance	5,211	593	(150)	5,654
Housing	1,410	738	(568)	1,580
City Development (Excl Housing)	3,369	2,419	(2,172)	3,616
Children's Services Pressures	14,560	1,425	(687)	15,298
Health & Wellbeing Division	1,692	1,063	(960)	1,795
Other Departmental Reserves	1,257	39	(121)	1,175
Total Other Reserves	35,326	6,962	(5,967)	36,321
Total Earmarked Reserves	189,962	105,258	(73,215)	222,005

Note 12 Other Operating Expenditure

	Restated 2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Payments to the government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,189	1,703
Total (gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	55,514	57,824
Other operating income and expenditure	1,472	(4,676)
Total	59,175	54,851

Note 13 Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Interest payable and similar charges	37,954	18,550
Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	17,473	19,753
Interest receivable and similar income	(2,263)	(3,207)
Total	53,164	35,096

Note 14 Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income & Expenditure

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Council Tax income	(109,628)	(115,041)
Non-domestic rates	(96,506)	(129,250)
Non-ringfenced government grants	(55,112)	(24,536)
Capital grants and contributions	(85,418)	(40,685)
Donated Assets	(168)	(80)
Total	(346,832)	(309,592)

Note 15 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Council's expenditure and income reported in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is analysed by nature in the table below.

	Restated 2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Expenditure		
Employee Benefit Expenses	421,304	411,011
Other Services expenses	489,311	516,109
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	102,228	111,194
Interest Payments	55,427	38,303
Precepts & Levies	82	85
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts pool	2,189	1,703
Loss on the Disposal of Assets	55,514	57,824
Total Expenditure	1,126,055	1,136,229
Income		
Fees , charges and other service income	(171,857)	(188,193)
Interest & Investment Income	(2,263)	(3,207)
Income from Council Tax, non domestic rates	(206,134)	(244,291)
Government grants & contributions	(668,783)	(566,241)
Total Income	(1,049,037)	(1,001,932)
Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	77,018	134,297

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Movement on Balances in 2019/20

The first table in this note illustrates the change in the value of the Council's property, plant and equipment assets during 2019/20. The following tables provide additional detail on the basis for valuations of these assets and future capital expenditure already committed.

Movements on Balances in 2019/20	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Service Concession Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1st April 2019	950,471	1,171,025	91,682	275,602	4,047	75,833	2,853	2,571,513	137,717
Additions	42,675	23,754	4,267	26,311	96	4,253	167	101,523	4,460
Revaluation									
Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	43,621	(13,339)	8,086	15	247	(656)	-	37,974	(2,082)
Revaluation									
Increases/(Decreases) not recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(14,047)	(40,080)	(3,436)	(16,883)	(88)	(4,444)	-	(78,978)	(2,197)
De-recognition – disposals	(21,204)	(60,730)	-	-	-	(1,599)	-	(83,533)	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	(1,075)	-	-	-	246	-	(829)	-
Asset reclassified (other)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2020	1,001,516	1,079,555	100,599	285,045	4,302	73,633	3,020	2,547,670	137,898

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Movement on Balances in 2019/20 (continued)

Movements on Balances in 2019/20	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Service Concession Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
Accumulated Depreciation &									
At 1st April 2019	-	(9,181)	(54,301)	(69,066)	-	(28)	-	(132,576)	(13,670)
Depreciation Charge	(10,355)	(26,654)	(6,796)	(6,874)	(13)	(37)		(50,729)	(4,773)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	10,355	24,582	3,445	-	13	12		38,407	2,564
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of services	-	3,348	3,062	(51)	-	27		6,386	-
De-recognition – disposals	-	1,237	-	-	-	-		1,237	-
Assets reclassified to/(from) Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
As at 31st March 2020	-	(6,668)	(54,590)	(75,991)	-	(26)	-	(137,275)	(15,879)
Net Book Value as at 31st March 2020	1,001,516	1,072,887	46,009	209,054	4,302	73,607	3,020	2,410,395	122,019
As at 1st April 2019	950,471	1,161,844	37,381	206,536	4,047	75,805	2,853	2,438,937	124,047

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Movement on Balances in 2018/19

Restated 2018/19 Comparative Movements	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Service Concession Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1st April 2018	910,318	1,041,291	88,509	274,109	3,764	78,401	1,638	2,398,030	124,136
Additions	21,347	11,175	1,961	20,078	1,180	4,952	1,215	61,908	415
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	59,089	194,781	1,518	139	524	(3,775)	-	252,276	32,091
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(19,495)	(13,060)	(306)	(18,724)	(1,231)	(3,596)	-	(56,412)	(415)
De-recognition – disposals	(20,788)	(62,458)	-	-	(190)	(644)	-	(84,080)	(18,510)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale			-	-	-			-	
Asset reclassified (other)		(704)				495	-	(209)	
As at 31st March 2019	950,471	1,171,025	91,682	275,602	4,047	75,833	2,853	2,571,513	137,717

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Movement on Balances in 2018/19 (continued)

Restated 2018/19 Comparative Movements	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Service Concession Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1st April 2018	-	(26,462)	(52,899)	(62,335)	(7)	(23)	-	(141,726)	(13,941)
Depreciation Charge	(9,911)	(21,296)	(6,180)	(6,839)		(8)	-	(44,234)	(3,896)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	9,911	32,936	4,769	51	7	5	-	47,679	3,360
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of services	-	3,312	9	57	-	-	-	3,378	
De-recognition – disposals	-	2,329	-	-	-	(2)	-	2,327	807
Assets reclassified to/(from) Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2019	-	(9,181)	(54,301)	(69,066)	-	(28)	-	(132,576)	(13,670)
Net Book Value as at 31st March 2019	950,471	1,161,844	37,381	206,536	4,047	75,805	2,853	2,438,937	124,047
As at 1st April 2018	910,318	1,014,829	35,610	211,774	3,757	78,378	1,638	2,256,304	110,195

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Capital Commitments

At 31st March 2020, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2020/21. Similar commitments at 31st March 2019 were £7.8m. The significant commitments are:

Contract for Capital Investment	Period	£000
Pioneer Park Workspace	2020-21	4,685
New Build Council Housing	2020-21	3,471
Haymarket Travel Lodge	2020-21	2,950
Knighton Fields Centre School	2020-21	2,568
Leisure Centre Improvement Programme	2020-21	2,160
Leicester North West Major Transport Project	2020-21	1,544
Fleet Replacement	2020-21	1,056
Leicester Market Redevelopment	2020-21	445
Barnes Heath House	2020-21	313
Netherhall	2020-21	291
Total		19,483

Note 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Revaluations

2019/20 Valuation Dates	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at historical cost	-	192	71,683	283,678	40	275	3,021	358,889
Valued at fair or nominal value as at:								
Pre 1st April 2012	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	38
1st April 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st April 2013	-	448	-	-	-	-	-	448
1st April 2014	-	597	-	686	19	-	-	1,302
1st April 2015	-	21,737	-	-	-	-	-	21,737
1st April 2016	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
1st April 2017	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Valued @ 31st March 2019	-	4,545	-	-	673	267	-	5,485
Valued @ 31st March 2020	1,001,516	1,051,998	28,916	681	3,569	73,077	(1)	2,159,756
Total	1,001,516	1,079,555	100,599	285,045	4,302	73,633	3,020	2,547,670

The Council carries out a rolling programme of valuations that ensures that all property and land (subject to a de minimis of £10k for asset values) required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every five years. The few exceptions to this rule appear in the table above. All property and land assets that are valued at Market Value are subject to annual review.

Properties are now valued as at the 31st March of the financial year using forecast indices, if appropriate, to ensure that the valuation is still correct at the financial year end.

Annual valuations of council dwellings are carried out by a specialist external valuer and are based on guidance issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. All other valuations are carried out internally by an accredited valuer and chartered member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of RICS.

Valuations of the majority of vehicles, plant,

equipment and furniture, and of infrastructure, are based on historical cost.

Note 17 Heritage Assets

The Council holds a number of Heritage Assets, defined as assets having historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities, and that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

The following tables show the movement in the value of Heritage assets during 2019/20 and the previous year.

Heritage Buildings

These include the Magazine, Abbey House and the Great Hall at Leicester Castle. The land and buildings relating to these assets are included within the revaluation cycle employed by the Council. However, none of these assets are charged depreciation as per the Council's stated accounting policy on Heritage Assets (see Note 1). Some buildings that are part of Leicester's heritage are included within Property, Plant & Equipment (Note 16).

Museum Exhibits

Leicester City Council operates five complementary museums in the City. The museum sites are accredited museums, meaning they meet standards approved by the Arts Council on behalf of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for collections care, visitor experience and organisational health.

There are currently around two million museum

and gallery exhibits which are managed in accordance with the policies and procedures approved by the Council in line with nationally and internationally agreed standards.

Museum exhibits are included in the Balance Sheet at insurance value rather than current or fair value, reflecting the fact that sales and exchanges are uncommon. However, during the year the basis of the insurance value was changed to exclude costs associated with auction purchases. Additions to the exhibits collection are initially included at historical cost and are then included as part of the annual insurance revaluation.

Some of the City Council's museum exhibits collection are displayed at the King Richard III Visitor Centre.

Statues and Monuments

The Council has responsibility for a number of statues and monuments across the City. A number of the more significant assets are included at insurance values. The remainder are included at a nominal value as per our stated accounting policy on Heritage Assets.

Note 17 Heritage Assets (continued)

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

Movement on Balances 2019/20	Buildings	Museum Exhibits	Statues & Monument	Total Assets
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation				
At 1st April 2019	2,883	83,468	5,876	92,227
Additions	-	83	-	83
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	(389)	(1,430)	-	(1,819)
As at 31st March 2020	2,494	82,121	5,876	90,491

2018/19 Comparative Movements	Buildings	Museum Exhibits	Statues & Monument	Total Assets
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation				
At 1st April 2018	2,560	102,973	5,876	111,409
Additions	-	733	-	733
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	323	(20,238)	-	(19,915)
As at 31st March 2019	2,883	83,468	5,876	92,227

Note 18 Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its computer 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 include both purchased licenses and application software.

At present all of the Council's intangible assets are amortised over 5 years on a straight-line basis. None of the Council's intangible assets have been internally generated.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April		
Gross Carrying Amounts	4,531	3,438
Accumulated Amortisation	(1,157)	(1,838)
Net carrying amount at 1st April	3,374	1,600
Additions (Purchases)	1,060	731
Impairment losses recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,153)	(731)
Write-out of impairment amortisation	-	-
Reclassified from other asset classifications	-	-
Amortisation applied in Year	(681)	(660)
Gross Carrying Amount at 31st March	3,438	3,438
Accumulated Amortisation	(1,838)	(2,498)
Net Carrying Amount at 31st March	1,600	940

Note 19a Financial Instruments - Classifications

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

Category	Amount	Amount	Comment / Reference
	31st March 2019 £000	31st March 2020 £000	
Long Term Investments			
Amount in Balance Sheet	15,000	85,000	
Amounts covered in Note 19:	15,000	85,000	This note - section B Table 2
Short Term Investments			
Amount in Balance Sheet	200,021	153,712	
Amounts covered in Note 19:	200,021	153,712	This note - section B Table 2
Short Term Borrowing			
Amount in Balance Sheet	11,091	34,046	
Amounts covered in Note 19:	11,091	34,046	This note - section B Table 1
Long Term Borrowing			
Amount in Balance Sheet	180,119	180,115	
Amounts covered in Note 19:	180,119	180,115	This note - section B Table 1
Other Long Term Liabilities			
Amount in Balance Sheet	915,673	703,168	
Amounts covered in Note 19:	103,885	102,518	This note - section B Table 1
Amounts not covered in Note 19:			
Liability related to defined benefit pension schemes	811,626	600,488	Note 43 - Defined Benefit Pensions
Amounts related to Bonds	162	162	Not separately disclosed

Note 19b Financial Instruments - Balances

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

Table 1

Financial Liabilities	Long Term		Short Term	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2020	31st March 2019	31st March 2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Loans at amortised cost:				
- Principal sum borrowed	179,491	179,491	9,605	32,529
- Accrued interest	-	-	1,486	1,517
- EIR adjustments	628	624	-	-
Total Borrowing	180,119	180,115	11,091	34,046
Liabilities at amortised cost:				
- Finance leases	6,659	8,816	-	224
- PFI arrangements	73,316	70,794	4,151	4,685
- Transferred debt liability	23,394	22,419	975	975
Total Other Long-term Liabilities	103,369	102,029	5,126	5,884
Liabilities at amortised cost:				
- Trade payables	-	-	61,144	54,816
- PFI arrangements	516	489	-	-
Included in Creditors	516	489	61,144	54,816
Total Financial Liabilities	284,004	282,633	77,361	94,746

Note 19b Financial Instruments - Balances (continued)

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

Table 2

Financial Assets	Long Term		Short Term	
	31st March 2019 £000	31st March 2020 £000	31st March 2019 £000	31st March 2020 £000
Amortised cost:				
- Principal at amortised cost	15,000	85,000	191,000	145,000
- Accrued interest	-	-	729	1,105
Other:				
Fair Value	-	-	8,292	7,607
Total Investments	15,000	85,000	200,021	153,712
Amortised cost:				
- Cash (including bank accounts)	-	-	12,973	15,943
Other:				
- Cash equivalents at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	28,700	43,100
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	41,673	59,043
Amortised Cost:				
- Trade receivables	3,509	4,305	7,921	8,611
- Loans made for service purposes	4,232	8,959	1,096	758
Included in Debtors	7,741	13,264	9,017	9,369
Total Financial Assets	22,741	98,264	250,711	222,124

Note 19c Financial Instruments - Gains and Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments consist of the following items:

	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets		2019/20	2018/19
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Other	Total	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	685	685	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	1,487	-	1,487	-
Net (gains)/losses	-	1,487	685	2,172	-
Interest expense	18,550	-	-	18,550	16,391
Premia on loan repayment*	-	-	-	-	21,563
Interest payable and similar charges	18,550	-	-	18,550	37,954
Interest income	-	(2,443)	(442)	(2,885)	(2,104)
Dividends	-	-	(321)	(322)	(159)
Interest and investment income	-	(2,443)	(763)	(3,207)	(2,263)
Net (Gain)/Loss for the Year	18,550	(956)	(78)	17,515	35,691

*Loans with a nominal value of £51m were repaid in 2018/19 at a premium of £21,563k. This premia has been adjusted through the financial instruments adjustment account at Note 10.

Note 19d Financial Instruments - Fair Values

Financial assets classified as available for sale and all derivative assets and liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For most assets, including bonds, treasury bills and shares in money market funds, the fair value is taken from the market price.

Some of the authority's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are described below:

- Level 1 – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, e.g. bond prices
- Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments
- Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs, e.g. non-market data such as cash flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness

The fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost is higher than their balance sheet carrying amount because the money was borrowed when interest rates were higher than they are now.

The table shows the amounts held at 31st March 2020 and the fair value reported in the 2018/19 accounts.

	31st March 2019		31st March 2020		
	Fair Value Level	Balance Sheet £000	Fair Value £000	Balance Sheet £000	Fair Value £000
<i>Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:</i>					
Long-term loans from PWLB	2	134,491	191,562	134,491	197,519
Long-term LOBO loans	2	20,628	32,479	20,624	34,176
Other long-term loans	2	25,000	35,182	25,000	36,208
Bonds issued	1	-	-	-	-
Lease payables and PFI liabilities	2	84,642	140,154	85,008	138,492
Transferred debt liabilities	2	24,369	36,744	23,394	33,069
Total		289,130	436,121	288,517	439,464
Liabilities for which fair value is not disclosed *		72,235		88,862	
Total Financial Liabilities		361,365	436,121	377,379	439,464
<i>Recorded on balance sheet as:</i>					
Short-term creditors		66,786		61,189	
Short-term borrowing		11,091		34,046	
Long-term creditors		23,394		22,419	
Long-term borrowing		180,119		180,115	
Other long-term liabilities		79,975		79,610	
Total Financial Liabilities		361,365		377,379	

*The fair value of short-term financial liabilities including trade payables is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Note 19d Financial Instruments - Fair Values (continued)

Property Unit Trusts were valued using Level 1 inputs in 2018/19. However, due to market conditions in 2019/20 they are now valued using Level 2 inputs.

	31st March 2019		31st March 2020		
	Fair Value	Balance Sheet	Fair Value	Balance Sheet	
	Level	£000	£000	£000	
<i>Financial assets held at fair value:</i>					
Money market funds	1	28,700	28,700	43,100	43,100
Corporate, covered and government bonds	2	-	-	-	-
Property Unit Trusts	2	8,292	8,292	7,607	7,607
<i>Financial assets held at amortised cost:</i>					
Long-term loans to local authorities	2	15,000	15,087	85,000	86,089
Long-term loans to companies	3	3,240	3,240	7,913	7,913
Finance Lease	3	992	992	1,046	1,046
Long-term Debtor	3	-	-	-	-
Total		56,224	56,311	144,666	145,755
Assets for which fair value is not disclosed *		217,227	-	175,723	-
Total Financial Assets		273,451	56,311	320,389	145,755
<i>Recorded on balance sheet as:</i>					
Long-term debtors		7,741		13,264	
Long-term investments		15,000		85,000	
Short-term debtors		9,016		9,370	
Short-term investments		200,021		153,712	
Cash and cash equivalents		41,673		59,043	
Total Financial Assets		273,451		320,389	

* The fair value of short-term financial assets including trade receivables is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Note 20 Inventories

The value of inventories as at 31st March :

	Balance at 31st March 2019	Balance at 31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Consumable Stores	369	375
Maintenance Materials	2,475	2,003
Work in Progress	188	369
Total	3,032	2,747

Note 21 Debtors

Long-Term Debtors

The value of long-term debtors as at 31st March :

	Balance at 31st March 2019	Balance at 31st March 2020
	£000	£000
PFI Lease	2,390	2,659
Other Long Term Debtors	5,351	11,172
Total	7,741	13,831

Short-Term Debtors

The value of short-term debtors as at 31st March:

	Balance at 31st March 2019	Balance at 31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Central Government bodies	7,910	6,342
Other Local Authorities	2,026	2,412
NHS bodies	3,398	3,833
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	4	2
Other Entities and Individuals	18,263	20,853
Payments in Advance	8,192	8,524
Local Taxation (Council Tax & Business Rates)	9,616	12,891
Total	49,409	54,857

Note 22 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The value of cash and cash equivalents as at 31st March:

	Balance at 31st March 2019	Balance at 31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Cash held by the Council	36	33
Bank	12,937	15,910
Short-term deposits	28,700	43,100
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	41,673	59,043

Note 23 Assets Held for Sale

The value of assets held for sale as at 31st March:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	4,284	3,863
Property, Plant and Equipment newly classified as held for sale	308	1,075
Property, Plant and Equipment declassified as held for sale	(99)	(246)
Assets Sold	(630)	(2,592)
Balance at 31st March	3,863	2,100

Note 24 Creditors

The value of creditors as at 31st March:

	Balance at 31st March 2019	Balance at 31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Central Government bodies	21,349	27,158
Other Local Authorities	9,564	8,769
NHS bodies	2,039	916
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	17	8
Other Entities and Individuals	76,067	68,706
Receipts in Advance	18,980	32,096
Total	128,016	137,653

Note 25 Provisions

The table below provides a list of provisions made by the authority at the end of the financial year:

Payment of Insurance Claims

The Authority holds funds to meet the costs of insurance claims, for both claims received but not yet settled and claims that will be received in the future. The sum of £3.8m is held as a provision, being the amount that the Council estimates will be required to meet claims already received. A further sum of £8.5m is held as an earmarked reserve (as per Note 11), to meet the costs of liabilities incurred for which claims have not been received. Periodically, the fund value is reviewed by actuaries.

Housing Benefit Subsidy Claims

The Council pays and administers Housing Benefit within Leicester and receives subsidy from the Government to reimburse it for amounts paid out. The amount of subsidy received is based on a claim completed annually.

Claims are subject to audit and often give rise to the discovery of overpayments to some benefits recipients. This can lead to the value of the claim being reduced, based on an extrapolation. A provision is maintained based on the total value of the subsidy claims outstanding. The provision currently totals £1m.

	Insurance	Housing Benefits	Equal Pay	s117 Mental Health Act	Housing	Business Rate Appeals	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April 2018	4,919	2,595	124	39	727	3,918	12,322
Net Movement (additions less amounts used)	(977)	(1,545)	(124)	-	(30)	3,008	332
Balance at 1st April 2019	3,942	1,050	-	39	697	6,926	12,654
2019/20 Provisions/(Reductions)	3,482	-	-	-	(12)	6,621	10,091
Amounts used in 2019/20	(3,647)	(45)	-	-	-	(1,909)	(5,601)
Balance at 31st March 2020	3,777	1,005	-	39	685	11,638	17,144

Section 117 Mental Health Act

The sum is a provision for refunds to people with mental health difficulties who have been charged for residential and nursing care. The sum provided for is based on known cases, for which there is a possibility that the Council will be required to make refunds.

Housing Provisions

The sum is held in respect of HRA liabilities within the Housing service including losses on stock and liabilities to other third parties.

Business Rate appeals

A number of appeals against rateable value assessments have not been determined by the Valuation Office Agency. If successful, there will be a retrospective reduction in income. Therefore, a provision has been charged to the collection fund calculated at a total of £15.7m (Council share of £11.6m).

Note 26 Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the table below, which indicates the statement or note that provides further detail.

	Opening Balance £000	Movement £000	Closing Balance £000	Supporting Note
General Fund	(15,000)	-	(15,000)	MIRS and Narrative Statement
Earmarked Reserves	(222,005)	(22,429)	(244,434)	Note 11 and Narrative Statement
Total General Fund Reserves	(237,005)	(22,429)	(259,434)	
Housing Revenue Account	(30,508)	(2,317)	(32,825)	HRA Statements and Notes
Major Repairs Reserve	-	-	-	Note 10 and HRA Note 13
Capital Receipts Reserve	(105,823)	(4,618)	(110,441)	Note 10
Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	(69,665)	3,037	(66,628)	Note 10
Total Usable Reserves	(443,001)	(26,327)	(469,328)	

Note 27a Unusable Reserves

Unusable reserves contain items that illustrate the difference between the Council's financial position under accounting standards (the "accounting basis") and the amount charged to the taxpayer for the year (the "funding basis").

	Restated 31st March 2019	31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Revaluation Reserve	(923,043)	(938,563)
Capital Adjustment Account	(1,066,605)	(1,004,281)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	20,909	20,288
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,298)	(1,416)
Pensions Reserve	811,626	600,488
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2,243	(2,138)
Accumulated Absences Account	6,966	7,844
Total Unusable Reserves	(1,149,202)	(1,317,778)

Note 27b Unusable Reserves (continued)

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its property, plant and equipment, heritage assets, assets held for sale and intangible assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

	Restated 2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	(679,124)	(923,043)
Upward revaluation of assets	(322,861)	(115,818)
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services	42,821	41,257
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(280,040)	(74,561)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	13,055	19,149
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	23,066	39,892
Balance at 31st March	(923,043)	(938,563)

Note 27c Unusable Reserves (continued)

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 credited with sums provided to fund capital expenditure, both current and previous, with sums being transferred from the capital receipts reserve, capital grants and contributions, the Major Repairs Reserve and the General Fund (either direct funding or provision for repayment of borrowing). The account is debited with the reversal of sums charged to the CIES (to reflect the use of the asset by services) to avoid an impact on the General Fund. These charges include depreciation, impairment and amortisation.

The account contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment, heritage assets, assets held for sale and intangible assets before 1st April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. The table below provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account.

	Restated 2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	(1,137,624)	(1,066,605)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation & impairment	101,547	110,535
Revaluation (gain)/loss on Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,081)	15,686
Amortisation of intangible assets	681	660
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	33,955	13,071
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the (gain)/loss on disposal to the Income and Expenditure Statement	82,343	85,069
	(921,179)	(841,584)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(36,121)	(59,041)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(957,300)	(900,625)
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(3,518)	(20,806)
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(11,121)	(11,662)
Capital Grants, Contributions & Donated Assets credited to the Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(69,952)	(51,824)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(5,247)	(11,771)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(19,467)	(7,593)
Balance at 31st March	(1,066,605)	(1,004,281)

Note 27d Unusable Reserves (continued)

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

The Council uses the account to manage discounts and premia paid on the early redemption of loans. Discounts are credited to the CIES when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Premia are debited to the CIES when they are

incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the income (on discounts) and the expense (on premia) are posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax.

The statutory arrangements referred to came into force on 1st April 2007 and applied to unamortised balances as at that date. The bulk of the outstanding balance is amortised over 10 years from that date with part of that balance being amortised over shorter periods.

The general policy is that any premia that are incurred in the future will be amortised over the longer of the residual life of the loan repaid or the life of any replacement loan that was taken. Shorter amortisation periods may be adopted, however, when this is considered prudent. Any discount that is received in the future will be amortised over the residual life of the loan repaid.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	-	20,909
Proportion of premia incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	21,563	-
Proportion of discounts incurred in previous financial years to be credited to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	(654)	(621)
Balance at 31st March	20,909	20,288
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	20,909	(621)

Note 27e Unusable Reserves (continued)

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve (DCCR) holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. For the Council these amounts relate to mortgage loans made in respect of the purchase of Council dwellings and to properties leased out under finance leases. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When mortgage and lease payments are made the principal repayment element of these amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	(1,239)	(1,298)
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds to the DCCR	(255)	(406)
Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	196	288
Balance at 31st March	(1,298)	(1,416)

Note 27f Unusable Reserves (continued)

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, and 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 to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	634,031	811,626
Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	129,710	(254,639)
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	91,351	90,716
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(43,466)	(47,215)
Balance at 31st March	811,626	600,488

Note 27g&h Unusable Reserves (continued)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	1,682	2,243
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	561	(4,381)
Balance at 31st March	2,243	(2,138)

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	6,090	6,966
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(6,090)	(6,966)
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	6,966	7,844
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	876	878
Balance at 31st March	6,966	7,844

Accumulated Absences Account

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

Note 28 Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Interest received	(2,263)	(3,207)
Interest paid	37,954	18,550
Net interest	35,691	15,343

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

	Restated 2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Depreciation	(44,234)	(50,729)
Downward revaluations, impairment losses and reversal of prior year impairments	(56,412)	(78,978)
Amortisation	(681)	(660)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	19,074	(7,894)
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(2,034)	5,536
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	273	(285)
Movement in pension liability	(47,885)	(43,501)
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	(81,158)	(79,233)
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(443)	(5,174)
	(213,500)	(260,918)

Note 28 Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities (continued)

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	117,168	49,093
Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	27,038	27,621
	144,206	76,714

Note 29 Cash Flow Statement Investment Activities

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	63,286	97,877
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	1,543,905	1,095,650
Other payments for investing activities	(1,282)	5,971
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(27,038)	(27,621)
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(1,553,782)	(1,071,649)
Other receipts from investing activities	(94,113)	(49,231)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(69,024)	50,997

Note 30 Cash Flow Statement Financing Activities

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	(32,497)	(56,625)
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and PFI contracts	415	4,460
Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	95,777	33,705
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	63,695	(18,460)

Note 31 - Pooled Budgets

The Council has entered into the following pooled budget arrangement under Section 75 of National Health Services Act 2006:

Supply of Integrated Community Equipment Loan Services (ICELS)

This is an arrangement for the supply of community equipment with Leicestershire County Council, Rutland County Council and the three Clinical Commissioning Group's (CCG's) in the areas covered by the councils. Leicester City Council acts as the host partner.

The City Council contributed £0.72m (Adult Social Care contribution of £0.64m and Education contribution of £0.08m) to the pool during 2019/20 (£0.68m in 2018/19 of which Adult Social Care contributed £0.64m and Education contributed £0.04m) and this expenditure is also included in the Adult Social Care line and the Education of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Funding provided to the pooled budget:		
Leicester City Council	681	715
Leicestershire County Council	1,090	1,224
Rutland County Council	84	72
Leicester City CCG	1,119	1,220
East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG	986	1,113
West Leicestershire CCG	1,103	1,138
Total Funding provided to the pooled budget	5,063	5,482
Total Expenditure met from the pooled budget	5,063	5,482

Note 31 Pooled Budgets (continued)

Better Care Fund

This is an arrangement between Leicester City Council and the NHS Leicester City Clinical Commissioning Group (LCCCG) to meet the aims and benefits prescribed in the section 75 agreement by delivering a robust and more integrated service between health and social care.

The Better Care Fund (BCF) has been established by the Government to provide funds to local areas to support the integration of health and social care. The grant is to be used for the purposes of meeting adult social care needs; reducing pressures on the NHS including supporting more people to be discharged from hospital when they are ready; and ensuring that the local social care provider market is supported.

It is a requirement of the BCF that the LCCCG and the LCC establish a pooled fund/budget for this purpose. The LCCCG acts as the host partner.

Details of the income and expenditure in the pool are provided in the table on the righthand side.

	2019/20
	£000
<u>Income</u>	
Revenue	
CCG Minimum Fund	23,936
Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF)	15,467
Winter Pressures	1,574
Total Revenue Income	40,977
Capital-Disabled Facilities Grant	2,392
Total Income	43,369
<u>Expenditure</u>	
Revenue	
Actual Spend incurred by LCC managed schemes incl IBCF	32,693
Actual spend incurred by LCCCG & LPT (Leicestershire Partnership Trust) managed schemes	6,536
Total Revenue Expenditure	39,229
<u>Capital</u>	
Disabled Facilities Grant	2,392
Total Capital Expenditure	2,392
Total Expenditure	41,621
Revenue - Net outturn over/(under) spend:	(1,748)

Note 32 Members' Allowances

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£	£
Basic Allowance Payments	579,161	590,821
Special Responsibility Payments	386,795	384,323
General Expense Payments	83,277	84,855
Total	1,049,233	1,059,999

Note 33 Officers' Remuneration

This note comprises two parts. The first discloses the remuneration of the Council's most senior officers. The second part discloses the total number of 'higher paid' Council officers whose remuneration exceeded £50k during 2019/20, shown in bands and excluding those senior officers in the first part.

Part 1 - Senior Employees' Remuneration

The table shows the amounts paid to the holders of senior posts in 2019/20 with comparative data from 2018/19 where applicable.

Senior employees are defined as certain statutory chief officer posts (including the Head of Paid Service), those earning over £150k per annum and those earning less than this sum but reporting directly to the Head of Paid Service (Chief Operating Officer).

Remuneration in this table (as defined in statutory regulations) includes salary, fees/allowances, employer's pension contributions, taxable benefits and any compensation for loss of office.

Post	Financial Year	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Pension Contributions	Compensation for loss of office	Total
		£	£	£	£
Chief Operating Officer (Head of Paid Service)	2019/20	139,838	32,653	-	172,491
	2018/19	136,337	30,566	-	166,903
Director Delivery, Communications & Political Governance	2019/20	95,831	23,670	-	119,501
	2018/19	93,952	20,921	-	114,873
Director of Finance	2019/20	95,831	21,671	-	117,502
	2018/19	93,952	20,348	-	114,300
City Barrister & Head of Standards (Note 1)	2019/20	77,775	19,192	-	96,967
	2018/19	76,176	18,054	-	94,230
Strategic Director Social Care and Education (Note 2)	2019/20	112,388	27,760	-	140,148
	2018/19	127,486	30,214	-	157,700
Strategic Director Social Care and Education (Note 3)	2019/20	13,129	3,243	-	16,372
	2018/19	-	-	-	-
Strategic Director - City Development & Neighbourhoods (Note 4)	2019/20	12,199	557	44,736	57,492
	2018/19	127,486	30,214	-	157,700
Director of Public Health (Note 5)	2019/20	96,420	13,865	-	110,285
	2018/19	16,846	2,458	-	19,304

Notes:

- 1) City Barrister works on a part time basis.
- 2) The Strategic Director Social Care and Education left the role on 30th January 2020.
- 3) The new Strategic Director Social Care and Education took up the role on 2nd March 2020
- 4) The Strategic Director - City Development & Neighbourhoods left the role on 6th April 2019
- 5) The new Director of Public Health took up the role 24th January 2019

Note 33 Officers' Remuneration (continued)

Part 2 - Higher Paid Employees

The number of other Council employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year are shown in the table below. In line with the relevant regulations, the table excludes the senior officers listed in the table above.

These figures include teaching, senior leadership and support staff within local authority schools. Employees in schools which become academies are only included if their remuneration during the period of the financial year prior to academy conversion (i.e. when the school was under the local authority) exceeded the £50k threshold. Further details of academies higher paid employees are published by academies themselves or can be requested directly from academies under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

It should be noted that the definition of remuneration in this table differs from that in the table above (in line with regulations) as it excludes employer's pension contributions.

The table includes compensation for loss of office, so employees who left in the year may appear in a higher band than the equivalent role would appear in based on a normal year's salary. Equally, some posts would not be included in the table based on a normal year's salary, but are included because of payments for compensation for loss of office.

The threshold for inclusion in this report is defined in regulations and remains static at £50k annually. Salaries paid to staff include annual pay increases as and when these are awarded, increasing the scope of the report over time.

Remuneration Band £	Number of Employees					
	Non-Schools		Schools		Total	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
50,000-54,999	47	58	66	67	113	125
55,000-59,999	30	40	39	38	69	78
60,000-64,999	10	19	24	29	34	48
65,000-69,999	23	20	18	19	41	39
70,000-74,999	2	5	18	18	20	23
75,000-79,999	4	6	5	10	9	16
80,000-84,999	-	-	3	5	3	5
85,000-89,999	2	1	2	1	4	2
90,000-94,999	9	1	2	3	11	4
95,000-99,999	-	9	2	1	2	10
100,000-104,999	-	-	1	1	1	1
105,000-109,999	-	-	1	-	1	-
110,000-114,999	-	-	-	1	-	1
115,000-119,999	-	-	1	-	1	-
120,000-124,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
125,000-129,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
130,000-134,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127	159	182	193	309	352

Note 34 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 the Council's external auditors:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	113	133
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	53	54
Fees payable in respect of other services provided during the year	11	11
Total	177	198

Note 35 Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools' Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2017. The Schools' Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools' Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

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

2019/20	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for 2019/20 before Academy recoupment			324,959
Academy figure recouped for 2019/20	-	-	(107,452)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2019/20			217,507
Brought forward from 2018/19	-	-	8,210
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2019/20	85,855	139,862	225,717
In year adjustments	(33)	-	(33)
Final budgeted distribution for 2019/20	85,822	139,862	225,684
Actual central expenditure for the year	(80,245)	-	(80,245)
Actual ISB deployed to schools	-	(139,862)	(139,862)
Carry forward to 2020/21	5,577	-	5,577

2018/19	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG for 2018/19 before Academy recoupment			315,810
Academy figure recouped for 2018/19	-	-	(80,868)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2018/19			234,942
Brought forward from 2017/18	-	-	12,709
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2018/19	64,451	183,200	247,651
In year adjustments	(514)	-	(514)
Final budgeted distribution for 2018/19	63,937	183,200	247,137
Actual central expenditure for the year	(55,727)	-	(55,727)
Actual ISB deployed to schools	-	(183,200)	(183,200)
Carry forward to 2019/20	8,210	-	8,210

Note 36 Grant Income

Capital grants recognised in the year

The Council received the following revenue and capital grants in 2019/20.

These grants are analysed between those credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and those held as receipts in advance, in line with the Council's accounting policies.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Credited to Services (All REFCUS related)		
DFE Basic Need Grant	14,899	3,935
Local Growth Fund	4,749	-
Local Growth Fund Transferred From Other Local Authorities	6,050	-
DFT Cleaner Bus Technology Grant	2,203	-
Disabled Facilities Grant	1,390	1,563
Devolved Formula Capital Grant	1,120	2,692
Collaborate Business Grants	611	217
Public Health Grants	531	-
Others	198	-
Total Credited to Services	31,751	8,407
	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income		
DFE Basic Need Grant	43,712	11,243
Local Growth Fund	10,746	4,665
DFT Transforming Cities Fund	7,840	1,624
S106 Contributions	5,934	2,535
Other DFT Grants	3,747	4,170
DFE Capital Maintenance Grant	3,204	2,827
DFT Integrated Transport Grant	2,556	2,556
DFT Maintenance Grant	2,102	2,102
DFE Devolved Capital Formula Grant	1,002	925
ERDF Low Carbon Projects	-	1,812
Homes England Grant	-	1,412
Disabled Facilities Grant	1,123	-
DFT Cleaner Bus Technology Fund	983	-
DFE SEND Funding	525	-
National Heritage Lottery Fund	490	-
DFE Healthy Pupil Capital Fund	307	-
Other	1,146	515
Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	85,417	36,386

Note 36 Grant Income (continued)

Capital grants received in advance

The Council has received a number of capital grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that have not yet been met. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		
DFE Basic Need Grant	5,690	7,252
Devolved Formula Capital Grant	5,183	4,811
S106 Contributions	1,894	1,549
DFT Transport Grants	460	-
DFT Breathe Grants	184	184
Total Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	13,411	13,796
Capital Receipts not Recognised (deposits)	335	88
Total Received in Advance	13,746	13,884

Note 36 Grant Income (continued)

Revenue grants recognised in the year

Under the 75% Business Rates retention pilot scheme arrangements for 2019/20 the council does not receive Revenue Support Grant

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income		
Revenue Support Grant	38,358	-
Section 31 Grants	8,012	10,216
Social Services Support Grant	984	2,689
New Homes Bonus Scheme	6,229	6,858
Other	1,530	4,773
Total Credited to Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	55,113	24,536
Credited to Services		
Children's and Education Services		
Pupil Premium	13,409	11,621
Dedicated Schools Grant (see note 27)	234,942	217,507
Other Education	25,455	27,671
Adults and Housing		
Improved Better Care Fund	12,343	15,467
Other Adult Social Care	2,938	2,189
Public Health		
Public Health Grant	26,811	26,117
Other Public Health	146	140
City Development, Neighbourhoods & Housing		
Waste PFI	2,074	2,074
Other City Development, Neighbourhoods & Housing	14,198	11,590
Corporate and Resources		
Housing Benefit Subsidies	110,997	93,129
Housing Benefit & Council Tax Benefit Admin Grant	1,429	1,264
Local Council Tax Support Admin Grant	497	461
Elections	187	955
Waste PFI	517	517
Covid 19 LA Support Grant	-	10,899
Other Corporate and Resources	2,129	2,353
Total Credited to Services	448,072	423,954
Total Recognised in Year	503,185	448,490

Note 36 Grant Income (continued)

Revenue grants received in advance

The Council has received a number of revenue grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that have not yet been met. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Children's and Education Services		
Other Education	78	-
City Development, Neighbourhoods & Housing		
City Development, Neighbourhoods & Housing	133	202
Public Health		
Other Public Health	114	-
Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income		
Section 31 Grants	-	11,243
Total Receipts in Advance	325	11,445

Note 37 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 in Part 1 below 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.

The Council is also required to disclose interests it holds in companies and other entities.

Organisations or individuals which are related parties of the Council

Central Government

Central government has effective control over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides substantial funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Grant funding received from central government is shown within Note 36 to the accounts.

Members and Officers

Members and senior officers of the Council have direct control of the financial and operating

policies of the Council. Members receive allowances for their role and these are detailed in Note 32. Remuneration of senior officers is detailed in Note 33.

All wards in the city are allocated a ward budget of £18k per annum. These budgets are used to fund projects in wards and the allocations are determined by elected members.

Members and officers are also required to disclose any other arrangements giving rise to related party interests.

17 Members of the Council and 2 senior officers sit (either in a personal capacity or as representatives of the Council) on the governing bodies of 24 different organisations. The Council made a total of £3.5m in payments to twenty of these organisations, primarily in the form of grants, works or services. All payments are made with proper consideration of declaration of interest. The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the payments. In addition a total of £1.7m was received from sixteen of the organisations, primarily relating to services provided by the Council.

Details of members' interests are recorded in the Register of Members' Interest open to public inspection at the Town Hall during office hours.

Leicester & Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP)

The Council is the accountable body for LLEP. The City Mayor and 2 senior officers from the council sit on various boards, along with representatives from Leicestershire County Council, Leicestershire district councils, the private sector, voluntary sector, government and education sector.

The Council made total payments of £0.3m to the LLEP, primarily in the form of interest payments due on the balances that the Council holds on their behalf. In addition £4.9m was received, £4.7m from the LLEP relates to capital grants and £0.2m for the provision of services. These are not included in the related party transactions above.

At 31st March 2020 the council held a balance of £19.6m on behalf of the LLEP.

Note 38 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/PPP contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it.

This note also illustrates the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR represents the total underlying borrowing required to finance the Council's assets. There are two key points to note about this borrowing:

- Most borrowing used to finance capital expenditure was incurred prior to 2010, when the standard model in local government entailed borrowing funded by central government over the life of the loan. Since 2010, government has provided grant funding upfront to support all government funded capital expenditure. Borrowing is now only undertaken to support schemes that deliver revenue savings sufficient to repay the debt
- New borrowing does not necessarily represent external loans taken out, but is generally financed by the Council's free cash flows. This minimises the cost of external borrowing to the Council

Where capital expenditure is not financed by grant or revenue, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). Increases in the CFR result in higher levels of Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) charged to the revenue budget in future years. The Council's policy for the calculation of MRP is set out in its annual budget setting report presented to Council.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	566,446	560,588
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	61,910	101,524
Intangible Assets	1,060	731
Heritage Assets	733	83
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	33,955	13,071
Capital Loans Expenditure	1,451	3,287
Property Unit Trusts	8,292	-
De Minimis Capital Spend	46	4
Sub-total	107,447	118,700
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	(7,518)	(20,806)
Government Grants & Other Contributions	(69,952)	(51,824)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct Revenue Contributions	(30,588)	(19,255)
(MRP/Loans Fund Principal)	(5,247)	(11,771)
Sub-total	(113,305)	(103,656)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	560,588	575,632
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrowing	(5,720)	11,067
HRA CFR adjustment	(138)	(138)
Assets acquired under Finance Leases	-	1,852
Assets acquired under PFI contracts	-	2,263
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(5,858)	15,044

Note 39 Leases

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council has acquired a number of assets under finance leases, including various buildings and IT equipment. The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

	31st March 2019 £000	31st March 2020 £000
Other Land and Buildings	5,659	4,685
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	151	627
Total	5,810	5,312

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:

	31st March 2019 £000	31st March 2020 £000
Finance lease liabilities	7,184	9,040
Finance costs payable in future years	14,367	18,198
Total minimum lease payments	21,551	27,238

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31st March 2019 £000	31st March 2020 £000	31st March 2019 £000	31st March 2020 £000
Within one year	419	657	(4)	224
Within 2 to 5 years	1,960	2,689	332	804
Later than 5 years	19,172	23,892	6,856	8,012
Total	21,551	27,238	7,184	9,040

Note 39 Leases (continued)

Operating Leases

The Council leases a number of buildings for operational use. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The council has leased out a number of properties on finance leases, two of which are on peppercorn annual payments. The following tables show the lease debtors and lease payments for the remainder:

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

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.

	31st March
	2020
	£000
Not later than one year	758
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	2,643
Later than 5 years	5,231
Total	8,632

	31st March
	2020
	£000
Finance Lease Debtor	
Current	27
Non-current	1,047
Unearned finance income	1,786
Gross Investment in the lease	2,860

	31st March
	2020
	£000
Minimum Lease Payments	
Within one year	96
Within 2 to 5 years	385
Later than 5 years	2,379
Total	2,860

Note 39 Leases (continued)

Operating Leases

The Council leases out a number of buildings for economic support purposes. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

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.

	31st March 2019	31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	5,196	4,836
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	14,423	13,384
Later than 5 years	81,619	79,090
Total	101,238	97,310

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements

Integrated Waste Management Service

In 2003, the Council entered into a 25 year contract valued in excess of £300m with Biffa (Leicester) Ltd under the PFI scheme. The arrangement, which became operational in 2004, covers the collection, treatment and disposal of city residents' waste. The contractor took on the obligation to provide assets required to deliver these services, including a recycling facility, purpose-built anaerobic digester for organic waste, and vehicles used in the waste collection and recycling services. At the end of the contract, the assets will be transferred to the Council for nil consideration.

2019/20 was the seventeenth year of the operation of the contract, costing £14.8m (£14.5m in 2018/19).

Property Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide the waste management service are provided by the operator, but are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet annually.

	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, & Equipment £000	Total £000
Balance at 1st April 2019	11,563	570	12,133
Additions	-	2,263	2,263
Depreciation	(1,285)	(515)	(1,800)
Balance at 31st March 2020	10,278	2,318	12,596

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements (continued)

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation (based on the RPI-X measure) and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet performance standards. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31st March 2020 (excluding future inflation) are as follows:

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 liability outstanding to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred are shown in the table.

£16.1m Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure includes some future capital expenditure not yet incurred. The £3.5m outstanding liability as at 31st March 2020 reflects what capital expenditure actually incurred to date.

	Payment for Services	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure	Interest	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 year	6,558	2,060	537	9,155
Within 2 to 5 years	33,344	10,065	2,943	46,352
Within 6 to 10 years	14,114	4,063	446	18,623
Total	54,016	16,188	3,926	74,130

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at 1st April	5,200	3,239
Payments during the year	(1,961)	(1,987)
Additions	-	2,263
Balance at 31st March	3,239	3,515

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements (continued)

Building Schools for the Future – Phase 1 - Rebuild of Judgemeadow and Soar Valley Community Colleges

In December 2007, the Council entered into a 25-year contract with Leicester BSF Company 1 Limited under a PFI scheme. The contractor was to design, build, finance and operate, on the existing sites, replacement buildings for two community colleges – Judgemeadow and Soar Valley – valued at £34.9m (on completion of the rebuild in 2009). At the end of the contract, as

things stand, all assets will revert to Council control. Under the Government's current policies the trend of more schools becoming academies is likely to continue. If any PFI schools convert, the Council will continue to make payments under this contract from a combination of PFI credits and contributions from schools. At conversion the assets would transfer to the

academy, subject to the on-going provisions of the PFI contract. The rebuild for phase 1 was completed in 2009 and 2019/20 was therefore the eleventh year of the operation of the contract costing £6.6m.

Property Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide the service are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. The value of fixed assets included within the contract, and an analysis of the movement in those values, are shown below:

	Other Land & Buildings
	£000
Balance at 1st April 2019	36,015
Revaluations	2,108
Depreciation	(923)
Balance at 31st March 2020	37,200

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements (continued)

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation (based on the RPI-X measure) and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet performance standards. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31st March 2020 are as follows:

	Payment for Services	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure	Interest	Lifecycle Capital Replacement Costs	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 year	2,325	943	2,449	976	6,693
Within 2 to 5 years	9,968	5,055	8,806	3,726	27,555
Within 6 to 10 years	14,167	8,636	8,007	6,352	37,162
Within 11 to 15 years	13,358	12,645	3,114	2,323	31,440
Total	39,818	27,279	22,376	13,377	102,850

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 liability outstanding to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is shown:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at 1st April	28,511	27,976
Payments during the year	(535)	(697)
Balance at 31st March	27,976	27,279

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements (continued)

Building Schools for the Future – Phase 2 - Rebuild of Crown Hills and City Of Leicester Community Colleges

On 31st March 2012 the City Council committed to a new joint PFI project scheme for the rebuilding of Crown Hills and City of Leicester Community Colleges. The Council is contracted to Leicester BSF Company 2 Limited for 25 years. The new schools became operational at the end of October 2013 with construction costs of £44.6m. At the end of the contract, as things

stand, all assets will revert to City Council control. Under the Government's current policies the trend of more schools becoming academies is likely to continue. If any PFI schools convert, the Council will continue to make payments under this contract from a combination of PFI credits and contributions from schools. At conversion assets would transfer to the

academy, subject to the on-going provisions of the PFI contract. 2019/20 was the seventh year of the operation of the contract costing £6.8m.

Property Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide the service are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. The value of fixed assets is as shown:

	Other Land & Buildings
	£000
Balance at 1st April 2019	68,148
Revaluations/(Impairment)	(1,626)
Depreciation	(1,641)
Balance at 31st March 2020	64,881

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements (continued)

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation (based on the RPI-X measure) and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet performance standards. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31st March 2020 are as follows:

	Payment for Services	Reimbursement of Capital	Interest	Lifecycle Capital Replacement	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 year	2,522	1,431	2,515	390	6,858
Within 2 to 5 years	10,816	5,254	9,108	3,571	28,749
Within 6 to 10 years	15,320	7,711	9,308	6,336	38,675
Within 11 to 15 years	17,605	11,464	6,084	6,335	41,488
Within 16 to 20 years	14,234	10,754	1,677	5,321	31,986
Total	60,497	36,614	28,692	21,953	147,756

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at 1st April	39,191	37,919
Payments during the year	(1,272)	(1,305)
Balance at 31st March	37,919	36,614

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements (continued)

District Energy Heating & Combined Heat Power Scheme

On 14th January 2011 the Council signed an agreement with Leicester District Energy Company Ltd (LDEC Ltd) for the implementation and provision of a district heating and combined heat and power scheme in Leicester.

The scheme involves the replacement of existing heating boilers, the use of existing

heating networks and the construction of additional heating networks in the City Centre and some outer Council estates. Leicester University are part of the scheme and their heating and electricity networks are linked into the overall network scheme.

The initial capital investment made by LDEC Ltd for the whole scheme was £13.7m, of which £935k was funded by a CESP (Community Energy Saving Programme) Grant from LDEC Ltd's parent company, GDF Suez.

Property Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide the service and directly attributable to the City Council are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. The value of fixed assets attributable to the Council and operational as at 31st March 2020 are shown in the table:

	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000
Balance at 1st April 2019	7,750
Depreciation	(408)
Balance at 31st March 2020	7,342

Payments

The Council will make payments each year which will be increased by inflation (based on a number of inflation measures) and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet performance standards. Payments (substantially based on assumed levels of energy consumption) scheduled to be made under the contract at 31st March 2020 (excluding future inflation increases and the final phase which has yet to be completed) are as follows:

	Payment for Services £000	Reimbursement of Capital £000	Interest £000	Lifecycle Capital Replacement £000	Total £000
Within 1 year	1,793	250	803	215	3,061
Within 2 to 5 years	7,172	1,022	3,189	860	12,243
Within 6 to 10 years	8,965	1,961	3,303	1,076	15,305
Within 11 to 15 years	8,965	3,147	2,117	1,076	15,305
Within 16 to 20 years	4,908	2,231	426	538	8,103
Within 21 to 25 years	1,309	30	6	-	1,345
Total	33,112	8,641	9,844	3,765	55,362

Note 40 Private Finance Initiatives and Service Concession Arrangements (continued)

Liability

The liability outstanding to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred up to 31st March 2020 is as per the following table:

Under the terms of the agreement, at the end of the scheme, or, if earlier, upon termination of the agreement, LDEC Ltd will sell the boiler plant and heating network (such parts that are required to heat all of the City Council's buildings) to the City Council or to a new service provider. The term is designed to ensure that the City Council has a working district heating system at the end of the contract period. At the end of the scheme the expectation is that the sale price would be minimal. Under the agreement the Council has granted to LDEC Ltd licence to exercise rights to use the heat network to supply heat to any third party consumer. Any such supply agreements will be co-terminus with or less than the scheme term.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Liability for capital expenditure incurred for operational phases	8,613	8,357
Payments during the year	(256)	(262)
Balance at 31st March	8,357	8,095

Note 41 Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2019/20 incurring liabilities of £1.7m (£1.4m in 2018/19). Of this £0.9m (£1.0m in 2018/19) was for redundancy and other departure costs, and £0.9m (£0.4m in 2018/19) was the cost arising from the early release of pension benefits as required by the regulations of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the exit packages are set out in the table below. In 2019/20 the Council approved 44 compulsory redundancies (38 in 2018/19).

Band	Total number of exit packages by cost band	Total cost of exit	Total number of exit packages by cost band	Total cost of exit
	2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20
£		£		£
0 - 20,000	123	769,330	59	427,186
20,001 - 40,000	11	281,074	10	306,333
40,001 - 60,000	3	158,477	8	396,842
60,001 - 80,000	1	61,801	6	421,226
80,001 - 100,000	1	83,691	2	168,041
Total	139	1,354,373	85	1,719,628

Note 42 Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers' Pensions

Teachers employed by the Council are eligible to be 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 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. For the purposes of the Statement of Accounts, it is accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. Under this treatment, the council has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The Council's obligation is limited to the amount that it has agreed to contribute to the fund and in consequence, actuarial risk and investment risk fall on the employee.

In 2019/20, the Council paid £15.5m to Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 20.66% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2018/19 were £13.4m and 16.48%. The employer rate was increased to 23.68% from September 2019, however it is expected that additional funding will be provided by central government, the allocation of which is yet to be determined.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in Note 43.

Public Health

Certain public health employees remain members of the NHS pension scheme. The scheme provides these staff 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 an unfunded defined benefit scheme. For the purposes of the Statement of Accounts, it is accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. Under this treatment, the council has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The Council's obligation is limited to the amount that it has agreed to contribute to the fund and in consequence, actuarial risk and investment risk fall on the employee.

In 2019/20, the Council paid £0.1 m to the NHS Pension Scheme in respect of former NHS staff retirement benefits representing 14.38% of pensionable pay. The employer contribution increased to 20.6% from 1st April 2019, however the increase will be paid to the scheme by NHS England.

Note 43 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 accounts have been prepared on the basis of the actuary's updated IAS19 valuation report dated 25th August 2020 and includes an estimate of the McCloud judgement relating to the 2014 reforms of LGPS benefit structure.

The Council participates in three post-employment pension schemes:

- Teachers' Pensions Scheme – see Note 42 for further information
- NHS Pension Scheme – see Note 42 for further information
- The Local Government Pension Scheme, (LGPS) administered locally by the Leicestershire County Council – this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liability with investment assets.

Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, has valued the Council's fund asset share and liabilities for the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Note 43 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits (LGPS)

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
<u>Cost of Services</u>		
Current service cost	64,140	77,144
Past service cost	17,545	272
Settlements and curtailments	(7,807)	(6,453)
Total Service Cost	73,878	70,963
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Expected return on scheme assets	(34,400)	(32,415)
Interest cost	51,873	52,168
Net Interest Cost	17,473	19,753
Total Post-employment Benefit charged to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	91,351	90,716
Other post-employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(36,697)	138,267
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(66,409)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	165,272	(201,638)
Other Experience adjustments	1,135	(124,859)
Total remeasurements recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	129,710	(254,639)
Total post-employment Benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement	221,061	(163,923)
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits	91,351	90,716
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year (Employers contributions paid to the scheme)	(43,466)	(47,215)
Total Movement in Reserves	47,885	43,501

Note 43 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits

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

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	1,909,655	2,160,400
Current service cost	64,140	77,144
Past service costs (including curtailments)	17,545	272
Effect of settlements	(16,932)	(12,857)
Interest cost	51,873	52,168
Contributions by scheme participants	10,706	11,081
Benefits paid	(42,994)	(50,138)
Remeasurements arising from changes in financial assumptions	166,407	(201,638)
Remeasurements arising from changes in other assumptions		(124,859)
Remeasurements arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(66,409)
Balance at 31st March	2,160,400	1,845,164

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	1,275,624	1,348,774
Interest income	34,400	32,415
Effect of settlements	(9,125)	(6,404)
Contributions by scheme participants	10,706	11,081
Employer contributions	43,466	47,215
Benefits paid	(42,994)	(50,138)
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest	36,697	(138,267)
Balance at 31st March	1,348,774	1,244,676

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.

Note 43 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

Scheme History

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present value of funded obligations	(1,469,327)	(1,812,582)	(1,857,800)	(2,108,019)	(1,799,983)
Present value of unfunded obligations	(51,018)	(54,424)	(51,855)	(52,381)	(45,181)
Fair value of assets in the scheme	989,570	1,211,556	1,275,624	1,348,774	1,244,676
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	(530,775)	(655,450)	(634,031)	(811,626)	(600,488)

Impact on future cash flows

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post-employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £1,845m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the balance sheet, resulting in a negative overall balance of £600.5m. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy. The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary. Finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the council in the year to 31st March 2020 is £45.4m. The maturity profile is as follows:

	Liability Split	Weighted Average Duration
Active members	44.0%	26.0
Deferred members	20.4%	26.0
Pensioner members	35.5%	11.7
Total	100.0%	20.0

Note 43 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The fund liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31st March 2019.

The main assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Local Government Pension Scheme	2018/19	2019/20
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (years):		
Men	22.1	21.5
Women	24.3	23.8
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (years):		
Men	23.8	22.2
Women	26.2	25.2
Benefit entitlement assumptions		
Rate of increase in salaries	3.5%	2.4%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.5%	1.9%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.4%	2.3%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump-sum – relating to service pre April 2008	50.0%	50.0%
Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump-sum – relating to service post April 2008	75.0%	75.0%

Note 43 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

The Local Government Pension Scheme's assets consist of the categories in the table below, by proportion of the total assets held:

	2018/19				2019/20			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets	Total	Percentage of Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets	Total	Percentage of Total
	£000	£000	£000	Assets	£000	£000	£000	Assets
Equity								
Consumer	3,450	-	3,450	0%	3,184		3,184	0%
Manufacturing	1,010	-	1,010	0%	933		933	0%
Energy and Utilities	2,836	-	2,836	0%	2,617		2,617	0%
Financial Institutions	4,279	-	4,279	0%	3,949		3,949	0%
Health and Care	993	-	993	0%	916		916	0%
Information Technology	1,136	-	1,136	0%	1,048		1,048	0%
Other	9,779	-	9,779	1%	9,025		9,025	1%
Debt Securities								
UK Government	113,987	215	114,202	8%	105,190	198	105,388	8%
Other	17,468	-	17,468	1%	16,120		16,120	1%
Private Equity								
All	-	62,196	62,196	5%		57,396	57,396	5%
Real Estate								
UK Property	-	100,811	100,811	7%		93,030	93,030	7%
Investment Fund and Unit Trusts								
Equities	541,715	-	541,715	40%	499,905		499,905	40%
Bonds	56,994	-	56,994	4%	52,595		52,595	4%
Hedge Funds	113	-	113	0%	104		104	0%
Commodities	-	47,704	47,704	4%		44,022	44,022	4%
Infrastructure	-	70,935	70,935	5%		65,461	65,461	5%
Other	135,017	139,444	274,461	20%	124,596	128,682	253,278	20%
Derivatives								
Foreign Exchange	(1,714)	-	(1,714)	0%	(1,582)		(1,582)	0%
Cash and Cash Equivalents								
All	40,406	-	40,406	3%	37,287		37,287	3%
Total	927,469	421,305	1,348,774	100%	855,887	388,789	1,244,676	100%

Note 43 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

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

Changes in assumptions at	Approximate % increase to Defined Benefit Obligation	Approximate monetary amount (£000)
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	10%	181,273
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	17,785
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9%	161,952

The sensitivity figures above can be used to estimate the impact of adopting different financial assumptions. In order to qualify the impact of a change in the financial assumptions used, the value of the scheme liabilities have been calculated at the accounting date on varying bases.

Note 44 Contingent Liabilities

The Council has no contingent liabilities to disclose in the 19/20 accounts.

Note 45 Contingent Assets

The council has no contingent assets to disclose in the 19/20 accounts.

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

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

- **Credit Risk:** The possibility that the counterparty to a financial asset will fail to meet its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Council.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The possibility that the Council might not have the cash available to make contracted payments on time.
- **Market Risk:** The possibility that an unplanned financial loss will materialise because of changes in market variables such as interest rates or equity prices.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk Management is carried out by the Treasury Management team under the policies approved by Council in the Treasury Management Strategy.

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

a) Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by leading credit rating agencies. Investments are also made in unrated building societies considered to be of equivalent credit worthiness.

The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category.

The credit criteria in respect of loans to commercial entities as at the balance sheet date are as detailed opposite.

Investment Type	Maximum Investment Period	Minimum Credit Rating	Individual Lending Limit	Limit for Investment Type
Deposits – Credit Rated Banks and Building Societies	366 Days	A long term rating of A and a short term rating of F1	£10m	£100m
	6 months	A long term rating of A- and a short term rating of F2	£10m	
	100 days or less	A long term rating of BBB+ and a short term rating of F2	£10m Additional £5m overnight limit for Barclays Bank	
Covered Bonds	5 years	A long term rating of AA	£20m £2m for unrated building societies	Included in above
Repurchase Agreements (REPO)	1 year	To be no less secure than a deposit	£20m	Included in above
Deposits— unrated building societies	6 months	N/A – Advice taken from Treasury Advisors	£1m	£10m

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

The credit criteria applied to other investments are as detailed below:

Investment Type	Counterparty	Maximum Investment Period	Minimum Credit Rating	Individual Lending Limit	Limit for Investment Type
Deposits & Bonds	Local authority	5 Years	None required	£20m	£250m
Bonds	Local Government Bonds Agency	5 Years	A long term rating of AA-	£20m	
Bonds, Bills and Deposits	UK Public Sector & Quasi-Public Sector	5 Years	A long term rating of AA-	£20m	£40m
Deposits and Treasury Bills	UK Government / UK Government Guarantee	Unlimited	None required	Unlimited	Unlimited
Bonds	International Development Banks	5 Years	A long term rating of AA- plus backing of one or more G7 countries.	£10m	£40m
Money Market Funds, Money Market Plus Funds and Short-Dated Bond Funds	Various Fund Managers, including funds shaped by local authorities acting collectively	Up to 1 month Advice taken from Treasury Advisors	AAAmmf Or AAf	£20m	£120m of which no more than £30m in property funds and no more than £50m in longer dated funds and funds investing in Asset Based Securities
Longer dated Bond Funds and funds investing in Asset Based Securities	Various Fund Managers	Up to 1 month Advice taken from Treasury Advisors	AAf	£10m	
Property Funds	Various Fund Managers	Investments can be sold in market.	Not Applicable	£10m	

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

The credit criteria are based on credit ratings issued by Fitch Ratings but investments are also permitted on the basis of equivalent ratings issued by Moody's Investors Services or Standard and Poor's.

The main commercial customers are lessees, and the financial standing of potential lessees is checked before leases are granted. There is no uniform practice in respect of other customers, but many of these are receiving a service linked to the social aims and objectives of the Council where it would not be practicable to assess the customer's financial standing as a precondition for the provision of that service.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in commercial institutions (banks and building societies) of £73m as at 31st March 2020 (£92m as at 31st March 2019) cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of non-recovery applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at 31st March 2020 or subsequently that this was likely to crystallise.

The Council's exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in other local authorities is £200m (£143m as at 31st March 2019). Such investments are assessed to be virtually risk free.

The Council has recognised credit impairments of £1.5m in 2019/20, based on historical experience and market conditions at 31st March 2020. There were no credit impairments as at 2018-19.

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

The value of the Council's receivables classified as financial instruments on the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020 was £16.9m (£16.0m as at 31st March 2019). The following matrix is used for both 2018/19 and 2019/20 to estimate the non-collectible proportion of these receivables.

Age of Receivable	Estimated Non-Collection Rate
Less than One Month	0%
One Month to Three Months	10%
Four Months to Six Months	25%
Seven Months to Nine Months	50%
Ten Months to One Year	75%
One Year to Two Years	80%
Over Two Years	100%

It is estimated that the uncollectable amount on commercial and personal debts outstanding as at 31st March 2020 will be £8.1m (£8.9m as at 31st March 2019) and that the impaired value of these debts are £8.8m (£7.1m as at 31st March 2019).

The following table shows current receivables analysed by age, and the impaired value after allowing for default and non-collectability. The Council does not write off debt from its Balance Sheet until all options for debt collection have been exhausted, a process that often will take a number of years.

	31st March 2019		31st March 2020	
	Due	Impaired Value	Due	Impaired Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Less than 3 months	5,807	5,648	6,656	6,430
Three to six months	862	647	1,933	1,450
Six months to one year	1,141	423	1,599	608
More than one year	8,211	409	6,724	265
Total	16,021	7,127	16,912	8,753

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

b) 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 banks and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. It is however exposed to the risk that it will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourably high interest rates. This risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans.

The maturity analysis of the principal sums borrowed is as follows:

<u>Time to maturity</u> <u>(years)</u>	<u>31st March 2019</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>31st March 2020</u> <u>£000</u>
Not over 1	15,931	39,047
Over 1 but not over 2	5,177	5,065
Over 2 but not over 5	15,682	15,108
Over 5 but not over 10	27,030	24,682
Over 10 but not over 20	45,835	42,557
Over 20 but not over 30	22,740	31,023
Over 30	167,826	165,080
Total	300,221	322,562

The Council has £20m of “Lender’s option, borrower’s option” (LOBO) loans where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable. The Council will then have the option to accept the new rate or repay the loan without penalty. Due to current low interest rates, in the unlikely event that the lender exercises its option, the Council is likely to repay these loans. The maturity date is therefore uncertain.

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

c) Market Risks

Interest Rate Risk

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

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

Investments classed as “amortised cost” 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 “Other” will be reflected in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The accounting arrangements for “Lenders Option, Borrowers Option” (LOBO) loans is more complex. These are loans where the lender has a periodic option to propose an increase in the rate of interest payable on the loan and the borrower has the option to decline this increase and to repay. In the event that an increase was accepted the carrying amount of the loan is recalculated and the increase in the carrying amount of the loan will reflect the net present value of the increase in interest payments in future years. The increase in the carrying amount of the loan will be accounted for as an immediate charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. In simple terms, a relatively small increase in the annual interest payable will be accounted for as a far larger sum once the net present value of all future increases is calculated.

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

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	731
Increase in interest receivable on short term investments	191
Increase in interest payable on variable rate loans	(325)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	597
Decrease in fair value of available for sale financial assets	0
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0
Decrease in fair value of loans and receivables *	1,339
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings/liabilities *	59,769

*No impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the reverse movement.

Note 46 Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments (continued)

c) Market Risks

Price Risk

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

The market price of the Council's property fund investments are determined by the market prices of the underlying property assets owned by the funds. The impact of the 5% fall in value of the property fund value would be a reduction in value of £380k. The Council's intention is to hold these investments over the medium term and not to crystallise these losses by selling.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council has no exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Supplementary Financial Statements & Explanatory Notes

Housing Revenue Account

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Statements - Income and Expenditure

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account that represents the Council's social housing service. This service is required by law to be ring-fenced in order to ensure that there is a clear link between rents charged to tenants and expenditure on social housing.

2018/19			2019/20
£000		Note	£000
Income			
(75,047)	Dwelling Rents	5	(72,938)
(401)	Non-dwelling Rents	6	(391)
(5,520)	Service Charges	6	(5,612)
(1,605)	Contributions & Miscellaneous income		(714)
(82,573)	Total Income		(79,655)
Expenditure			
12,140	General Management		12,122
12,814	Special Management	3	13,415
29,299	Repairs & Maintenance		29,419
1,080	Rent, Rates, Taxes & Other Charges		1,302
(84)	Increase/ (Decrease) in Bad Debt Provision	4	46
31,229	Depreciation & Impairment of Fixed Assets	12	26,551
60	Debt Management Expenses		60
86,538	Total Expenditure		82,915
710	HRA share of Corporate & Democratic Core		710
4,675	"HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Line"		3,970
4,675	Net Cost of HRA Services		3,970
1,841	(Gain) or Loss on Sale of HRA Assets		3,331
20,301	Loan Charges - Interest		8,739
(259)	Investment Interest		(579)
5,196	Pensions - Interest on Liabilities	14	5,198
(3,462)	Pensions - Expected Return on Assets	14	(3,229)
28,292	(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year		17,430

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Statements - Movement in Reserve

2018/19			2019/20
£000		Note	£000
28,292	(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year (from above)		17,430
<u>Additional items required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be taken into account in determining the movement on the Housing Revenue Account balance</u>			
(11,466)	Amounts charged to the HRA for amortisation of Premia and Discounts for the year determined in accordance with statute		359
(4,111)	HRA share of contributions to/(from) the Pension Reserve	14	(5,241)
(1,841)	Gain or (Loss) on Sale of HRA Fixed Assets		(3,331)
(31,229)	Depreciation and capital expenditure not adding value for Fixed Assets	12	(26,551)
9,173	Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Account	10	2,903
325	HRA Set-Aside (MRP)		355
11,121	Transfers to/(from) the Major Repairs Reserve	13	11,662
(27)	Transfers to/(from) the Employee Benefits Reserve		97
(28,055)	Total value of items reversed as part of determining the statutory movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance		(19,747)
237	Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Housing Revenue Account in the year		(2,317)
(30,745)	Balance Brought Forward 1st April 2019		(30,508)
(30,508)	Balance Carried Forward 31st March 2020		(32,825)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Explanatory Notes

1. Housing Revenue Account

The rules for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) are specified within the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. Additionally a suite of self-financing determinations was issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in 2012, including the Item 8 Credit and Item 8 Debit determinations which set out the capital accounting and financing entries under the 1989 Act.

These determinations have been made by the Council and the appropriate entries have been made in respect of capital accounting and financing transactions.

5. Net Rent Income from Dwellings

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Total Rent income from Dwellings	75,047	72,938
Less Housing Benefit	(39,560)	(33,200)
Total	35,487	39,738

6. Non -Dwelling Rents and Service Charges

These include the charges made to tenants for district heating, garages, security and cleaning services to flats.

2. Changes to Accounting Practice

There has been no change in accounting practice.

3. Special Management

These include group central heating and hot water schemes, caretaking services, security services to high rise flats, maintenance of shrubberies and grassed areas, communal services, tenancy sustainment for tenants and support for hostel residents.

4. Rent Arrears and Provision for Bad Debts

Rents and Service Charges

The bad debt provision for rents and service charges at 31st March 2020 was £0.8m (£0.8m at 31st March 2019). This is calculated on a rent and service charge arrears balance of £3.6m (£2.3m in 2018/19).

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Explanatory Notes (continued)

7. Housing Stock

Changes to Housing Stock:

	2018/19	2019/20
Number of Dwellings at 1st April	20,759	20,366
Construction of new dwellings	-	-
Acquisitions	32	184
Right to Buy sales	(424)	(409)
Other Disposals	(1)	1
Number of Dwellings at 31st March	20,366	20,142

8. Value of HRA Assets

	31st March 2019	31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Dwellings	950,471	1,001,516
Other Land and Buildings	21,972	20,136
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	371	181
Surplus Assets	358	283
Intangible Assets	542	300
Total	973,714	1,022,416

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Explanatory Notes (continued)

9. Vacant Possession Value of Council Dwellings

The vacant possession value of council dwellings at 31st March 2020 was £2.4bn. At the same date the balance sheet value of council dwellings was £1.0bn. The difference of £1.4bn reflects the fact that social housing rents generate a lower

income stream than could be obtained in the open market. The value placed on operational assets in a commercial environment will reflect the required economic rate of return in relation to the income streams that the assets might be

expected to generate throughout their economic life. To the extent that income streams are constrained to serve a wider social purpose, the value of capital assets employed for council housing will be reduced.

	31st March 2019	31st March 2020
	£000	£000
Vacant possession values	2,263,017	2,383,539

10. Capital Expenditure

HRA capital expenditure on land, houses and other property in 2019/20 totalled £43m, financed as follows:

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Major Repairs Reserve	11,121	11,662
Use of borrowing	-	13,387
Usable capital receipts	2,178	15,348
Financing from revenue account	9,173	2,903
Total	22,472	43,300

11. Capital Disposals

HRA capital disposals in 2019/20 were as follows:

	2018/19		2019/20	
	Total Receipt	Usable/ Retained	Pooled/ Set aside	Total Receipt
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Right to Buy (RTB) sales	18,974	(12,365)	(7,187,144)	(7,199,509)
Non-RTB sales	269	-	-	-
Total	19,243	(12,365)	(7,187,144)	(7,199,509)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Explanatory Notes (continued)

12. Depreciation and capital expenditure not adding value for Fixed Assets

A breakdown of the depreciation and capital expenditure not adding value charges are provided in the table below:

To be consistent with the format of the dwellings valuation supplied by the authority's external valuers, the dwellings depreciation charge has been calculated by dividing the buildings element of the valuation (on an 'Existing Use Value – Social Housing' basis) by the residual life of the properties.

	2018/19			2019/20		
	Depreciation	Capital expenditure not adding value	Total	Depreciation	Capital expenditure not adding value	Total
	2018/19 £000	2018/19 £000	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2019/20 £000	2019/20 £000
Dwellings*	9,910	20,074	29,984	10,355	14,047	24,402
Other Land and Buildings	453	34	487	535	419	954
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	520	-	520	528		528
Surplus Assets	2	-	2	2	(43)	(41)
Intangible Assets	236	-	236	242	466	708
Total	11,121	20,108	31,229	11,662	14,889	26,551

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Explanatory Notes (continued)

13. Use of Major Repairs Reserve

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at 1st April	-	-
Depreciation credited	(11,121)	(11,662)
Capital expenditure on land, houses and other property	11,121	11,662
Balance at 31st March	-	-

14. HRA Contributions to the Pensions Reserve

This table identifies the total HRA share of contributions to and (from) the pensions reserve and breaks the figure down to show the type of contribution to or (from) the reserve. More detailed information on pensions is provided in note 43 to the core financial statements.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Pension costs incurred in Net Cost of Services:		
Current service cost	(2,377)	(3,272)
	(2,377)	(3,272)
Pension interest cost and expected return on assets:		
Interest on liabilities	(5,197)	(5,198)
Expected return on assets	3,462	3,229
	(1,735)	(1,969)
Total Transfer to Pension Reserve	(4,112)	(5,241)

Collection Fund Account

Collection Fund Explanatory Notes

1. Statutory Requirements & Allocation of Balances

This statement fulfils the statutory requirement for the Council to maintain a separate Collection Fund.

The balance on the collection fund is split between the relevant bodies as shown in the table below:

	2018/19			2019/20		
	Council Tax	Business Rates	Total	Council Tax	Business Rates	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Leicester City Council	(1,732)	3,988	2,256	(627)	(1,497)	(2,124)
Government	-	4,069	4,069	-	(245)	(245)
Leicestershire & Rutland Combined Fire Authority	(74)	82	8	(27)	(18)	(45)
Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire	(232)	-	(232)	(90)		(90)
Fund Balance Allocations as at 31st March	(2,038)	8,139	6,101	(744)	(1,760)	(2,504)

Collection Fund Explanatory Notes (continued)

2. Council Tax Base

The Council's Tax Base i.e. the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of Band D dwellings, was calculated as follows:

The total collectable Council Tax during 2019/20 was £138.8m including arrears from prior years.

The collectable Council Tax specifically for 2019/20 was £163.8m (including sums paid under the Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme). After taking into account the total amount of this reduction (£23.5m), the average number of Band D dwellings equates to 75,364. This is an increase from the 73,894 dwellings existing when the 2019/20 budget was prepared due to the net effect of the following:

- 1) Changes in discounts and exemptions allowed;
- 2) New properties;
- 3) Lower amounts of local council tax reduction granted than expected, arising from reduced claimant numbers.

Band	Estimated No. of Taxable Properties After Effect of Discount	Ratio	Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Less Band D Equivalent - LCTR Scheme Dwellings	Net Band D Equivalent Dwellings
A-	256	5/9	142	53	89
A	68,907	6/9	45,938	10,264	35,674
B	23,394	7/9	18,195	2,076	16,119
C	13,777	8/9	12,246	991	11,255
D	5,810	9/9	5,810	302	5,508
E	3,162	11/9	3,865	117	3,748
F	1,432	13/9	2,068	42	2,026
G	557	15/9	928	6	922
H	31	18/9	62	0	62
	117,326		89,254	13,851	75,403
			Less adjustments for collection rates and other adjustments.		(1,509)
			Council Tax Base		73,894

Collection Fund Explanatory Notes (continued)

3. Precepts and Demands

The following sums were paid from the collection fund.

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Leicester City Council	107,948	114,696
Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire	14,271	16,495
Leicestershire & Rutland Combined Fire Authority	4,635	4,924
Total	126,854	136,115

4. Income from Business Rates

Under the arrangements for business rates, the Council collects rates payable in the City, which are based on the rateable values multiplied by a uniform rate. Under the business rates pilot scheme, the total amount less certain reliefs and other deductions is shared between Central Government (25%), Leicestershire Fire Authority (1%) and the Council (74%). The relevant rates are detailed in the tables below:

	31st March 2019 £	31st March 2020 £
Non Domestic Rateable Value	305,093,296	305,198,096

	2018/19	2019/20
Non Domestic Rating Multiplier	49.3p	50.4p
Non Domestic Rating Multiplier- Small Business	48.0p	49.1p

Collection Fund Explanatory Notes (continued)

5. Collection Fund Surpluses & Deficits

The Collection Fund account shows a cumulative surplus of £2,504,479 at 31st March 2020 (£6,100,559 deficit at 31st March 2019). This has arisen due to increases in rateable value and changes in forecast for loss of business rate appeals.

The deficit arising on the Council Tax during the financial year 2019/20 will be distributed between Leicester City Council, the Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Combined Fire Authority in proportion to the respective precepts and demands.

Under the 75% Business Rates retention pilot scheme arrangements for 2019/20, the surplus arising on the Business Rates during the financial year 2019/20 will be shared between Leicester City Council (74%), Central Government (25%) and the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Combined Fire Authority (1%).

Collection Fund Explanatory Notes (continued)

6. Contributions to Collection Fund Surpluses & Deficits

Share of Surpluses/Deficits

Council Tax

Every January, the Authority has to estimate the surplus/deficit for the collection fund at the end of the financial year.

For the Council Tax, this has to be notified to the police commissioner and the fire authority, which are entitled to receive a share of any surplus (or contribute a share towards a deficit) made in respect of Council Tax. This is detailed in the table below.

	City	Police	Fire	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Estimated Surplus – Jan 2019	1,450	192	62	1,704

Business Rates

For Business Rates, this is notified to central government and the fire authority, which are entitled to receive a share of any surplus (or contribute a share towards a deficit) made in respect of Business Rates. This is detailed in the table below.

	City	Government	Fire	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Estimated Deficit – Jan 2019	3,606	3,679	74	7,359

Collection Fund Explanatory Notes (continued)

7. Bad and Doubtful Debts

This table provides more detail on the bad debt write-offs and the increase in the provision for bad and doubtful debts.

Provisions	Bad Debt Provision			
	Balance at 1st April 2019	Increase/ (Decrease)	Balance at 31st March 2020	Bad Debt Write-offs In year
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Council Tax	7,089	932	8,021	1,366
NNDR	4,036	723	4,759	1,879
Total	11,125	1,655	12,780	3,245

Annual Governance Statement

Leicester City Council Annual Governance Statement 2019-20

1. Introduction

The Council is committed to good corporate governance and complies with the CIPFA/SOLACE “Delivering Good Governance Framework” (2016). The Framework requires local authorities to be responsible for ensuring that:

- their business is conducted in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations
- public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for
- resources are used economically, efficiently and effectively to achieve agreed priorities which benefit local people

This statement is produced in fulfilment of the requirements under the Accounts and Audit Regulations, 2015, to prepare an annual governance statement.

2. The Arrangements

The Council works within the governance arrangements summarised in Appendix 1, and has an approved Local Code of Corporate Governance. The following describes how the Council meets the requirements of good governance through the core principles, systems, policies and procedures it has in place. Appendix 2 demonstrates how this has been assessed to inform the Annual Governance Statement.

We have the following codes and rules:

- Constitution
- Financial Procedure Rules
- Code of Conduct for Members
- Code of Conduct for Employees
- Anti-fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Information Governance & Risk Policy

The City Mayor has set out a strategic vision containing a number of key pledges which relate to:

- A Fair City
- Homes for All
- Connecting Leicester
- Sustainable Leicester
- Health & Care
- Lifelong Learning
- A City to Enjoy
- A Safe and Inclusive Leicester

The key pledges are supported by the following key plans:

- Economic Action Plan
- Local Transport Plan (and sub plans)
- Joint Health & Wellbeing Plan
- Tourism Action Plan
- St George’s Cultural Quarter Action Plan
- Sustainability Action Plan
- Children’s Improvement Plan
- Heritage Action Plan
- Homelessness Strategy
- Air Quality Action Plan
- Flood Risk Management Strategy
- Departmental performance targets
- Budget Strategy
- Corporate Risk Management Strategy
- Local Plan
- Biodiversity Action Plan

We demonstrate good practice and ensure accountability through:

- External Audit
- Annual Financial Statements
- Annual Governance Statement
- Open Council & committee meetings with published minutes
- Compliance with CIPFA codes of Practices
- Scrutiny Committees
- Standards Committee

Leicester City Council Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 (continued)

2. The Arrangements (continued)

We show openness and engagement through the following:

- Open Council & committee meetings with published minutes
- Published Executive decisions
- Scrutiny of Executive projects through committees
- Call in periods for Executive decisions
- Public engagement through consultation, representations and petitions
- Use of social media and engagement with the press and media
- Publication of Freedom of Information Act responses and transparency data

We are supported by:

- Democratic Services including Member and Civic Support Services, who also support member development
- An Organisational Development Team, who facilitate effective development of employees
- A Communications function which includes PR, Media and Digital Media Teams
- A staff intranet and established internal communication channels, which provide

guidance to staff

- Partnership working on key priorities
- An Information Assurance Team to support our data policies
- Specialist teams offering professional advice, for example Legal, Procurement, IT and Finance

We review processes and delivery throughout the year supported by:

- Internal Audit
- External Audit
- Information Governance
- Audit and Risk Committee
- Regular reporting of capital and revenue spending during a year
- Annual review of the Local Code of Corporate Governance
- Annual review of the Assurance Framework

Additional information on many of the areas detailed above can be found on the Council's website;

www.leicester.gov.uk

3. Review of Effectiveness

The Council's review of processes enables the identification of any areas of the Council's activities where there are significant weaknesses in financial controls, governance arrangements or the management of risk. Overall, from this year's work, it can be concluded that controls are operationally sound and that the Council's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA 'Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government'. This has been supported by the internal audit opinion which stated:

“The HoIAS will conclude Leicester City Council's control environment (its framework of governance, risk management and control) is overall adequate and effective.”

Risk management and internal control are a significant part of the governance framework and are designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. We cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives however the above controls provide reasonable but not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

Leicester City Council Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 (continued)

Areas of significant risk or priorities for action have been identified and are detailed in the tables, together with an update of the issues identified last year.

Issues Identified in 2018/19

The areas of significant risk or priorities for action that have been identified are listed in the table:

Issue Identified	Action taken to Date
<p>Medium Term Financial Strategy – Like all local authorities, the Council's financial viability is a key concern at a time of deep funding cuts and growth in the costs of providing social care. The future funding for the Council beyond 2019/20 is still uncertain. Further to this the Government is yet to set out a plan to manage the pressures within Children's and Adult Social Care.</p>	<p>A balanced budget has been agreed for 2020/21. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has challenged a number of underlying assumptions on which it is based. The impacts of Covid-19 are being closely monitored and the Council believes it has sufficient financial resilience to enable it to live within its resources</p>
<p>2015 OFSTED Inspection - an inspection of Services for Children in Need of Help and Protection, Children Looked After, and Care Leavers graded Leicester's children's services as inadequate. A follow up inspection took place in 2017 which rated the authority as requiring improvement.</p>	<p>Following the last judgement inspection in 2017 we have in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An independently chaired Improvement Board supported by an independent consultant who offers focused audits and reviews as directed by the Board. 2. An Improvement Plan, that addresses the 11 recommendations of that inspection <p>We had a Focused Visit in January 2019 which showed positive steps forward in our improvement journey.</p> <p>Two subsequent Annual conversations have taken place with Ofsted where continued improvement has been noted.</p> <p>We had expected a local authority children's services (ILACS) judgement Inspection this Autumn, however we expect that due to COVID-19 this is now likely to take place 2021</p>

Leicester City Council Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 (continued)

Areas of significant risk or priorities for action have been identified and are detailed in the tables, together with an update of the issues identified last year.

Issues Identified in 2018/19 Continued

The areas of significant risk or priorities for action that have been identified are listed in the table:

Issue Identified	Action taken to Date
EU exit particularly in the event of no-deal being reached.	The UK has exited the EU, but the Council continues to monitor the possible impact of subsequent negotiations.
Cybersecurity – the potential for loss or compromise of IT systems and/or associated data through cyber security attacks.	<p>The Council will continue to ensure close monitoring of existing perimeter and internal security protection.</p> <p>However, during the year there has been a further implementations of audit recommendations reducing the level of risk.</p>
SEND	<p>A Joint Area Review (Care Quality Commission and Ofsted) was undertaken in May 2018 of Leicester's partnership and working arrangements across Special Educational Needs (SEND) provisions. The outcome was that there were areas of weakness (including strategic oversight; quality of Education, Health and Care Plans / EHCPs) but areas of good practice identified. As a result of the Area Review the Council and its partners (health) were required to submit a Written Statement of Action (WSOA) which was signed off by Ofsted/CQC in September 2018. The new SEND Improvement Board has oversight of the WSOA and has standing representation from statutory partners, education community and parent/ carer representation.</p> <p>The WSOA has continued to be delivered with oversight from the SEND Improvement Board. We were anticipating a revisit from Ofsted in April 2020 but this has been delayed because of COVID 19. It is likely to now take place in the Autumn of 2020.</p>

Leicester City Council Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 (continued)

Areas of significant risk or priorities for action have been identified and are detailed in the tables, along with an update of the issues identified last year.

Issues Identified in 2019/20

The areas of significant risk or priorities for action that have been identified are listed in the table:

Issue Identified	Planned Action:
<p>Medium Term Financial Strategy - Like all local authorities, the Council's financial viability is a key concern. In addition to growing social care pressures and the absence of Government spending plans beyond 20/21, we will also need to plan for permanent changes in the way we provide services as a consequence of the Covid pandemic</p>	<p>The Council is monitoring the impact of Covid-19 closely and will review its approach to future budgets.</p>
<p>Covid-19 Pandemic – like all local authorities, the Council has been affected by the pandemic in various ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing additional services to support the city during the pandemic. • Assessing the long-term impact of the pandemic on the local economy. • In year and future financial impacts. <p>Maintaining good governance and effective scrutiny nonetheless remains essential.</p>	<p>The Council has and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with local communities to ensure the services being delivered support the most vulnerable in our community. • assist local business to get support, including grant schemes managed by the Council. • ensure that flexible working remains subject to proper financial controls and good governance. <p>This work will continue to be reported to scrutiny committees.</p>

Leicester City Council Annual Governance Statement 2019-20 (continued)

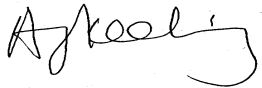
4. Conclusion

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed:



City Mayor



Chief Operating Officer



Director of Finance

The Council had the following governance arrangements in place during 2019/20.

SUMMARY OF THE COUNCIL'S GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Mayor, Executive and Council

- Provide leadership, develop and set policy
- Key risks are considered by the Executive quarterly

Decision making

- Decisions are recorded on the Council's website
- There is a period of grace in which decisions are open to review

Risk management

- Risk registers identify both operational and strategic risks
- Key risks are considered by Corporate Management Team quarterly

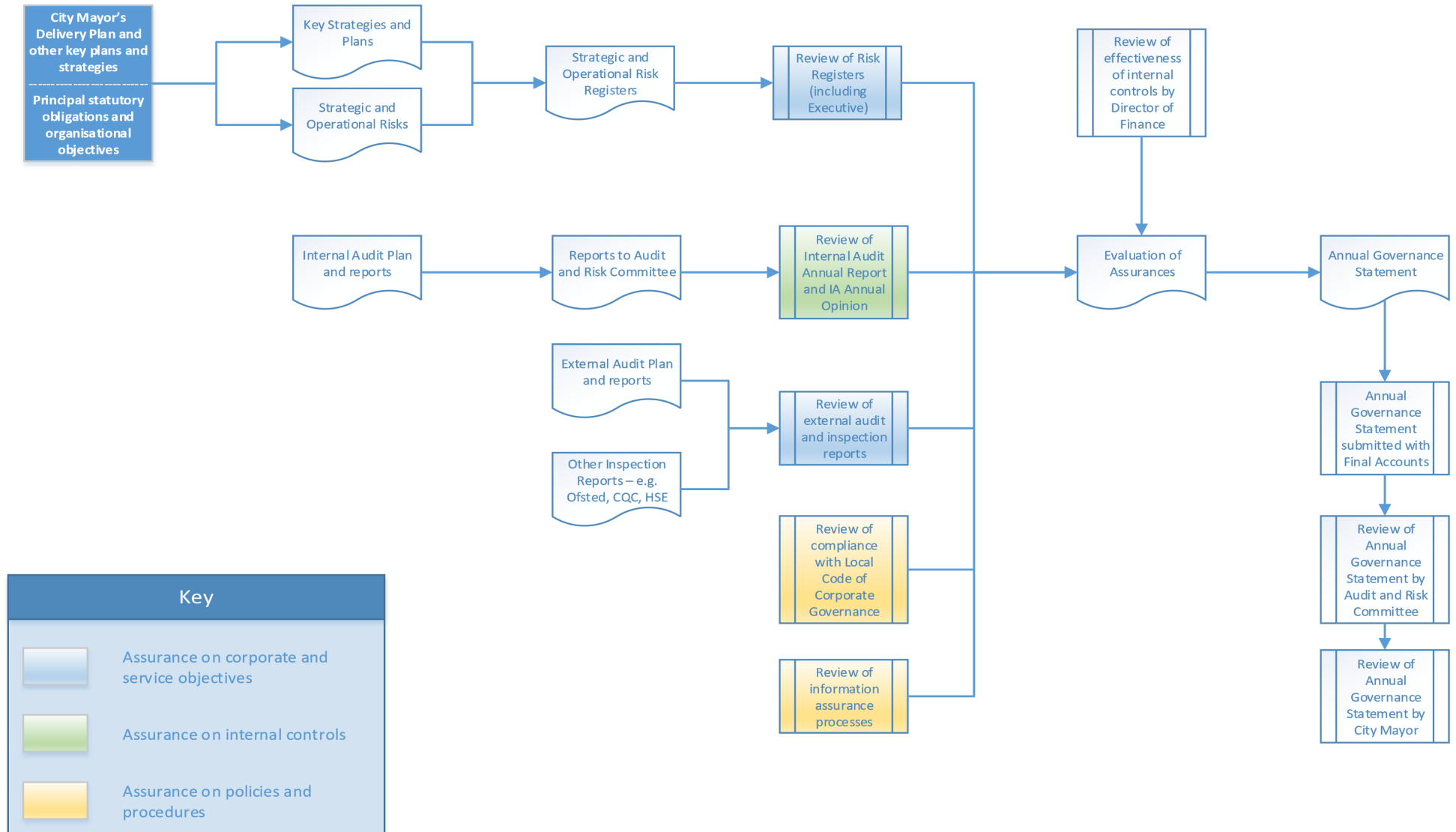
Scrutiny and review

- Scrutiny committees review Council policy and can challenge decisions
- Audit and Risk Committee approves the annual accounts and reviews policies & procedures that ensure good governance of the Council. It also approves the Internal Audit Annual Report and opinion

Corporate Management Team (CMT)

- Provides service level management and interface with the political leadership
- Head of Paid Service is the Chief Operating Officer, who is responsible for all Council staff and for leading an effective CMT
- Director of Finance is the s.151 Officer and is responsible for safeguarding the Council's financial position and ensuring value for money
- Monitoring Officer is the City Barrister & Head of Standards who is responsible for ensuring legality and promoting high standards of public conduct
- CMT includes all strategic and divisional directors

The following diagram, shows how the Council has assessed its governance arrangements to inform the Annual Governance Statement



Glossary

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.

Academies

Publicly funded schools, independent of Local Authority control, held accountable directly to the Government.

Accountable Body

An accountable body is an organisation which takes financial responsibility for the management of funds which comprise of contributions from multiple organisations; the fund itself is not a legal entity.

Accounting Policies

Those principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in the financial statements through recognising, selecting measurement bases for, and presenting assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes in reserves. Accounting policies do not include estimation techniques.

Accruals

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

Actuarial Basis

The estimation technique applied when estimating the liabilities to be recognised for defined benefit pension schemes in the financial statements of an organisation.

Amortisation

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

Appropriation

The process of transferring balances from revenue to reserves and vice versa.

Asset

A resource controlled by the authority, as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the authority.

Assets Held for Sale

These are assets which are very likely to be sold within 12 months of the balance sheet date. They are therefore classified as Current Assets.

Audit of Financial Statements

An audit is an examination by an independent expert of the authority's financial affairs to check that the relevant legal obligations and codes of practice have been followed.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the assets and liabilities of the Authority.

Bonds

Investment in certificates of debts issued by a Government or company. These certificates represent loans which are repayable at a future date with interest.

Budget

The financial plan reflecting the Council's policies and priorities over a period of time.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the purchase, construction or enhancement of major items which have a lasting value to the authority.

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.

Glossary (continued)

Capital Financing Requirement

Reflects the authority's level of debt relating to capital expenditure.

Capital Programme

The capital schemes the Authority intends to carry out over a specified time period.

Capital Receipts

Money the Council receives from selling assets (buildings, land etc.). Capital receipts from the sale of housing assets cannot be used entirely to fund new capital expenditure; a proportion must be paid to government.

CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy)

The principal accountancy body dealing with local government finance.

Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (The Code)

A publication produced by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) that provides comprehensive guidance on the content of a Council's Statement of Accounts.

Collection Fund

A separate fund recording the expenditure and income relating to Council Tax and NNDR.

Community Assets

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

Community Schools

Schools which the Council run, employ the staff and normally owns and maintains the land and buildings (with the exception of PFI schools).

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This Statement reports the net cost of all services and functions for which the authority is responsible.

Contingent Liabilities

Liabilities which may or may not occur in the future. They often depend on future events for which the outcome cannot be predicted. Due to their uncertainty they do not appear in the balance sheet.

Council

The Council comprises the City Mayor and all elected Councillors who represent the various electoral divisions.

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.

Council Tax Base

This is a figure that expresses the total band D equivalent properties. The amount to be funded by Council Tax is divided by this, and charges for all other bands of property are based on this charge.

Council Tax Precept

The amount of income due to Leicestershire Police Authority and Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Fire Authority from the Council, who are responsible for billing Council Tax.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered but for which payment has not been made by the end of the financial year.

Debits and Credits

A debit represents expenditure against an account and a credit represents income to an account.

Glossary (continued)

Debtors

Amounts due to the Council but unpaid at the end of the financial year.

Dedicated Schools Grant

A ring-fenced grant from the government that has to be used to fund the delegated budget of each school, together with certain items of related central expenditure.

Deficit

Arises when expenditure exceeds income or when expenditure exceeds available budget.

Depreciation

The term used to describe the charge made for the cost of using tangible fixed assets. The charge for the year will represent the amount of economic benefits consumed (i.e. wear and tear).

Direct Revenue Financing

The cost of capital projects that is charged against revenue budgets.

Equities

Ordinary shares in UK and overseas companies traded on a stock exchange. Shareholders have an interest in the profits of the company and are entitled to vote at shareholder's meetings.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This statement shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Council in comparison to those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Fair Value

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.

Finance Lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are formally defined in the Code as contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs)

Statements prepared by the Financial Reporting Council. Many of the Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) and the earlier Statements of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAPs) apply to local authorities and any departure from these must be disclosed in the published accounts.

General Fund

The Council's main revenue account, covering the net cost of all services other than Council housing.

Going Concern

The going concern accounting concept assumes that the organisation will not significantly curtail the scale of its operation in the foreseeable future.

Government Grants

Payment by Government towards the cost of local authority services. These are either for particular purposes or services (specific grants) or in aid of local services generally (formula grant).

Housing Benefits

A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by local authorities and subsidised by central government.

Glossary (continued)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

A separate account to the General Fund which includes the expenditure and income arising with 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 in either direction.

Impairment Loss

A material reduction in the value of fixed assets outside the normal periodic revaluations.

Internal Audit

An independent appraisal function established by the management of an organisation for the review of the internal control system as a service to the organisation.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

These are guidelines for the production of financial statements. Many of these now apply to local authorities and departure from these must be disclosed in the published accounts.

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)

Aims to provide guidance on newly identified financial reporting issues not specifically dealt with in IFRSs.

Inventories

Comprises; goods or other assets purchased for resale; consumable stores; raw materials and components purchased for incorporation into products for sale; products and services in intermediate stages of completion, long term contract balances and finished goods.

Investments

An asset which is purchased with a view to making money by providing income, capital appreciation or both.

Joint Venture

An organisation for which the Council has partial control and ownership, but decisions require the consent of all participants.

Leasing

A method of financing the acquisition of assets, notably equipment, vehicles and plant. This is normally for an agreed period of time, up to several years.

Liabilities

An obligation to transfer economic benefits. Current liabilities are payable within one year.

LOBO Loans

Lender Option, Borrower Option loans. This is a loan in which the lender can, at a predetermined

time, request to change the interest rate at which the loan is being charged. If the borrower does not agree to the rate change, the borrower then has the option to repay the loan.

Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme

System of granting means-tested Council Tax discounts and exemptions depending on personal taxpayer circumstances.

Long Term Borrowing

Loans raised to finance capital spending which have to be repaid over a period in excess of one year from the date of the accounts.

Materiality

Materiality is an expression of the relative significance or importance of a particular matter in the context of the financial statements as a whole.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

A minimum amount, set by law, which the Council must charge to the income and expenditure account, for debt redemption or for the discharge of other credit liabilities (e.g. finance lease).

Glossary (continued)

Movement In Reserves Statement

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

National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR)

Represents the rate of taxation on business properties. Central Government have the responsibility for setting the rate and Local Authorities are responsible for the billing and collection of the tax. Income is shared between Central Government, the Council and Leicestershire Fire authority.

Net Book Value

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet. It represents historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for Depreciation or Impairment.

Net Expenditure / Net Cost of Service

The actual cost of a service to an organisation after taking account of all income charged for services provided.

Non-Current Assets

Assets that yield benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year, examples include land, buildings and vehicles.

Operating Lease

A lease where an asset is used only for a small proportion of its economic life.

Operational Assets

Fixed assets held and occupied in the pursuit of strategic or service objectives.

Outflow

This represents cash going out of the Council.

Precept

An amount charged by another authority to the Council's Collection Fund. There are two preceptors on Leicester's collection fund: the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Leicestershire & Rutland Combined Fire Authority.

Prior Period Adjustments

These are material adjustments relating to prior year accounts that are reported in subsequent years and arise from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

An initiative for utilising private sector funding to provide public sector assets.

Provision

An amount of money set aside in the budget to meet liabilities that are likely or certain to arise in the future, but which cannot be quantified with certainty.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A government agency providing long and short-term loans to local authorities. Interest rates are generally lower than the private sector, and slightly higher than the rates at which the Government may borrow.

Remuneration

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances and the monetary value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by either employer or employee are excluded.

Revaluation Reserve

This reserve contains revaluation gains on assets recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation.

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