Tameside MBC

Statement of Accounts

2019/20

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Narrative Report and Financial Summary

This section identifies and briefly explains each part of the document and includes an overview by the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) on the Council's financial performance during the accounting period.

Narrative Report and Financial Summary

1) Executive Summary

The following pages present the Council's accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2020. By producing this report, the Council aims to give all stakeholders i.e. – electors, local residents, Council Members, partners, local businesses and others - confidence that the public money that has been received and spent has been properly accounted for and that the financial standing of the Council is secure.

The purpose of this Narrative Report is to provide an overall explanation of the Council's financial position, including major influences affecting the accounts, and to enable readers to understand and interpret the accounting statements. It sets out in the following sections:

2) **Corporate Leadership and Strategy;**
3) **The Profile of the Borough;**
4) **The year in review: Financial Performance in 2019/20;**
5) **Financial Strategy: Outlook for 2020/21 and future years;**
6) **The Financial Statements: basis of preparation, purpose and summary; and**
7) **Significant transactions in 2019/20.**

It should be noted that although the Statement of Accounts is produced annually, the Members and Senior Officers of the Council receive monthly financial reports throughout the year on overall performance against budget for revenue budget and quarterly for capital budgets. These monthly and quarterly reports are considered by Executive Cabinet and are available on the Council's Website. The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP), which sets out the financial plan for the next five years, is also updated during the year and reported formally to both Members and Officers, and available on the Council's website. The figures presented in the accounts are consistent with the other reports that have been published during the year.

The effectiveness with which the Council has been able to prepare its accounts, meeting the stringent requirements of quality and timeliness that are set for us, is an important measure of the overall quality of our financial management. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the statutory deadlines the preparation and publication of financial statements has been amended. Draft financial statements for 2019/20 are required to be published by 31 August 2020 at the very latest, with a target for publication of the audited financial statements by 30 November 2020.

Covid-19

The Council has faced major challenges as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has had a significant impact on the way in which Council services have been delivered since March 2020. A Covid-19 Strategic Coordination Group (SCG) was set up in March 2020, chaired by the Chief Executive & Accountable Officer of the CCG, to support the ongoing response by the health services, as well as the maintenance of essential public services and to support the GM Pandemic response. Working across the Strategic Commission, the response has focused on supporting local health services, supporting shielding and other vulerable residents, whilst maintaining essential service delivery. The financial impact has been significant, with the Council exposed to both direct costs supporting the response to the pandemic, and indirect costs, including the impact on service delivery and income streams which are crucial to supporting financial sustainability. As at the end of June 2020, direct and indirect costs for the 2020/21 financial year were forecast to be in excess of £32 million. This excludes losses on the collection of Council Tax and Business Rates which are currently estimated to be in the region of £3.9m for Business Rates and £4.6m for Council Tax based on collection rates to the end of June. If these forecast costs and losses materialise then the total financial cost to the Council in 2020/21 will exceed £40 million.

COVID-19 Direct and Indirect costs - Forecast at 30 June 2020			
Service	**Direct £000**	**Indirect £000**	**Total £000**
Adults	8,023	1,395	**9,418**
Children's Services	168	0	**168**
Education	501	4,398	**4,899**
Schools	0	0	**0**
Population Health	1,622	3,464	**5,086**
Operations and Neighbourhoods	247	674	**921**
Growth	2,419	221	**2,641**
Governance	190	(45)	**145**
Finance & IT	62	35	**97**
Quality and Safeguarding	0	0	**0**
Capital and Financing	0	6,632	**6,632**
Contingency	0	0	**0**
Corporate Costs	2,352	100	**2,452**
Totals	**15,584**	**16,874**	**32,459**

Whilst non ringfenced Government Grant has been provided (together with targeted grants for infection control and track and trace, and other contributions), the estimated cost of the pandemic – both in terms of expenditure and loss of income – is expected to far exceed this grant funding and extend beyond the 2020/21 financial year. Funding received or forecast in 2020/21 is as follows:

COVID-19 Grant Funding and other Contributions	£000
LA Support Grant	16,240
Council Tax Hardship Grant	2,158
Local Authority Discretionary Grant Fund	2,345
Infection Control Fund Grant	2,131
Local authority test and trace service support grant	1,420
Other COVID-19 contributions	5,686
Total	**29,953**

2) Corporate Leadership and Strategy

The Council's political leadership is responsible for delivering on priorities, and the Executive Cabinet determines where investment and resources will be allocated in line with these priorities. This process culminates in the annual Budget Report through which the Executive Cabinet recommends to the Council the overall budget. The same principles are applied to the formulation of the capital programme.

At the heart of the leadership structure is the Executive Leader, supported by the Executive Cabinet Members. In turn, they are supported by the Executive Team led by the Chief Executive. Plans drawn up for each service area identify the priorities for that area within the context of the Council's overall priorities. Alongside Executive Cabinet, the Strategic Commissioning Board, a joint Board of the Council and Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) Members, is the decision making body for health and social care investment within a pooled budget arrangement (Section 75).

More information on the activities, leadership structure and governance of the Council (including the Constitution, Management structure, meeting agendas and minutes) can be found on the Council's website, located at www.tameside.gov.uk. The Council's Annual Governance Statement, published alongside the Statement of Accounts, provides further information on the governance arrangements in place to ensure proper discharge of its functions.

As an organisation the Council uses its resources, such as money, people and buildings, to deliver the maximum benefit for communities in Tameside. In 2018/19, a new Corporate Plan was developed to outline the strategic direction of the Tameside and Glossop Strategic Commission (Council and CCG) for the next seven years. A copy of the Corporate Plan 'Our People, Our Place, Our Plan' can be found on the Council's website at www.tameside.gov.uk.

The Plan covers a seven year time frame (2019-2026) and sets out the aspirations we have to deliver improved outcomes for our community. The Plan is set out across the life course and reflects the importance of a vibrant place and economy in delivering our aspirations. The Plan contains a series of statements about our vision for the people and place of Tameside and Glossop. The document also sets out a series of reform principles which underpin the delivery of the strategy and will enable our workforce and stakeholders to understand the way in which we will work.

The Corporate Plan is underpinned by the Greater Manchester Public Reform Principles. These principles set out the way in which we will operate now, and in the future, to deliver the plan and improve outcomes for our residents and communities.

- A new relationship between public services and citizens, communities and businesses that enables shared decision making, democratic accountability and voice, genuine co-production and joint delivery of services. Do with, not to.
- An asset based approach that recognises and builds on the strengths of individuals, families and our communities rather than focussing on the deficits.
- Behaviour change in our communities that builds independence and supports residents to be in control
- A place based approach that redefines services and places individuals, families, communities at the heart.
- A stronger prioritisation of well-being, prevention and early intervention
- An evidence led understanding of risk and impact to ensure the right intervention at the right time.
- An approach that supports the development of new investment and resourcing models, enabling collaboration with a wide range of organisations.

3) The Profile of the Borough

The profile of the Borough in terms of its population and economy is a key driver of the scope and type of services the Council provides to local people. Set out below are some key facts which provide some detail.

Population

The demographic of Tameside is similar to that in the rest of England, although it has slightly more under 16's than average and slightly fewer older people than average. It is also slightly less diverse than the England average. Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Estimates for 2018 show that Tameside had a total estimated population of 225,197. Within Tameside's population:

- 45,292 were aged 0-15 years (20.11% of Tameside's population);
- 140,194 were aged 16-64 (62.25% of Tameside's population); and
- 39,711 were aged 65 or over (17.63% of Tameside's population).

Tameside has a slightly higher proportion of residents aged under 16 (20.11% compared to 19.20% England overall) and fewer people aged 65 or over (17.63% compared to 18.18% England overall). ONS Subnational Population Projections from 2018 indicate that Tameside's population is projected to increase to around 228,900 (c.1.6%) by 2025. Much of this growth is due to projected increases in the number of people aged 65 and over; a projected 18.36% increase in this age group between 2018 and 2025. Clearly, this increase in the 65+ population will continue to increase demand for social care services in the future.

According to the 2011 Census, the majority of Tameside's residents belong to the White ethnic group (90.9% compared to 85.4% England overall). Within Tameside's population:

- Of the 90.9% of residents who belong to the White ethnic group, the majority (88.5%) are White British; and
- The second largest ethnic group in Tameside is Asian/Asian British (6.6%); of which Pakistani (2.2%) and Bangladeshi (2.0%) are the largest groups.

Deprivation

The Government collates a variety of economic and social measures to create indices of relative affluence and deprivation based on geographical areas. These help the Council to target services to our most vulnerable residents, as well as helping to identify areas of lesser need where early intervention will help prevent costs at a later date. According to the English Indices of Deprivation 2019:

- Of the 141 areas in Tameside, 11 of these fall within the most deprived 5% nationally and a further 18 fall within the most deprived 10% nationally;
- In total, approximately 17.0% of Tameside residents live in income-deprived households;[1]
- Of those children aged 0-15, 10.6% live in income-deprived households (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index); and
- Of those residents aged 65 and over, 6.4% live in income-deprived households (Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index).

[1] Based on the number of residents that fall within the most deprived 5% and 10% nationally for a particular indicator.

Education

- In Tameside, 63% of pupils (58% of boys and 69% of girls) met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2019 compared to 65% nationally (61% of boys and 70% of girls); and
- 63% of school children (61% of boys and 65% of girls) in Tameside achieved a standard 9-4 pass in English and Maths at GCSE level in 2019 compared to 65% nationally (61% of boys and 69% of girls).

Economy

- The median annual income for a full time worker in Tameside in 2019 was £25,769. This is lower than both the North West median of £28,487 and England of £30,611[2];
- The claimant count as a proportion of the working age population in Tameside in May 2020 was 8.1% (an increase of 5,960 people from May 2019). This rate is higher than the England average of 6.5%. The claimant count increased for both men and women over the year to this point[3}.
- 3.8% of young people aged 16 and 17 in Tameside were not in education, training or employment (NEET) averaged across December 2019 to February 2020, a fall from 4.8% over the same period the previous year.
- The Borough hosts over 7,667 business addresses, with a combined rateable valuation of over £148.7 million at 1 April 2020.

Housing

- There are 103,154 dwellings on the council tax base in Tameside as of September 2019.
- At the time of the Census in 2011 there were 94,953 households, of which 60,558 (63.8%) are privately-owned, 20,438 (21.5%) are social-rented, 12,573 (13.2%) are privately rented and 1,384 (1.5%) in shared ownership or other.
- According to the 2018 Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty Data, 10.7% of Tameside households are in fuel poverty.

Health

Health and wellbeing in Tameside is generally worse than England with heart disease, stroke, cancer and liver disease being significant issues.

Public Health England statistics state that healthy life expectancy at birth is currently 58.3 years for females and 60.4 years for males in Tameside. This is significantly lower than the England average of 63.9 years for females and 63.4 years for males.

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[2] Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis (2019). The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. Full-time workers are defined as those who work more than 30 paid hours per week or those in teaching professions working 25 paid hours or more per week.

[3} This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. The JSA datasets have all been moved to a new Jobseeker's Allowance theme. Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Life expectancy locally is 7 years lower for females and 6 years lower for males in the most deprived areas of Tameside compared to the least deprived areas. Life expectancy at birth is currently 80.8 years for females and 77.5 years for males in Tameside. This is lower than the England average of 83.1 years for females and 79.5 for males.

Reducing the gap in life expectancy that exists between different parts of the Borough by ensuring that all residents have the same opportunities to live and work well, is a key priority for the Council.

4) The Year in Review: Financial Performance in 2019/20

REVENUE BUDGET

In February and March 2019, the Strategic Commission agreed 2019/20 budgets for the Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Tameside Council. These budgets were set in the context of continued funding cuts in local government, and significant growing demographic and demand pressures across the health economy. Children's Social Care and Continuing Health Care were identified as particularly significant pressures and budgets included significant Targeted Efficiency Programme (TEP) savings targets which needed to be delivered to achieve a balanced position by 31 March 2020.

During 2019/20, the Strategic Commission has continued reporting on the financial position of the Tameside Health Economy as a whole in monthly Integrated Commissioning Fund (ICF) financial monitoring reports. These monthly reports have been supplemented by deep dive detailed service area reports on a periodic basis.

Forecast Position £000's	Year End Position Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Acute	214,965	0	214,965	217,116	(2,151)
Mental Health	39,705	0	39,705	40,106	(400)
Primary Care	84,805	0	84,805	84,526	279
Continuing Care	15,523	0	15,523	15,087	437
Community	32,882	0	32,882	32,791	91
Other CCG	29,566	0	29,566	28,870	696
CCG TEP Shortfall (QIPP)	0	0	0	0	0
CCG Running Costs	5,413	0	5,413	4,365	1,048
Adults	84,285	(45,916)	38,369	39,321	(952)
Children's Services	53,686	(5,253)	48,432	56,836	(8,404)
Education	28,930	(22,916)	6,014	6,051	(37)
Individual Schools Budgets	116,822	(116,822)	0	0	(0)
Population Health	16,262	(170)	16,092	16,259	(167)
Operations and Neighbourhoods	78,840	(28,213)	50,627	51,170	(543)
Growth	40,241	(33,928)	6,313	6,916	(604)
Governance	74,183	(64,926)	9,257	8,835	421
Finance & IT	9,188	(2,024)	7,164	5,152	2,012
Quality and Safeguarding	440	(304)	136	136	0
Capital and Financing	13,533	(7,986)	5,548	1,262	4,285
Contingency	4,106	(235)	3,871	127	3,744
Corporate Costs	5,673	(692)	4,981	4,751	230
Integrated Commissioning Fund	**949,048**	**(329,385)**	**619,662**	**619,675**	**(13)**

Outturn Position £000's	Outturn Position Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
CCG Expenditure	422,859	0	422,859	422,859	(0)
TMBC Expenditure	526,188	(329,385)	196,803	196,815	(13)
Integrated Commissioning Fund	**949,048**	**(329,385)**	**619,662**	**619,675**	**(13)**

For the 2019/20 financial year the Integrated Commissioning Fund has spent £619,675k, against a net budget of £619,662k. The small overspend of £13k on Council budgets was met from general reserves. Delivery of the budget has only been possible as a result of several significant non recurrent financial interventions, including one-off savings and additional one-off income. It should be noted that significant overspends are included in the overall position across a number of service areas, including Children’s Services which has spent £8.4m in excess of budget. This and other pressures will continue into 2020/21.

The revenue budget structure reflects the Strategic Commission’s organisation and management structure for the delivery of services, although the Council and CCG remain as separate legal entities. This Statement of Accounts covers the budgets of the Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council budgets. The Statutory Accounts of the CCG are published separately. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis Note 1 provides a reconciliation between the deficit of £0.013m on the Revenue Budget for TMBC Expenditure and the net surplus on the provision of services reported on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). The CIES includes a number of non-cash items which are required under accounting standards but are not costs that can be charged to Council Tax Payers.

COLLECTION FUND

Collection Fund 2019/20 Outturn Position £000s	Budget		Outturn		Variation	
	Council Tax	NDR	Council Tax	NDR	Council Tax	NDR
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Total Income	(110,947)	(58,074)	(112,090)	(56,957)	1,143	(1,117)
Total Expenditure	124,219	58,982	122,453	58,789	1,766	193
(Surplus)/deficit for the year	**13,272**	**908**	**10,363**	**1,831**	**2,909**	**(923)**
Balance brought forward	(17,003)	657	(17,003)	657		
(Surplus)/deficit for the year	13,272	908	10,363	1,831	2,909	(923)
Balance carried forward	**(3,731)**	**1,565**	**(6,640)**	**2,489**	**2,909**	**(924)**
Share of (surplus)/deficit						
The Council	(3,143)	1,565	(5,579)	2,464	2,436	(915)
Central Government						
Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner	(424)		(755)		331	
GM Fire and Rescue Authority	(165)	16	(306)	25	141	(9)
Total (Surplus)/Deficit	**(3,731)**	**1,565**	**(6,640)**	**2,489**	**2,909**	**(924)**

The 2019/20 outturn position on the Council Tax side of the Collection Fund is better than originally forecast, resulting in the total surplus being £2.909m greater than budget. This is due to growth in the Council Tax base (the number of homes in the borough) growing at a faster rate than forecast when the budget was set, and due to the level of provision for non-collection not needing to be increased by the amount forecast. On business rates, the actual deficit in year is greater than originally forecast due to a reduction in the level of net rates collectible by the Council as a result of additional reliefs awarded by Government. The Council is compensated for this loss of rates through grants which are reflected in the general fund rather than the collection fund. This deficit needs to be 'repaid' in future years and will be funded from the NNDR deficit reserve.

£11.3m of Council Tax surplus was transferred to the General Fund in 2019/20 and is earmarked to support the revenue budget over the next four years. The remaining surplus will be transferred to the general fund in 2021.

Both the level of Business Rates and Council Tax income has been closely monitored during the financial year. The in-year Council Tax collection rate was 93.52% (93.41% in 2018/19) against a target of 94%. Cumulative collection rates after six years continue to exceed 98%. The in-year Business Rates collection rate was 97.01% against a target of 96.7%.

ADULTS SERVICES

Outturn Position £000's	Year End Position				
	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Adults	84,285	(45,916)	38,369	39,321	(952)

The adverse outturn variation is primarily due to delays in the delivery of £770k planned savings initiatives. Alongside this, there were a number of variations on income and expenditure relating to placements and packages within care homes, home care, mental health and day services provision. Expenditure on long term support exceeded budget provision together with reduced levels of housing benefit for related service provision. The variations and savings plans are now being urgently reviewed to assess the impact for 2020/21.

Adult Services provides a wide variety of functions and services including assessment and care management, direct provision of services and a commissioning and contract monitoring function. The service employs approximately 570 staff to deliver these services.

Approximately 70% of all direct provision services are commissioned in the independent sector – this includes residential and nursing care, home care services, 24 hour supported accommodation services for people with learning disabilities and extra care housing. Services are delivered for older people, people with learning disabilities, mental health issues and physical disabilities.

Achievements and Successes 2019/20:

- Services continued to support people to live independently in their own homes.
- The Support at Home model has been fully rolled out and is demonstrating some really positive outcomes for people.
- Improved quality across local residential and nursing homes as recognised by CQC inspections – 77% of care homes now rated good or outstanding. 94% of home care/supported accommodation rated as good or outstanding.
- Continue to see an increase in the number of people with learning disabilities in paid employment.
- A reduction in the number of younger people being placed in out of area residential placements
- Services were delivered within the allocated budget, though this continues to be supported with additional funding via the improved Better Care Fund (iBCF)
- Following the success of the winter pressures funding in 2018/19 a similar exercise has been undertaken in collaboration with the whole system i.e. ICFT and voluntary and community sector for 2019/20.
- Almost 500 staff, managers, Members and partners have undertaken Autism Awareness training

CHILDREN'S SERVICES – SOCIAL CARE

Outturn Position £000's	Year End Position				
	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Children's Services	53,686	(5,253)	48,432	56,836	(8,404)

The final outturn position for Children's Social Care is an overspend of £8.4m against an approved net budget of £48.4m. This level of overspend has been forecast since month 9 and is due to a combination of Looked After Children (LAC) numbers exceeding forecasts and additional placement costs. The LAC population has been relatively stable over the last 6 months, standing at 704 on 3 April 2020 (700 at period 6).

In seeking to address these issues, work is actively under way to implement the Looked After Placement Sufficiency Plan, focusing on improvements across strategic commissioning, placement procurement and brokerage, contract management and quality assurance. Alongside this, the Placement and Permanence panel is individually reviewing each placement.

On 27 November 2019, the Executive Cabinet approved additional investment of £ 2.2 million (£ 1.9m via the Council, £ 0.3m via the CCG) to support 7 key Looked After Sustainability projects. These projects are all designed to more effectively and efficiently support children and families at the earliest point and include Early Help. They take a multi-faceted and coordinated approach, in order to safely and appropriately reduce the need for Local Authority Care. To stabilise the current cohort, progress children's through to permanency more effectively, step children down where appropriate and provide for a range of placements to best meet children's assessed needs.

All projects are now in train and making positive progress. Each strand is subject to regular corporate oversight and a Local Authority wide approach is being taken to ensure that they remain on track.

The Council has allocated significant additional investment to the directorate budget provision over recent years to support the necessary service improvements. Recurrent budget increases have been supplemented with £31.15m of additional one-off investment from reserves over the period 2017/18 to 2020/21 (£2.3m in 2017/18, £11.6m in 2018/9, £9.3m in 2019/20 and £7.95m in 2021/21). Whilst requesting additional investment from reserves, the medium term financial plan assumes that spending reductions can be achieved in Children's Services in the medium term as the number of placements reduces. Delivery within budget is essential to ensure the financial sustainability of the Council.

The Directorate is responsible for securing the provision of services which address the needs of all children and young people, including the most disadvantaged and vulnerable, and their families and carers. The Directorate is responsible for the performance of local authority functions relating to the education and social care of children and young people.
The Directorate has a responsibility to -

- work with partners to promote prevention and early intervention and offer early help so that emerging problems are dealt with before they become more serious.
- promote effective care planning for our Looked After Children, caring and effective corporate parenting, with key roles in improving their educational attainment, providing stable and high quality placements, permanency planning, and preparation for adulthood.
- providing Youth Justice services for children involved in the youth justice system (including those leaving custody), secure the provision of education for young people in custody and ensure that safeguarding responsibilities are effectively carried out.
- Providing safe and effective child protection and Child in Need services
- understand local need and secure provision of services taking account of the benefits of prevention and early intervention and the importance of co- operating with other agencies to offer early help to children, young people and families.

The Directorates activities are underpinned by and contribute towards the Corporate priorities, specifically Starting Well, Living Well, Place Based Services and a Vibrant Economy.

Achievements and successes in 2019/20:

Performance of the Children's Social Care Services Directorate is currently judged as Requires Improvement to be Good by the regulator, following inspection in May 2019. This is an improved position following an Inadequate judgement in November 2016. Improvement has been slow, but notable improvements have been made. Whilst much more of our activity is now judged to be requires improvement or good, there remains significant inconsistency.

The upward/positive trajectory of many key indicators and the "rolling 12 months" showing a generally positive direction of travel, including a reduction in referrals and re-referrals for statutory services, reduced numbers of children's subject to a child protection intervention/ plan, or requiring statutory support as a Child in Need. Notably our reliance on agency Social Work capacity had reduced from circa 35/40% to circa 12/15%. A new operating mode – Signs of Safety - has been successfully launched and significant progress has been made in developing a locality based early help offer and the role out of Team Around the School.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

	Year End Position				
Outturn Position £000's	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Education	28,930	(22,916)	6,014	6,051	(37)
Individual Schools Budgets	116,822	(116,822)	0	0	(0)

The Education outturn variance is a net position, with pressures on Special Educational Needs transport due to an increase in children eligible for statutory support and an increase in statutory work regarding Education Healthcare Plans (EHCP) Assessments, being offset by budget savings due to proactive management action including significant vacancy management.

Our Education Service has following key functions:

- Early Years – to ensure sufficient provision is available and that the quality is either good or outstanding
- School Improvement – to ensure that all education provision is either good or outstanding
- Place Planning & Admissions – to ensure we have sufficient school places and that children all have fair access to our schools
- Special Educational Needs – to ensure that all children's needs are accurately assessed at the first opportunity and they receive education provision that meets their needs and helps them to achieve their potential
- Alternative Provision– to deliver provision for children who are too ill to attend school and those who have been permanently excluded from school
- Virtual School – to fulfil our corporate parenting responsibility for children in care
- Specialist Services – to manage resources, governor services, school attendance service, elective home education, children missing education, music service

The statutory functions for which the Directorate is responsible are set out in paragraph 91 of Schools Revenue Funding 2017 to 2018. As outlined in the Schools Strategy the Council is committed delivering more assertive and systematic leadership in order to deliver these key functions. To do this well we will be a credible, effective and responsive partner for schools and central government and have an effective and engaged relationship with all our schools. Our success is dependent on mutual co-operation.

Achievements and successes in 2019/20

- Launched Tameside Loves Reading, 181 volunteers engaged in 46 schools, 2,574 books given to new mums and 1560 reading volunteer hours delivered.
- Increase in proportions of pupils achieving a good level of development at EYFS.
- Pupils made above average progress made in reading and maths between KS1 and KS2.
- Increase in the proportions of pupils achieving standard passes in English and maths at KS4.

- Increase in EET and Participation rates.
- EHC plans maintained by Tameside is 1344 , 977 in 2017 and 828 in 2016.
- The volume of plans completed in the 2018 calendar year was 348, (2017 -166) (2016- 76.)
- 83.8% of young people were placed in their 1st choice secondary school compared to 80.8% nationally.
- 91.5% of children were placed in their 1st choice primary school compared to 90.6% nationally.
- 85% of 2 year olds are benefitting from universal funded early education places – up from 73% in 2016.
- Completed Personal Education Plans for our looked after children has significantly increased.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

The dedicated schools grant is allocated through a nationally determined formula to local authorities in 4 blocks;

- Central Services Schools Block - provided to provide funding to Local Authorities to support carrying out statutory duties on behalf of schools.
- Schools Block - This is intended to fund mainstream (non-special) Schools
- High Needs Block - This is to fund Special Schools, additional support in mainstream schools for Special Educational Needs (SEND) and other SEND placements / support.
- Early Years Block -This funds the free/extended entitlement & funding of places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds in school nurseries and Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) Sector settings.

Prior year's dedicated schools grant is set aside in an earmarked reserve details of which are outlined in the table below for both the final year end position in 2019/20 and the projection for 2020/21.

	2019/20 Surplus / (Deficit) £000	2020/21 Forecast Surplus / (Deficit) £000
DSG Reserve Brought Forward	3,228	(557)
Schools Block	114	50
In year deficit on High Needs Block	(4,568)	(4,804)
In year surplus on Early Years	251	0
Estimated Early Years 2019-20 Adjustment (TBC June 2020)	296	
Early Years Block 2018-19 Adjustment	122	
DSG Reserve after Commitments	(557)	(5,311)

In 2019/20 there has been a reduction in the reserve, in the main this due to funding the overspend on the High Needs Block. There have been contributions to the reserve in year too, the most significant of these relating to surplus funds in the Early Years Block.

If the 2020/21 projections materialise, there would be a deficit of £5.311m on the DSG. This would mean it is likely a deficit recovery plan would have to be submitted to the DfE outlining how we expect to recover this deficit and manage spending over the next 3 years and will require discussions and agreement of the Schools Forum. The position will be closely monitored throughout the year and updates will be reported to Members.

High Needs
There was a £4.568m deficit on the high needs block in 2019/20 and a projected in-year deficit is expected in 2020/21 of £4.804m. This is after the additional funding from the £0.850m transfer from the schools block. Also, included in this figure is £2.971m of in-year growth. The financial pressures in the High Needs Block are therefore serious and represent a high risk to the Council.

The Growth projection is based on current timeline information which shows the increases in the number of Education, Health and Care Plan's (EHCP's) seen in 2019-20 is continuing to rise at a similar level in the first part of the 2020/21 financial year.

- In 2018-19 the number of plans increased by 322 from 945 to 1267.
- In 2019-20 the number of plans increased by a further 303 to 1570.
- Current projections show if plans continue to increase at current levels the number of plans issued could increase by a further 280 by the end of the 2020/21 financial year. This represents approx. cost of £2.971m in Growth..

Work has also started on the High Needs Review as identified in the SEND Implementation plan and it is expected the Growth projections will need to take aspects of this review into account, in particularly:

- The review of Top Up Rates
- Resourced and Specialist Provision across the borough
- Capacity to meet need and demand for places in special schools, Independent and Out of Borough Providers

Early Years
The Early years block is currently expected to be on target in 2020/21 however there may be significant financial pressures in this sector relating to sustainability for providers due to Covid19 closures. DfE have enabled local authorities to use the funding in this area more flexibly, however with a caveat that the Local Authority must continue to fund early year's settings for free entitlement as normal. The flexibility allows the LA to utilise its centrally held funding to support the sector if they underspend their part of the allocation. There is not sufficient information currently available to predict the impact of this at this stage. There will be an update to the Early Years DSG settlement in July 20 to reflect pupil numbers in the January 2020 census.

POPULATION HEALTH

	Year End Position				
Outturn Position £000's	**Expenditure Budget**	**Income Budget**	**Net Budget**	**Net Actual**	**Net Variance**
Population Health	16,262	(170)	16,092	16,259	(167)

Population health is an approach to health that aims to improve the health of the entire population and to reduce health inequities among population groups. In order to reach these objectives, it looks at and acts upon the broad range of factors and conditions that have a strong influence on our health.

Population health signals a change in the way health care is accessed, provided and utilized — a move away from reactive responses to an individual's health needs. The concept marks a fundamental shift towards outcomes-based, proactive approaches to a given population with attention directed toward larger, socially grouped needs and prevention efforts while reducing disparity and variation in care delivery.

The purpose of the Directorate is to improve and protect the health and wellbeing of people living and working in Tameside, working closely with partner organisations to understand and address the wider issues that influence people's health locally:

- Provide public health information and understanding to enable decisions that are based on people's need and what is effective.
- Commissioning and monitoring key Public Health prescribed and non-prescribed services and functions
- work with partners to protect Tameside residents from communicable and non-communicable diseases and environmental hazards.
- Client and commissioning lead for Leisure Services and the capital programme (Active Tameside) – ensure the resilience of these services going forward.

Achievements and Successes 2019/20:

- Delivery and commissioning of statutory functions for public health
- Alcohol-related admissions reducing and significantly lower than 15/16
- Alcohol-specific mortality has reduced
- Improved emergency hormonal contraception now available in pharmacies (Ellaone), which is more effective and gives women a longer time-frame to access
- Funding secured for new strategic lead post around domestic abuse
- Delivery of successful Leisure capital programme and sustainability programme for commissioned leisure trust.
- Secured additional funding for public health programmes including Physical activity (Local Pilot) and reducing problem Gambling
- Scaled up tobacco programme with successes in reduced prevalence and smoking in pregnancy
- Lead delivery of the local Maternity Transformation Programme, leading and supporting prevention initiatives designed to improve maternal and neonatal outcomes and reduce health inequalities, in support of the national maternity safety ambition, across the local NHS and Council.

OPERATIONS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

	Year End Position				
Outturn Position £000's	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Operations and Neighbourhoods	78,840	(28,213)	50,627	51,170	(543)

Despite some significant savings on levies and staffing costs, the service has exceeded budget overall by £543k. This is due to a number of pressures including income shortfalls in car parking and markets, additional costs on hospital car parks, additional street lighting maintenance costs due to delays on the LED replacement scheme, and additional staff costs charged to revenue due to slippage on capital works.

Operations and Neighbourhoods deliver many of the front line services which the public first associate with the functions of a Council including many statutory services. From refuse collection, Libraries and Highways maintenance, these are services that you use daily whether you are a resident, visitor or on business.

Achievements and Successes 2019/20:

- Tameside One - new library/customer services/ welfare rights/new offices/ public realm development

- Delivery of new homelessness model - A Bed for Every Night
- Implementation of Single Regulatory Service
- Delivery of year three of four year TAMP investment
- Extraction from the Waste PFI contract and shaping future Waste Disposal Contract
- 40,000 volunteer hours in greenspace
- Gold Employer Award – Armed Forces Covenant
- Bereavement Services achieving a Gold Award – Institute of Crematorium and Cemetery Management (ICCM)
- Tour of Britain – a true team effort
- Obtaining agreement for some capital schemes
- Embankment Stabilisation - Fairlea

GROWTH

Outturn Position £000's	Year End Position				
	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Growth	40,241	(33,928)	6,313	6,916	(604)

A net overspend of £604k due to shortfalls in income, particularly for Estates and Building Control and other cost pressures. Building running costs have exceeded budget, particularly for gas and electricity. Additional costs have been incurred on keeping surplus property open for longer than anticipated, and there are shortfalls in commercial rental income due to incentive arrangements in early years.

The Growth Directorate delivers a number of services which have significant impact on the borough and its residents. Services include:

- Estates Management of the Council's Investment property portfolio, land and buildings.
- Development and Investment, including regeneration, investment and capital projects, economic and housing growth.
- Employment and Skills, supporting residents into employment.
- Strategic Infrastructure, working closely with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority and housing partners across Tameside.
- Environmental Development, including property management and Corporate Landlord.
- Planning, including development management, building control and planning policy.

Key Achievements and successes in 2019/20 include:

- Completed Vision Tameside Phase2 and staff decants.
- Secured Growth Deal funding for the new Ashton Bus station and interchange.
- Secured £10m MHCLG infrastructure funding for Godley Green Garden Village
- Commitment of £5m from Electricity North West (ENW) to support the development of a low carbon strategy at Godley Green Garden Village.
- Secured £100k from the governments One Public Estate Programme for masterplanning in Hyde Town Centre.
- Secured Heritage Action Zone status for Stalybridge Town Centre, together with approx. £1M government funding.
- Developed the Hattersley Public Realm Strategy and secured £4m funding from Barratts Homes for its implementation
- Secured £750,000 GM Growth Deal funding for redevelopment of Hattersley Train Station booking office.

- Attracted funding and secured planning permission for Ashton Old Baths (Phase 3) Data Centre for Tameside MBC and NHS.
- NHS Estate rationalised 6 property interests which has resulted in annual savings of £750,000.
- Development of the Ashton Town Hall project to RIBA stage 3 / 4.
- 644 new homes completed
- 100 new affordable homes completed supported by £3m of Homes England investment
- 20 empty properties brought back into use
- Launched £287k Tameside Employment Fund in May 2019 to support youth employment
- Adult Community Education achieved its highest pass rates in 3 years in 2018.
- More residents with disabilities started jobs in 2018/19, the highest level since 2014 and top quartile for the North West
- 100 young people (the highest number ever) attended our February 2019 Digital Hack.
- Facilitated transfer of Oakglade House from private sector to Housing Association ownership to accommodate children leaving care.
- Reduced the Greenbelt requirement by over 50% compared to previously proposed figures as part of the GMSF.
- Completed LEP review phase 1 and in-sourced the Estates Service.

GOVERNANCE

	Year End Position				
Outturn Position £000's	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Governance	74,183	(64,926)	9,257	8,835	421

Responsibility for the council's corporate functions sits within the Governance & Pensions Directorate ensuring that all decisions made by the council are carried out in accordance with the council's governance framework. The directorate provides business management, support and guidance to services within the council on legal, human resources and policy and communications issues. This internal support to frontline service ensures that they are able to deliver the aims of the Council's Corporate Plan.

Exchequer provides a Council Tax and Business Rates administration and collection function with estimated net collectable debits for 2019/20 being £111m for Council Tax and £58m for Business Rates. The service also administers Housing Benefit and Council Tax Support benefits. Both benefits are means tested. Housing Benefit provides support for housing costs for anyone on a low income and Council Tax Support provides assistance towards Council Tax payments. On average £14m a year is paid out in Council Tax Support and £73m in Housing Benefits. The service also manages a key financial system – Capita on which the administration of Council Tax, Business Rates and benefits are based. The Adults Social Care Finance function is means tested for assistance in paying adults social care costs in addition to providing an Appointee and Deputyship function for residents who are unable to manage their own finances. The Income & Collection Service raises invoices and collects monies owed for goods and services provided by the Council.

The Registration Service, also customer facing, registers all births and deaths within the borough, take notice of intended marriages and civil partnerships and conduct all civil marriages and partnerships that take place in the borough's registered venues.

Democratic Services has responsibility for running all local and national elections within the borough along with public votes on specific issues such as the EU Referendum ensuring that all are run correctly and in adherence with the law. Democratic Services provide member services to the 57 elected members also working jointly with the Executive Support Team whilst also administrating the meetings of the democracy of the council, CCG and support to the Greater Manchester Pension Fund. The Executive Support team also provide support to the senior management team within the council in addition to the corporate support to Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). They are also responsible for the management of information and improvement including complaints management and service improvement and directorate support.

People and Workforce Development provide support to the organisation to have a suitably skilled and knowledgeable workforce in place to ensure delivery of our organisational priorities and objectives. This includes: supporting the employment aspects of the Single Commissioning function; supporting the further development of alternative service delivery models to ensure they are fit for purpose and affordable; enabling the organisation to attract and recruit the best employees and have a workforce that is representative of the community; supporting and developing our workforce to meet career aspirations and fulfil potential; reward and retain our employees, ensuring their contributions are recognised and celebrated; inspire and support strong leadership and management to enable a vibrant, innovative and inclusive culture; enable a flexible and agile workforce that is able to work across service and organisational boundaries; and encourage and support a healthy, engaged and productive workforce and environment. The service also provides leadership, delivery and maintenance of systems that support major priority areas namely HR, finance, adults and children's.

Achievements and Successes 2019/20

Exchequer Services
- Maximising Income exercise of recovery of monies using HMRC/DWP data up to December 2019 resulted in £1.66m collected.
- Reviewed Single Person Discounts totalling £ 540k on the Council tax Base.
- Successful spend of Discretionary Housing Payment monies
- Procurement and award of contract for Single Person Discount, and NNDR Empty Property Review

Democratic Services
- Completed the annual canvass of electors for 2019.
- The successful delivery of the local, by-election and general election

Executive Support
- Service led and delivered the success Customer Service Excellence award with 100% compliance and 15 areas of compliance plus
- Corporate project management support has been given to the democratic process of elections.
- Successfully procured new information case management system which is in the process of testing in readiness for implementation early 2020
- Successfully implemented the service review

Legal Services
- Continued support to Children's Services
- Implemented a refreshed structure

HR & OD
- Significant improvement in performance of creditors function
- Upgrade to Agresso payments system successfully achieved
- Successful launch to Squad Working and Squad of Squads
- Continued delivery of the STRIVE leader/aspiring leaders
- Ongoing substantial support to Children's Improvement Plan and 7 strategic priorities
- Implementation of the national pay structure changes and local professional grade development scheme
- Review and implementation of revised employment procedures for Council and CCG

- Support to workforce elements of Health and Care Integration programme, including primary care

Policy & Communications

- Achieved Green Star (15/15) rating for engagement from NHSE
- Supported the achievement of Requires Improvement in the ILACS inspection by Ofsted
- Secured accreditation as a Cooperative Council
- Re-invigorated the Scrutiny function improving the supportive challenge to effective service development
- Supported awards via LGC, MJ,HSK, LAPF and iNetwork
- Re-developed Public Service reform agenda
- Developed Corporate Plan
- Vision Tameside design work, hoardings etc
- Tameside loves Reading launch at hospital and party (library opening)
- Take Control Campaign
- Tour of Britain comms
- Case studies on Tameside Sports awards winners
- Lantern Parade
- Learning Disability Week
- That Counts (our use of this showcased by GMCA)

FINANCE AND IT

	Year End Position				
Outturn Position £000's	**Expenditure Budget**	**Income Budget**	**Net Budget**	**Net Actual**	**Net Variance**
Finance & IT	9,188	(2,024)	7,164	5,152	2,012

Significant favourable variances across these areas have resulted from a number of one-off savings or additional sources of income. Within finance, the results of the insurance actuarial valuation in February 2020 have enabled the release of some provisions and reserves.

Finance, Audit and Risk Management

Financial Management aims to deliver consistently high quality financial support and advice to the strategic commission and our external customers and ensure that the key outcomes of an effective, efficient and economic financial management service are delivered.

The service plays a vital part in delivering some of the Strategic Commission's key Governance outcomes; the annual capital and revenue budgets and Medium Term Financial Plan update, the production of the annual accounts monthly monitoring and forecasting and treasury management are just a few examples.

The Internal Audit service provides the statutory obligations to have an effective internal audit regime for the Council and are a key part of ensuring that the Council assets and processes are adequately safeguarded.

National Anti-Fraud Network (NAFN) – is a national service hosted by Tameside and offers service to all LAs in UK on a subscription basis.

Finance and Audit – Achievements and Successes in 2019/20

The integration journey between the Council and CCG finance teams continues and has enabled the integration of financial reporting to the Executive Cabinet and Strategic Commissioning Board on a consistent basis, allowing the analysis of over £900m of spend, ensuring greater visibility as to the effectiveness of the spending decisions to maximise outcomes for residents. This has resulted in expanding the Integrated Care Fund to include all Council and CCG spending amounting to over £900m a year. Integration of the workforce continues with staff working across both Council and CCG, and with both teams learning from each other. The embedding of new staffing structures has been successful, turnover has been stabilised and vacancies gradually filled. Sickness rates are low. All senior graded staff have been supported in studying for the CIPFA Finance Business Partnering certificate, and there are 7 members of staff being supported to gain professional accountancy qualifications, and numerous others undertaking qualifications without direct support, as we continue to drive up professional standards. The team won the Innovation award at the North West Finance Skills Development awards in 2019.

Both sets of statutory accounts were produced on time, with the Council delivering to the tighter timetable to publish their accounts by the end of May, with the external audit satisfactorily concluded by the end of July. The financial accounts were both given an unqualified opinion. The Council gained an unqualified value for money opinion following the improvement in its Children's Social Services Ofsted judgement from Inadequate to Requires Improvement. Significant progress has been made in the development of a robust budget process, including a review and challenge process for savings and pressures, and consideration of the strategic commission's budget position over a 5 year period. Business case methodologies have been introduced to ensure the transparent allocation of scarce revenue and capital resources, and a £1m investment fund to unblock capacity constraints across the Strategic Commission.

Work with schools has seen a marked improvement in relationships between the Council and school colleagues. The review of PFI accounting has resulted in over £2.5m been handed back to schools to support their bottom line. More robust challenge and monitoring is also taking place to support those schools who are in deficit, and in preventing further schools from entering into deficit.

The treasury management returns increased during the year, due to a more proactive strategy aligned to better cash flow modelling meaning investments could be lengthened and returns increased. The Council took advantage of all time low interest rates to drawdown its long term borrowing requirements.

The Council's relationship with STAR procurement continues to develop, with the initial focus being on improved compliance and with the focus now shifting to a more proactive and dynamic procurement planning. A focus on social value, saw the launch of the social value portal that captures the value added by procuring with companies who invest in local supply chains and people.

The internal audit plan was successfully delivered, alongside the rolling out of GDPR training to all staff. NAFN continues to grow and develop its service offer, winning the iNetwork Innovation award for Effective Information Sharing and Security for the 'National Right To Buy Anti-Fraud Service' in 2019.

ICT

IT underpins and supports the strategic objectives of the organisation and has a fundamental role to play in improving efficiency, streamlining business processes, enabling new delivery mechanisms and underpinning transformation change programmes.

The service aims to provide

- Consistently high quality support and training for day to day operational systems.
- Fit for purpose equipment for users to make the most of the technology available
- Speedy connectivity in Council buildings.
- Robust and secure infrastructure and connectivity.
- Pro-active advice and guidance to support system implementations, upgrades and advancements.

- Pro-active advice and guidance to support service improvements and transformation change programmes.
- High quality accessible websites.

The work of the IT Service includes:
- Service desk and associated support.
- Build and deployment of user devices including phones.
- System commissioning, deployment, management and support/maintenance/security.
- Data Centre commissioning, management and support/maintenance/security.
- Networks deployment, management and support/maintenance/security.
- Website commissioning and support/maintenance/security

Achievements and Successes in 2019/20 IT:

From late 2018/19 through to July 2019 a significant proportion of IT resource was directed to the provisioning of Tameside One and then the relocation of many services into new buildings. The success of both programmes is a credit to all staff involved. The Tameside One programme involved installing/implementing 1,200km of cabling, 40 Wifi points, 350 hotdesk phones, 1,200 network/telephone points, 350 new laptops, 300 widescreen monitors, 30 printers, 24 tablets for customer self-service, a new queuing announcement system, a new citizen information portal, 33 new library pcs with touch screen monitors, a new secure guest/visitor wifi portal and the ability of both Tameside and CCG staff to seamlessly connect to their own network. The latter was a significant step forward and facilitated integrated working of both organisations.

A new room management system has been implemented, which has enabled all staff to book rooms at Tameside One and other buildings and has resulted in significant improvements and efficiencies.

The Tameside Digital Infrastructure has continued to grow throughout the year, expanding to new areas, connecting more public sector assets and buildings. A successful bid for a further £2.5m of DCMS funding will enable more duct and fibre to be installed across Hattersley, Mossley, Broadbottom, Hadfield and Glossop during the coming year. The commercialisation of this network is being delivered through the Cooperative Network Infrastructure (Formerly Tameside Digital Infrastructure Cooperative). The change in name in early 2019 and change in focus to become a national body reflects not only the ambition of the Coop, which now has 15 members including Blackpool and Manchester City Councils, but also its first successful year of trading.

Exploiting the new fibre infrastructure to transform public services across Tameside alongside being a catalyst for economic growth and social inclusion are at the heart of the new Tameside Digital Strategy. Developed in partnership with colleagues in all services across the Council and CCG, it provides singularity of vision and ambition for Tameside and Glossop which will act to coordinate decisions on the direction and use of technology across the borough and bring a focus to future investments decisions.

Another key theme of the Digital Strategy is to bring together customer contact and access to online digital public services from across the sector in Tameside into a single digital offer. This year the Council and CCG websites are being co-hosted on the same platform and managed by the Council, saving staff and external hosting fees and laying the foundations for this new “One Place” Online offer.

QUALITY AND SAFEGUARDING

	Year End Position				
Outturn Position £000's	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
Quality and Safeguarding	440	(304)	136	136	0

The Quality and Safeguarding Directorate is responsible for ensuring that the health economy meets its statutory functions to prevent, recognise and respond to all elements of abuse of all vulnerable groups. (Care Act 2014: Children Act1989:2004)
Key outputs of the safeguarding service are the following:

- To ensure that the whole health economy pays due regard to protect and support vulnerable people in all services
- To ensure that health services in Tameside and Glossop work with multi agency teams to support and enhance the overall service provision for vulnerable families

Achievements and successes in 2019/20

Quality

- Significant strengthening of the contract performance, quality assurance and governance arrangements for the monitoring of T&G Care homes. This has seen a continued improvement in the number of care homes moving from requires improvement to good and a reduction in the number of inadequate care homes. Intelligence systems in place now ensure early oversight of care homes which may require additional support and intervention from the Quality Improvement Team..
- Continued implementation of an integrated health and care approach to deliver the GM ambition to reduce gram negative Ecoli infections across the economy.
- Implementation of GP packs to support the improved update of Health Checks for people with Learning Disabilities and to reduce health inequalities for this group.
- Redesign of ICFT Contract quality and performance monitoring requirements to reflect a system approach.

Safeguarding

- Since 2018 the management of the Safeguarding Boards' adults and children functions have been amalgamated with the CCG Safeguarding Team . The teams support the functions of the safeguarding boards and ensure that there is delivery on safeguarding multi agency training.
- The services support the corporate priorities of Starting Well, Living Well and Ageing Well, Place Based Services and Vibrant Economy by ensuring that due regard is made to safeguarding of vulnerable groups whenever there is commissioning, redesigning or evaluating of services to support these priorities

Individualised Commissioning

- Continued strong financial controls programme despite the challenges of an increasing demand for NHS funding due to increase in complexity of clients
- Achievement of the two Quality Premiums for Continuing care
- National recognition of our significant reduction in long term hospital placement in Learning disabilities.
- Successful implementation of CHC Personal Health Budgets
- NHSE pilot site for Mental Health SEC 117 Personal Health Budgets

CORPORATE BUDGETS

Outturn Position £000's	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Actual	Net Variance
	Year End Position				
Capital and Financing	13,533	(7,986)	5,548	1,262	4,285
Contingency	4,106	(235)	3,871	127	3,744
Corporate Costs	5,673	(692)	4,981	4,751	230

In addition to service budgets, there are corporate budgets which are held to pay for corporate costs such as levies, loan debt etc. as well as the means to cope with in-year volatility. Significant favourable variances across these areas have resulted from a number of one-off savings or additional sources of income, including additional interest on cash balances.. In Capital & Financing, additional airport dividend of £2.4m in excess of budget has been received – this is not expected in future years. Contingency budgets have been released and offset overspends across other areas.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

A three year capital programme was approved in October 2017 and since then a number of changes have been approved by Executive Cabinet to add additional schemes to the programme. Future investment plans are subject to available resources and the realisation of available capital receipts, however the current plans would see investment in excess of £200million over the four year period 2017 to 2021.

A Capital Programme Review was presented at Executive Cabinet on 25 July 2018 which outlined how the proposed programme, along with additional emerging pressures, needed to be reprioritised in line with current available resources. A reprioritisation exercise has been completed in order to determine which schemes that have been earmarked but not fully approved should proceed, and which should be temporarily placed on hold. On 26 March 2019, Executive Cabinet approved the prioritisation of the capital programme, to enable the high priority earmarked schemes to proceed. There remains a shortfall in resources to fund all earmarked schemes meaning that a number of earmarked schemes cannot progress until additional resources are identified.

Service areas have spent £37.341m on capital investment in 2019/20, which is £4.672m less than the current capital budget for the year. This variation is spread across a number of areas, and is made up of a number of over/underspends on a number of specific schemes (£0.673m) less the re-profiling of expenditure in some other areas (£5.344m).

There are no significant variances where project spend is expected to significantly exceed budgeted resources, although there are some minor variations across a number of schemes. A number of variations have arisen where projected outturn is less than budget due to slippage in the delivery of the capital programme, resulting in a number of requests for re-profiling into the 2020/21 financial year.

2019/20 Capital Outturn Position	2019/20 Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variation	Slippage	Variation after Slippage
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000

Growth					
Investment & Development	3,626	2,693	933	(933)	0
Corporate Landlord	810	933	(123)	123	0
Estates	50	0	50	(50)	0
Operations and Neighbourhoods					
Engineers	9,542	9,583	(41)	(167)	(207)
Vision Tameside	1,706	1,810	(104)	(74)	(178)
Environmental Services	896	496	400	(400)	0
Transport (Fleet)	280	381	(101)	(57)	(44)
Stronger Communities	19	11	8	(8)	0
Children's					
Education	5,958	5,406	552	(785)	(233)
Finance & IT					
Finance	3,733	1,870	1,863	(1,863)	0
Digital Tameside	3,228	1,935	1,293	(1,275)	18
Population Health					
Active Tameside	12,010	12,129	(119)	99	(19)
Adults					
Adults	155	94	61	(69)	(8)
Total	**42,013**	**37,341**	**4,672**	**(5,344)**	**(673)**

The financing of the 2019/20 Capital Outturn is determined by the Director of Finance based on planned financing and the availability of Capital Receipts. The financing of the Capital Programme seeks to maximise funding from external Grants and Contributions, and other funding sources being utilised where external funding has been exhausted. Revenue contributions to capital expenditure are minimal and tend to reflect service are contributions to scheme overspends or school contributions to capital expenditure in schools where capital grants have been fully utilised.

Resources	£000
Grants & Contributions	12,776
Revenue Contributions	848
Corporate:	
- Prudential Borrowing	12,190
- Receipts	10,059
- Reserves	1,468
Total	**37,341**

Funding from prudential borrowing is limited to those schemes where the investment is considered to be self financing or where the investment is instead of other forms of external borrowing such as transport leasing schemes. Prudential borrowing has revenue budget implications resulting from the requirement to pay interest costs and to make provision for the repayment of loans.

Funding of Capital Investment from reserves and receipts remains a significant source of funding for the Council. In the two years from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2019, the Council funded £52.953m of capital expenditure from the Capital Investment Reserve and £7.728m from Capital Receipts.

After financing 2019/20 expenditure from £10.059m of Capital Receipts and £1.694m from the Capital Investment Reserve, the Council is left with a balance of £14.953m for future investment before any additional capital receipts.

The 2020/21 approved capital programme requires capital receipts and reserves of £18.792m to be delivered in full, before taking account of any overspends or additional budget requirements. There is a further £33.2m of earmarked schemes which are currently predicated on capital receipts or reserves.

Capital Receipts	£000s
Balance at 1 April 2019	533
2019/20 Asset Disposal Proceeds	9,791
2019/20 Asset Disposal Costs	(265)
Financing 2019/20 Capital Expenditure	(10,059)
Balance at 31 March 2020	**0**

Capital Investment Reserve	£000s
Balance at 1 April 2019	16,287
Financing 2019/20 Capital Expenditure	(1,468)
2019/20 Vision Tameside Project Costs	(226)
Balance at 31 March 2020	**14,593**

Approved schemes in 2020/21 have a total budget of £65.9m and require corporate funding from capital receipts or reserves of £18.792m before any cost pressures and scheme amendments. There is a balance on the Capital Investment Reserve at 31 March 2020 of £14.593m and therefore if the 2020/21 capital programme is to be delivered in full, planned capital receipts must be realised. The current and forecast economic conditions arising from the COVID-19 pandemic increase the risk that capital receipts may not be realised or that values will be diminished.

Approved schemes in 20/21 requiring funding from receipts or reserves include:

- Development and Investment: Ashton Town Hall Envelope works and Ashton Old Baths Data Centre. Work is in progress and contractually committed.
- Engineering Services: TAMP investment and LED Street Lighting Scheme
- Vision Tameside Public Realm and Ashton Town Centre Civic Square
- Environmental Services: Replacement of Cremators and Embankment works, both already in progress and contractually committed.
- Digital Tameside: Microsoft Licensing, essential for business continuity.
- Active Tameside: Contribution to Hyde Pool scheme.

Without further capital receipts, there is insufficient funding for the fully approved schemes and other earmarked schemes will not be able to progress. Earmarked schemes requiring funding from receipts or reserves include:

- Children's Services Estate
- Ashton Town Hall main scheme
- TAMP Investment
- Refurbishment of Capital Assets, including contributions to Stalybridge Heritage Action Zone
- Droylsden Library
- Hyde Town Hall Roof

5) Financial Strategy: Outlook for 2020/21 and beyond

Financial performance is reported monthly and up to date financial information is available to Officers throughout the year. Additionally, the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is regularly updated and reported to Councillors and Officers. Reports are available to the public via the Council's website. The MTFP supports the Council's medium term policy and financial planning processes. Fundamentally the plan is designed to help provide a stable financial base to support savings planning. The MTFP also fits within a wider system of corporate planning.

The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is routinely refreshed throughout the year to update forecasts for known and anticipated cost pressures, savings, and funding changes. Emerging pressures are also identified through the in-year budget monitoring process and factored into future year budget forecasts.

The 2019/20 budget report included forecasts for 2019 to 2024 which identified a budget gap of £15,847k in 2020/21. This gap assumed that savings of £5,198k would be delivered over the two years 2019/20 and 2020/21, and that Children's Services expenditure would remain within its budget for 2019/20, and reduce over the following two years.

Since the approval of the 2019/20 budget, significant additional pressures have emerged which increased the forecast gap for 2020/21 and beyond. In particular, some of the planned savings for 2019/20 have not been delivered and demand for Children's Social Care services has not stabilised, but continued to grow, with the service exceeding the approved budget by £8.4m in 2019/20.

A detailed review of all budget assumptions and pressures took place over the summer of 2019. This process identified cost pressures across the services which have been reviewed and challenged by senior officers. Services were also been asked to identify efficiencies which have again been subject to review and scrutiny to ensure plans are realistic and achievable.

The Council set a balanced budget for 2020/21 in February 2020 but the budget process in the Council did not produce any meaningful efficiencies from departments and therefore relied on a number of corporate financing initiatives, including budgeting for the full estimated dividend from Manchester Airport Group, an increase in the vacancy factor and targets around increasing fees and charges income. These initiatives were risky and the impact of Covid-19 has already resulted in a £6.4m shortfall in 2020/21 as a result of no airport dividend, and significant pressures from income shortfalls.

The 2020/21 budget also drew on £12.4m of reserves to allow services the time to turn around areas of pressures. These areas were broadly, Children's Services placement costs, Children's Services prevention work (which was to be later mainstreamed and funded from reduced placement costs), shortfalls on car parking and markets income. Each of these services required on-going development work to have the impact of allowing demand to be taken out of the systems and additional income generated. There was additional investment around the IT and Growth Directorate Services, to invest in IT equipment, software and capacity and to develop strategically important sites for housing and business development, including key Town Centre masterplans. A delay in delivering the projects that the reserves were funding is likely to mean more reserves will be required in future years, placing pressure on already depleting resources, following several years of budget support from reserves.

Although the CCG delivered its QIPP target of £11m in 2019/20, the majority (£6.5m ie. 59% of core allocations) was as a result of non-recurrent means and therefore added considerable additional pressure to 2020/21. The QIPP target for 2020-21 is £12.5m (3.2% of CCG core and running cost allocations) and £3m of this target has no schemes in place to deliver these savings. A late notification in March on increased funded nursing care rates for 2020/21 and delays in delivering QIPP schemes as a result of COVID-19 will evidently exacerbate financial pressures further.

Before the impact of COVID-19, the forecast budget gap after the use of reserves and delivery of QIPP targets was as follows:

Strategic Commission Total Budget Forecasts 2020/21 - 2024/25					
	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s	2023/24 £000s	2024/25 £000s
Total Forecast Gap	**3,048**	**22,732**	**24,363**	**32,270**	**36,792**
Which includes:					
Identified QIPP Savings	(9,452)	(11,771)	(12,706)	(13,631)	(13,631)
Use of Reserves	(12,395)	(1,442)	(413)	(242)	(275)
Gap before QIPP and reserves	*24,895*	*35,945*	*37,482*	*46,143*	*50,698*

Whilst the 2019/20 outturn position reported a balanced budget overall, this was net of some significant variances in services, and as a result of some significant one-off savings and additional income. Even before the impact of COVID-19, the Strategic Commission entered the 2020/21 financial year with significant pressures in Acute, Adults, Children's Services, Operations & Neighbourhoods, and Growth. The 2019/20 outturn position included:

- £6.5m of one-off benefits to CCG budgets
- £1.5m net benefit from Waste and Transport Levy Adjustments
- £1.2m one-off benefit from insurance provision adjustments
- £2.4m of additional income from the Manchester Airport Dividend

The COVID-19 Pandemic has significant implications for the Council's financial position. Government funding has been provided which will contribute to additional costs, however the scale and significance of potential losses of income, far exceeds Government funding allocated to date. Key risk areas for the Council include:

- Investment Income – both from cash investments and more significantly from the Manchester Airport Investments
- Income from Trading – fees and charges levied for discretionary services including car parks, markets and investment properties
- Council Tax – the financial impact of the pandemic is expected to result in reduced Council Tax collection rates
- Business Rates – the economic impacts are expected to reduce collection rates as businesses struggle to pay or go out of business
- Looked After Children – potential for greater demands on services due to lockdown and delays in implementing improvement plans
- Active Tameside – closure of sites and loss of income means that Active Tameside may no longer be financial viable
- Adults Social Care – additional costs resulting from lockdown and isolation of care homes
- Delivery of planned savings – likely to be delayed as services focus on the COVID-19 response

The Government has allocated £4.5 billion nationally across both health (£1.3 billion) and Local Government (£3.2 billion) to cover increased costs as a result of COVID-19 including the funding of social care costs to facilitate early discharge from hospital in the health costs. The proportion of national funding attributable to the Tameside and Glossop economy is £13.9 million for the Council and circa £6.2 million for the CCG. The method of apportionment is different for both organisations in that the funding is directly paid to the Council but the CCG must make a retrospective claim which is funded, if approved, by changes to the monthly allocation. All costs are being stringently monitored and reported via regular information returns to NHSE&I. As a result of the command and control budget management in place and NHSE&I ensuring providers break even, it is difficult to quantify the full extent of COVID pressures in the CCG.

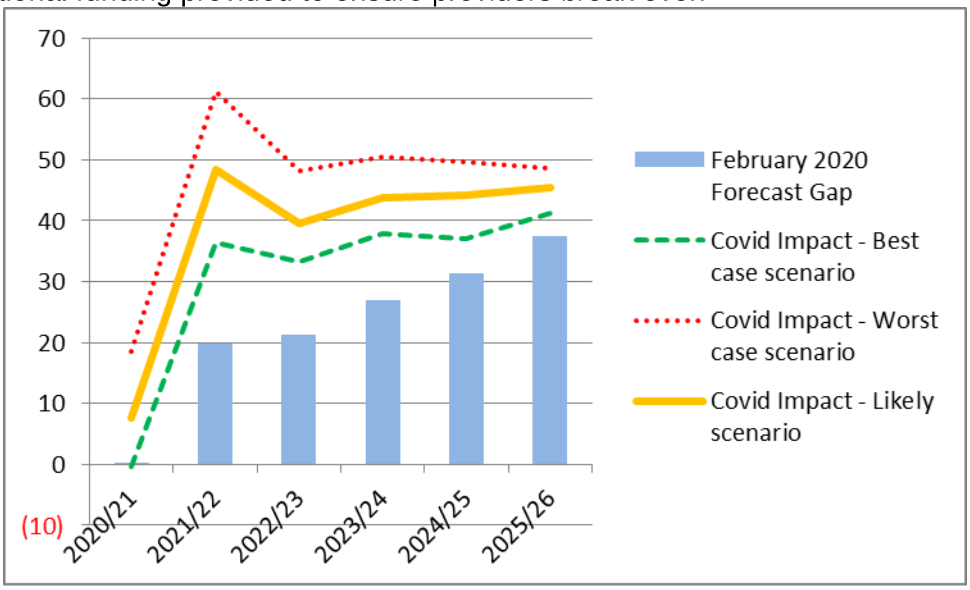
It remains difficult to accurately establish the financial impact of the pandemic at this early stage across the Strategic Commission. The full extent of additional service demands and costs are being captured, but the longer term impacts can only be forecast. Similarly, the longer term impacts on income sources can be estimated but with varying degrees of accuracy as the economic consequences of COVID-19 are currently speculative.

Initial analysis of the potential financial impacts using a best, worst and likely scenario concludes that the likely financial impact will be significant both in the current and future financial years. The government funding in 2020/21 will offset a significant proportion, but not all, of the additional costs and loss of income, however future years are expected to see a continued loss of income.

	2020/21 '£000	2021/22 '£000	2022/23 '£000	2023/24 '£000	2024/25 '£000	2025/26 '£000
February 2020 Gap	0	19,661	21,249	26,761	31,278	37,278
Covid19 Pressure:						
Best case scenario	(8,635)	34,261	31,749	37,011	36,603	41,178
Worst case scenario	41,041	58,787	45,112	48,511	48,628	48,378
Likely scenario	**5,966**	**48,741**	**36,228**	**35,513**	**38,562**	**43,194**

The likely Scenario assumes:

- Implementation of savings plans delayed until 21/22
- Additional costs and demand as currently estimated
- Additional borrowing costs incurred to fund capital investment requirements
- Airport bond interest and land rental reduced, no dividend until 2025
- Council Tax and Business Rates Collection down 10% in 2020/21
- Assumed losses in fees and charges begin to recover in 2021/22
- Additional funding provided to ensure providers break even



Even before the Covid-19 pandemic, the Strategic Commission faced a number of significant risks which could impact on 2020/21 and future years.

- **Children's Social Care**: The financial pressures in this area are the single greatest risk facing currently facing the Council. The Council has allocated significant additional investment to the directorate budget provision over recent years to support the necessary service improvements. Recurrent budget increases have been supplemented with £31.15m of additional one-off investment from reserves over the period 2017/18 to 2020/21. Whilst requesting additional investment from reserves, the medium term financial plan assumes that spending reductions can be achieved in Children's Services in the medium term as the number of placements reduces. Delivery within budget is essential to ensure the financial sustainability of the Council.

- **Education:** We continue to experience growing pressures in Local Authority funded areas including Home to School Transport and Pupil Support Services. National trends in SEN provision indicate that these pressures may well increase in future years, resulting in further financial pressures.
- **Adults Services**: The Council continues to face significant demographic and other cost pressures which present a significant challenge for future years. The five year forecast plan includes costs pressures in excess of £27m for Adults Services and any notable variation in demographic forecasts and contractual assumptions could have significant financial implications for the Council.
- **Income generation**: A number of pressures have emerged during 2019/20 due to under-recovery of income across the Growth and Operations & Neighbourhoods directorate, with particular pressures in car parking. Targeted use of reserves is planned in 20/21 to review service delivery and establish a sustainable future delivery model.
- **Highways risk management**: Changes to the highways risk management inspection regime, driven in part by a new national code and Greater Manchester Framework, has resulted in a significant increase in the number of highways inspections and consequently led to a significant increase in the number of defects identified and work required. The Council has previously approved significant Capital Investment in highways and additional grant funding has been made available in 2018/19 and 2019/20, however it is not clear whether increased levels of external funding will be sustained.
- **Fair Funding and Business Rates Reset:** Government have committed to a 'fair funding' review for Local Government resourcing for 2020 and beyond, which includes review of business rates, however timescales for the outcome of that review remain unclear, particularly in the context of Covid-19. Whilst the previous MTFP had assumed that funding reductions would continue in the medium term, indications from Government suggest that no further reductions are planned overall for Local Government as a sector. The MTFP, at this stage, therefore assumes that Local Government Funding will be sustained at current levels, but that there will be no significant increases in funding for future years. The continuing lack of certainty over the timing and outcome of the fair funding review, makes planning beyond 2020/21 extremely difficult. Any significant change to the allocation methodology for Local Government Funding could have a significant impact on the MTFP.

INTEGRATED COMMISSIONING FUND

The Strategic Commission (formerly Single Commission) of Tameside MBC and Tameside and Glossop CCG has managed resource allocations relating to health and social care integration within an Integrated Commissioning Fund (ICF) since 1 April 2016. The ICF has included the total annual (CCG) resource allocation and the Council has included budget allocations for Adult Services, Children's Social Care and Population Health.

From 1 April 2018, the ICF has been expanded to include all Council and CCG budgets. The Integrated Commissioning Fund, subject to the restrictions of current legislation, aims to include the total annual CCG resource allocation and Council budgets so far as legally possible. The creation of a single fund has resulted in a number of benefits including:

- Streamlined governance and decision making
- Strengthening of cohesive Strategic Commission budget leadership
- Single Strategic Commission budget resource reporting
- Single accountable body for the ICF – the Council is currently the lead accountable organisation for the ICF.

- Rationalisation of any existing joint funding arrangements between the Council and CCG
- Provision of support to strategic place based service provision priorities
- Alignment to the Strategic Leadership structure
- All health and Council service resource decisions are intrinsically linked to the corporate strategic priorities.

Since the beginning of 2018/19 the Integrated Commissioning Fund reporting arrangements have been supported by a single economy wide monthly monitoring report. This single consolidated report has continued during 2019/20.

Reserves

The Council has been in a strong financial position with regard to reserves which it accumulated over a period of time. However, whilst the Council's current level of reserves remains strong, many of these are to meet known or expected liabilities and for planned investment. By the end for 2019/20 the Council has invested over £70m on Capital Projects and £37m to support investment in the revenue budget, including Children's Social Care..

As part of the budget setting for 2019/20, the Council adopted a reserves strategy, which established categories of reserve and parameters for annual review. This reserves strategy set out the following classifications for reserves:

Category	Description
Accounting reserves	This will include two sub categories: 1) Unusable reserves - those reserves required by proper accounting practice that are not resource backed. 2) General Accounting Reserves - reserves established as good accounting practice for specific accounting purposes (such as the PFI smoothing reserves and Leasing reserves)
Grants and Contributions	Reserves to hold unspent grants and contributions received from external sources.
Liabilities and Risk	Reserves held to mitigate against known and anticipated liabilities and risks. This will include for example self insurance reserves.
Capital Reserves	Capital Receipts, Capital Grants and Reserves earmarked for capital purposes. These reserves are used to finance the capital programme.
Schools Reserves	Reserves for Schools and Education expenditure, including the ring fenced schools balances.
Budget Resilience Reserves	Reserves held for planned revenue investment in services, for example reserves set aside for planned investment in Children's Services, and to provide resilience for specific services not covered by general fund balances such as the waste levy reserve.
Strategic Priorities Reserves	Reserves held for planned or intended investment in Strategic Priorities. This will include reserves such as the Care Together Reserve.

As at 31 March 2020, the Council has usable reserves of £174,159k (£169,837k at 31 March 2019). Whilst this an increase in the level of reserves overall, the increase at 31 March 2020 is temporary and due to items in excess of £24m which are already committed in future years. This includes COVID-19 grant funding received in March 2020 (£7.6m) which will be fully utilised in 2020/21,

£2.5m of the NNDR deficit reserve will be required to fund the deficit on the Collection Fund relating to NNDR, and £11.3m of Collection Fund Surplus relating to Council Tax is already committed in the MTFP to support the revenue budget over the next four years. The Council is currently forecasting a potential £5.9m overspend in 2020/21 due to the impact of COVID-19 (After the application of Covid grant funding) and this will also need to be funded from reserves in 2020/21.

6) The Financial Statements: basis of preparation, purpose and summary

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accounts that follow have been prepared to be:

- **Relevant:** The accounts provide information about the Council's financial performance and position that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds and for making economic decisions.
- **Reliable:** The financial information: Has been prepared so as to reflect the reality or substance of the transaction and activities underlying them; Is free from deliberate or systematic bias; Is free from material error; Is complete within the bounds of materiality.
- **Comparable:** The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 ('the Code') establishes proper practice to be followed with regard to consistent financial reporting in Local Government. The financial statements have been prepared to be compliant with the code, and therefore aid comparability with other local authorities.
- **Understandable:** These accounts are based on accounting concepts, treatments and terminology that require reasonable knowledge of accounting and Local Government. However, every effort has been made to use plain language and where technical terms are unavoidable they have been explained in the glossary of terms.

UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

The financial statements adopt the following underlying assumptions:

Accruals Basis

- The financial statements, other than the cash flow, are prepared on an accruals basis. Income and expenditure is recognised in the accounts in the period in which it is earned or incurred not as the cash is received or paid.

Going Concern

- The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, on the assumption that the Council will continue in existence for the foreseeable future.

Materiality

- Throughout the financial statements consideration has been given to the materiality (significance) of an item. Information is considered to be material if omitting it or misstating it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of the financial information.

PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The accounting statements have been prepared to comply with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The main statements are shown on pages 45 - 49, and further detailed information is presented in the accompanying notes.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

This statement sets out the Council's day to day revenue income and expenditure. It shows the cost of providing services in the year in accordance with IFRS, rather than the amount funded from Council Tax, and the cost of other activities of the Council.

The statement shows that the Council's gross expenditure on services in 2019/20 was £528.076m, but after income is included the Net Cost of Services was £222.799m. Once other items of Operating Expenditure such as Precepts and Levies, as well as Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure and Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income are taken into account, the Council's Deficit on the Provision of Services was £60.010m.

The deficit on the provision of Services arises because the accounts must contain a number of non-cash items in order to comply with proper accounting practice that do not need to be included in the Council's budget plans. The accounts include significant charges arising from revaluations and impairments of non-current assets charged to services, net of a reduction in service expenditure as a result of savings. The service lines within the Cost of Services section of the CIES represent the full cost of providing that service and include the non-cash items. Therefore, it should be noted that a large movement between years does not necessarily represent an increase or reduction in the level of spending in that area.

Note 1 to the CIES, the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA), demonstrates to council tax payers how the funding available to the authority (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates, and provides a reconciliation between the net expenditure reported to officers and management (£196.816m) and the Net Cost of Services in the CIES (£223.799m).

Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)

This statement sets out the movements in the main reserves and balances of the Council. It distinguishes between unusable reserves (which are necessary under proper accounting practice, but which cannot be spent) from usable reserves (which are cash backed and can be spent). Usable reserves are further divided into General Fund Balances, Schools Balances, Earmarked Reserves (earmarked to specific objectives), Capital Grants Unapplied, and Capital Receipts Unapplied. It is a requirement placed on all councils that the level of reserves is regularly reviewed by the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) and due consideration is given to all local financial risks and liabilities when doing so (this is also reported in the Budget Report presented to Full Council each year).

At the 31 March 2020, the MiRS shows that the Council retained General Fund Balances of £28.203m. Until 2019/20, the Director of Finance had recommended a minimum level of general fund balances at around 3% of the Council's gross annual spend. However, over time the risks facing an organisation can change and as such a more proactive risk based approach is required when setting a minimum level of reserves. For 2019/20, in the context of the increasing pressures and risks facing the Council and Local Government in general, an analysis of financial risks was undertaken to establish the required minimum level of general fund balances that should be established going forward. The analysis determined that the minimum general fund balance from 1 April 2019 should be set at £28.2m. This minimum level of balances was higher than in previous years, reflecting the increased risk profile facing the Council. Council approved this minimum level in February 2019 which was transferred from the Medium Term Financial Strategy reserve during 2019/20.

Also shown within usable reserves are £7.057m of Schools Balances. These amounts accrue from unspent school budgets, and are allocated to be spent in future years. The use of these amounts is determined by schools' governing bodies. This is a net balance and includes some deficit balances.

Finally, £118.474m of Earmarked Reserves are also included. These earmarked amounts are allocated to specific purposes or liabilities. Significant amounts within the earmarked reserves include reserves required legally (such as the £1.960m reserve for Health Equalities created from the unspent element of the Public Health Grant) as well as amounts set aside for future liabilities including the £14.593m Capital Investment Reserve (set aside to contribute to the capital programme), Insurance Reserves (£7.5m), the Medium Term Financial Strategy Reserve (£14.628m) set aside to fund future pressures and risks, Unspent Revenue Grants and Contributions (£12.242m), and the Care Together Reserve (£15m). A large number of the Earmarked Reserves relate to specific liabilities that individual services have identified. The full detail of these is set out in Note 11.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet summarises the financial position of the Council at 31 March 2020 and shows the net worth of the Council's assets and liabilities of £146.054m. It includes balances and reserves, and all assets and liabilities employed in the Council's operations. It shows that the Council has non-current assets (mainly Property, Plant and Equipment) with carrying values in the accounts of £582.321m, a decrease of £5.919m from 31 March 2019.

Current Assets have increased in year. Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Short Term Investments, have both increased, partly due to £30m of borrowing undertaken in September 2019 and due to additional COVID-19 grant monies being received in March 2020.

Usable reserves have increased, although the increase at 31 March 2020 is temporary and due to items in excess of £24m which are already committed in future years. This includes COVID-19 grant funding received in March 2020 (£7.6m) which will be fully utilised in 2020/21, £2.5m of the NNDR deficit reserve will be required to fund the deficit on the Collection Fund relating to NNDR, and £11.3m of Collection Fund Surplus relating to Council Tax is already committed in the MTFP to support the revenue budget over the next four years. The Council is currently forecasting a potential £5.9m overspend in 2020/21 due to the impact of COVID-19 (After the application of Covid grant funding) and this will also need to be funded from reserves in 2020/21.

The notes to the accounts provide detailed explanations of the movements on all items within the Balance Sheet. Section 7 below provides further detail on significant transactions and balances.

Cash Flow Statement

This summarises the total movement on Cash and Cash Equivalents during the year for revenue and capital purposes. Notes 31 to 33 provide further detail on the cash movements during the year. The overall cash balance of the Council (and the balance of short term investments) has increased over the course of 2019/20 due to £30m of borrowing undertaken in September 2019 and the receipt of COVID grant monies in March 2020.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund is a fund administered by the Council that shows the transactions of the billing authority (the Council), in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and how the income from these sources has been distributed to precepting authorities, Central Government and the Council's General Fund Balances. The Collection Fund is maintained separately, as a statutory requirement.

The Collection Fund shows that the balances to carry forward as at 31 March 2020 were a £5.579m surplus relating to Council Tax (£17.003m surplus in 2018/19) and a £2.464m deficit on NDR (£0.657m deficit in 2018/19). The deficit on the NNDR side of the collection fund will be funded from the NNDR deficit reserve in 2020/21.

Greater Manchester Pension Fund (GMPF)

The accounts of the GMPF are included in the Statement of Accounts of the Council because the Council administers the GMPF. The Fund is administered separately from the Council and has independent governance arrangements. The Accounts show the net assets of the Fund were £22,035m at 31 March 2020 (£23,844m at 31 March 2019), an decrease of £1,809m during the financial year, due primarily to a reduction in the fair value of investments at 31 March 2020.

Accompanying Statements Included in the Statement of Accounts

The purpose of the various accompanying statements included in the accounts is set out below:

- The **Statement of Responsibilities** sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Financial Officer for the accounts.

- The **Annual Governance Statement** gives a public assurance that the Council has proper arrangements in place to manage all of its affairs. It summarises the Council's responsibilities in the conduct of its business, the purpose and key elements of the system of internal control and the processes applied in maintaining, reviewing and developing the effectiveness of those control systems.

7) Significant transactions and balances

Academy conversions

During the year one school converted to academy status. On conversion, the Council derecognises the assets relating to these schools as they transfer to the Academy for nil consideration. Losses on the de-recognition of assets are set out in Note 2. Disposals and de-recognitions included in note 12 include the following Academy conversion which took place during 2019/20:

- Dane Bank Primary £2.010

Capital Expenditure

As set out in section 4 above, the Council has incurred Capital Expenditure in excess of £37m during 2019/20. Capital Expenditure on Council owned assets is reflected as additions in note 12 to the Balance Sheet. Additions in 2019/20 included:

- Tameside Wellness Centre £11.6m
- Highways Infrastructure £9.4m
- Schools £4.4m

Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property assets are revalued on a rolling programme, as a minimum every five years but in many cases more frequently, to ensure that the assets are reflected at current value on the Balance Sheet. Further information on the frequency and approach to the revaluation of assets is set out in the Accounting Policies and in Note 12 to the Balance Sheet. A significant proportion of the Council's property assets were revalued at 31 March 2020, resulting in some significant gains and losses on the values held in the Balance Sheet. The most significant valuation gains/(losses) were:

- Hyde Technology College £6.1m
- Denton Community College £2.7m
- Ravensfield Primary £2.7m
- Mossley Hollins High School £2.5m
- Tameside One (£31.2m)
- Alder High School (£2.5m)
- Tameside Wellness Centre (£2.2m)

Reserves

Usable reserves have increased, although the increase at 31 March 2020 is temporary and due to items in excess of £24m which are already committed in future years. This includes COVID-19 grant funding received in March 2020 (£7.6m) which will be fully utilised in 2020/21, £2.5m of the NNDR deficit reserve will be required to fund the deficit on the Collection Fund relating to NNDR, and £11.3m of Collection Fund Surplus relating to Council Tax is already committed in the MTFP to support the revenue budget over the next four years. £9.3m of reserves were used to support the revenue budget in 2019/20 and a further £12.4m was assumed in setting the 2020/21 budget. The Council is currently forecasting a potential £5.9m overspend in 2020/21 due to the impact of COVID-19 (After the application of Covid grant funding) and this will also need to be funded from reserves in 2020/21.

Borrowing and Other Long Term Liabilities

At 31 March 2020 the Council held borrowing with the PWLB and market lenders with a carrying value of £153.817m (£131.901m at 31 March 2019). These balances relate to borrowing that was used to finance capital expenditure in previous years. The increase in the balance held since March 2019 primarily reflects an additional £30m of borrowing taken up in September 2019. The majority of the Council's borrowing is with the Public Works Loans Board which offers concessionary rates to Local Government. These PWLB loans have fixed rates of interest and varying maturity profiles. The Council paid £16.190m in interest on its borrowings during 2019/20. Further information on borrowing can be found in notes 19 and 20.

Other long term liabilities relate mainly to the Pensions Liability (covered below) and the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) liability. PFI arrangements are a form of finance lease where responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment passes to a PFI contractor. The Council has three PFI contracts in relation to various schools across the borough. The Council recognises the schools as assets on the balance sheet (on the same basis as other non-current assets) and a long term liability is recognised to reflect the capital cost of the asset which is repaid to the contractor over the life of the contract. Further information on the PFI schemes can be found in note 28.

Manchester Airport Group (MAG)

The Council holds a 3.22% shareholding in Manchester Airport Holdings Ltd (part of the Manchester Airport Group). The shares in this group are not traded and an external valuation is obtained on behalf of all the Greater Manchester Authorities. This valuation uses an earnings based method, which takes the profitability of the company, assessing its historic earnings and arriving at a view of 'maintainable' or 'prospective' earnings. This shareholding has been valued at £30.2m as at 31 March 2020 (£51.9m at 31 March 2019) with the reduction in value attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the aviation industry. The Council usually receives dividend income from this investment (£6.4m in 2019/20) - this is a key item of income in the Council's MTFS and as such the Council is highly unlikely to dispose of its shareholding.

A capital investment of £11.3m in Manchester Airport was approved by Executive Cabinet in February 2018. The investment takes the form of a shareholder loan which was advanced in two tranches during 2018/19. Interest will be paid at a rate of 10% per annum, which will generate a revenue stream for the Council of approximately £1m (after allowing for the loss of interest earned on cash used to fund the investment) which will support the revenue budget. This income has been included in the Medium Term Financial Plan approved by Council in February 2019.

In February 2019, Executive Cabinet approved an equity investment of £5.6m in Manchester Airport which will be funded by prudential borrowing. The investment has been drawn down in three tranches over the course of March (£1.8m) and April 2020 (£3.8m) with the first payment of £1.8m reflected in the Balance Sheet at cost. The investment will be valued during 2020/21 and reflected at fair value in the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2021. No income is currently assumed in the MTFP for this investment.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Aviation Industry and in April 2020 Members approved a shareholder loan of £9.6m to Manchester Airport Group in order to provide financial stability and ensure it is best-placed to react and rebuild business operations as Covid-19 restrictions are lifted. This additional loan protects the Council's investment in the Airport, which is an important strategic asset for Greater Manchester and the wider region. Whilst the expectation is that interest on loans and investments will continue to be accrued, the annual dividend is not expected to be payable for a number of years, placing a £6.4m pressure on the revenue budget.

Pensions Liability and Advance Payment of Contributions

The actuarial valuation of the Council's Local government Pension Scheme liabilities has decreased from £345m at 31 March 2019 to £278m at 31 March 2020. This is primarily due to changes to the financial assumptions used by the pension fund Actuary (Hymans Robertson) and the result of the full actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2019. The assumptions are determined by the Actuary based on professional judgement and reflect the market conditions at the reporting date.

The Council relies and places assurance on the professional judgement of the Actuary and the assumptions used to calculate this actuarial valuation. The pensions liability is calculated on an accounting basis and different methods are used in the three yearly valuation of the Fund. Both annual and tri-annual valuations consider the whole life of the fund and a horizon of 20-25 years. In this context, minor changes in assumed rates for inflation or interest can have a significant impact on the valuation of the scheme in the long term. Note 30 provides further information on the assumptions used by the actuary, including sensitivity analysis which illustrates the impact of small changes in assumptions.

Review of provisions

As part of the regular review of general provisions and provisions for the non-collection of debtor balances, there have been some significant changes to the value of provisions in the financial statements. These changes relate to:

- The insurance provision has been increased from £2.1m to £3.9m following the insurance actuarial review.
- The provision for Business Rate appeals has increased from £8.9m to £12.2m to reflect additional provision required for forecast losses on business rates as result of appeals.

Greater Manchester 100% Business Rates Retention Pilot

Greater Manchester is one of the regions piloting the full retention of Business Rates from 1 April 2017. The purpose of this Pilot is to develop and trial approaches to manage risk and reward, and to finance from additional Business Rates income new responsibilities and/or existing funding streams including those that support economic growth.

Being part of the Greater Manchester Pilot provides the Council and the Greater Manchester region with potential financial benefits with the guarantee that Authorities will not be worse off as a result of the Pilot. The 'No Detriment' agreement will guarantee that the resources available to the Council under the 100% Pilot will be the same as the 50% retention scheme that exists for non-pilot authorities.

As a result of the Pilot the Council did not receive the Revenue Support Grant or Public Health Grant from Government in 2019/20. Instead the Council retains 99% of its Non Domestic (Business) Rates income with 1% distributed to GMFRA. Further information on amounts credited to the CIES are set out in Note 4.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There are no events after 31 March 2020 which require adjustment to the transactions and balances within these financial statements.

Significant events after the balance sheet date which will result in material transactions in the 2020/21 financial statements are as follows:

- Academy Conversions: On 1 April 2020 two schools converted to academy status. On conversion, the Council derecognises the assets relating to these schools as they transfer to the Academy for nil consideration. The Net Book Value of assets at 31 March 2020, which will be de-recognised on 1 April 2020 were £1.253m in respect of Wild Bank School and £0.116m in respect of land at St James C of E, Ashton.
- Investment in Manchester Airport: In March and April 2020, the Council completed an equity investment to the value of £5.6m in Manchester Airport. £1.8m is reflected in the 2019/20 financial statements at cost and the remaining £3.8m was transacted in April 2020. The investment will be revalued during 2020/21 and reflected at fair value in the financial statements for 2020/21.
- Shareholder loan to Manchester Airport: In July 2020, the Council (along with the other nine GM authorities) provided a shareholder loan to Manchester Airport to the value of £9.6m in order to provide financial stability and ensure it is best-placed to react and rebuild business operations as Covid-19 restrictions are lifted. This additional loan protects the Council's investment in the Airport, which is an important strategic asset for Greater Manchester and the wider region.

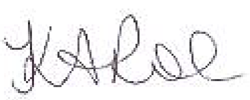
Acknowledgements

The production of the Statement of Accounts would not have been possible without the hard work of Members and Officers across the Council. I would like to express my gratitude to all colleagues who have assisted in the preparation of this document, and for their support during the financial year.

Further Information

Further information about these accounts is available from the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer). If you require further clarification or information about any of the items included in the accounts, please contact me at the address below.

Signed:



XX July 2020

Kathy Roe
Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer)

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council

Tameside One
Market Place
Ashton-under-Lyne
Tameside
OL6 6BH

Statement of Responsibilities

This is a signed statement by the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) certifying that the accounts comply with requirements and 'present a true and fair view' of the Council's financial position as at 31 March 2020.

Statement of Responsibilities

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its Officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that Officer is the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer);
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) Responsibilities

The Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts and those of the Greater Manchester Pension Fund in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20*.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) has also:

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

Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) Certificate

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and Greater Manchester Pension Fund at 31 March 201020 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Signed: Date: xx July 2020

Kathy Roe
Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer)

Financial Statements

Financial Statements are applicable to all local authorities and comprise:

1. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)
2. Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)
3. Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)
4. Cash Flow Statement

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

		2019/20			2018/19		
	Note	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
Children's Social Care		78,432	(4,485)	73,947	56,884	(2,753)	54,131
Education		161,748	(143,840)	17,908	159,823	(146,073)	13,750
Adults' Social Care		92,182	(47,113)	45,069	89,115	(44,556)	44,559
Population Health		19,369	(145)	19,224	18,319	(129)	18,190
Quality & Safeguarding		375	(199)	176	355	(277)	78
Operations & Neighbourhoods		52,261	(6,923)	45,338	32,633	(2,031)	30,602
Growth		29,754	(19,711)	10,043	22,962	(23,299)	(337)
Finance & IT		9,999	(506)	9,493	6,580	(400)	6,181
Governance		77,777	(66,679)	11,098	83,527	(75,716)	7,811
Corporate Costs		6,179	(14,676)	(8,497)	(942)	(2,180)	(3,122)
Cost Of Services	1	**528,076**	**(304,277)**	**223,799**	**469,256**	**(297,414)**	**171,843**
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	2	38,257	(9,792)	28,465	42,204	(550)	41,654
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	3	32,322	(23,141)	9,181	36,901	(21,174)	15,727
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	4	0	(201,435)	(201,435)	0	(195,935)	(195,935)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services		**598,655**	**(538,645)**	**60,010**	**548,361**	**(515,073)**	**33,289**
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure							
Revaluation Gains	10			(12,117)			(12,772)
Remeasurement of Net Defined Benefit Liability	10			(112,644)			53,458
(Surplus)/Deficit on Revaluation of Financial Instruments	10			14,402			(467)
				(50,349)			**73,508**

Movement in Reserves Statement as at 31 March 2020

This statement shows the movement on the different reserves held by the Council.

Restated	General Fund Balances £000	Schools Balances £000	Earmarked Reserves £000	Total General Fund Balance £000	Capital Receipts Unapplied Account £000	Capital Grants and Other Contributions Unapplied Reserve £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Reserves £000
Note	9a	9a	11	8	9b	9c	9a	10	
Balance at 31 March 2018 *	**(17,295)**	**(4,205)**	**(160,562)**	**(182,062)**	**(2)**	**(17,932)**	**(199,994)**	**30,782**	**(169,214)**
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services **	33,289	0	0	**33,289**	0	0	33,289	0	33,289
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,220	40,220
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**33,289**	**0**	**0**	**33,289**	**0**	**0**	**33,289**	**40,220**	**73,509**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations ***	(3,179)	0	0	(3,179)	(535)	583	(3,131)	3,131	0
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**30,110**	**0**	**0**	**30,110**	**(535)**	**583**	**30,158**	**43,351**	**73,509**
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves and Schools Balances ****	(30,110)	(3,184)	33,295	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/decrease in year	**0**	**(3,184)**	**33,295**	**30,111**	**(535)**	**583**	**30,158**	**43,351**	**73,509**
Balance at 31 March 2019 *	**(17,295)**	**(7,389)**	**(127,268)**	**(151,952)**	**(537)**	**(17,350)**	**(169,837)**	**74,133**	**(95,705)**
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services **	60,010	0	0	60,010	0	0	60,010	0	60,010
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(110,359)	(110,359)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**60,010**	**0**	**0**	**60,010**	**0**	**0**	**60,010**	**(110,359)**	**(50,349)**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations ***	(61,791)	0	0	(61,791)	534	(3,073)	(64,330)	64,330	0
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(1,781)**	**0**	**0**	**(1,781)**	**534**	**(3,073)**	**(4,320)**	**(46,029)**	**(50,349)**
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves and Schools Balances ****	(9,126)	332	8,794	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/decrease in year	**(10,907)**	**332**	**8,794**	**(1,781)**	**534**	**(3,073)**	**(4,320)**	**(46,029)**	**(50,349)**
Balance at 31 March 2020 *	**(28,203)**	**(7,057)**	**(118,474)**	**(153,733)**	**(3)**	**(20,423)**	**(174,157)**	**28,104**	**(146,054)**

* Net worth of the Council at that date. Reconciles to Net Assets/ (Liabilities) and Total Reserves shown in the Balance Sheet.
** Taken directly from the CIES.
*** Adjustments needed to convert the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services to the movement on General Fund Balances as defined by statutory provisions. See Note 8 for a full breakdown of the adjustments required to comply with proper accounting practice.
**** A further breakdown of the Council's Earmarked Reserves can be seen in Note 11.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council.

	Note	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	427,555	443,076
Heritage Assets	13	17,020	17,020
Investment Properties	14	38,133	28,706
Intangible Assets	15	64	33
Long Term Debtors	18	29,028	28,056
Long Term Investments	19	70,521	71,349
Non-current Assets		**582,321**	**588,240**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	23	52,731	36,476
Short Term Investments	19	65,065	63,321
Inventories	21	1,344	572
Short Term Debtors	22	57,700	49,693
Assets Held for Sale (<1yr)	12d	538	1,230
Current Assets		**177,378**	**151,292**
Short Term Borrowing	19	(13,558)	(20,546)
Short Term Creditors	24	(55,795)	(43,479)
Short Term Provisions	26	(12,234)	(8,939)
Other Short Term Liabilities	25	(2,696)	(2,750)
Receipts In Advance (Grants and Contributions)		(2,562)	(3,078)
Current Liabilities		**(86,845)**	**(78,792)**
Long Term Borrowing	19	(141,735)	(112,093)
Long Term Provisions	26	(4,337)	(2,340)
Other Long Term Liabilities	25	(380,728)	(450,602)
Non-current Liabilities		**(526,800)**	**(565,035)**
Net Assets / (Liabilities)		**146,054**	**95,705**
Usable Reserves	9	(174,159)	(169,837)
Unusable Reserves	10	28,105	74,132
Total Reserves		**(146,054)**	**(95,705)**

The notes to the financial statements on pages 48-149 form part of this account. The financial statements on pages 42-46 were authorised for issue by the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) on xx July 2020.

KARoe

Kathy Roe
xx July 2020
Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer)

Cash Flow Statement as at 31 March 2020

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.

	Note	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services		60,010	33,289
Adjustment to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-cash Movements	31a	(104,046)	(70,856)
Adjust for Items Included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities	31b	25,662	11,744
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**(18,375)**	**(25,823)**
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	32	23,765	26,185
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	33	(21,645)	3,420
Net (Increase) or Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(16,255)**	**3,782**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	23	36,476	40,258
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	23	**52,731**	**36,476**

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements are shown together, as required by International Financial Reporting Standards, after the Financial Statements.

CONTENTS

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES) NOTES

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate to council tax payers how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2019/20	As reported for financial mangement £000	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the General Fund (Note 1a) £000	Net Expenditure chageable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 1a) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Children's Social Care	56,836	270	**57,106**	16,842	73,948
Education	6,051	4,425	**10,476**	7,432	17,908
Adults' Social Care	39,321	1,472	**40,793**	4,277	45,070
Population Health	16,259	159	**16,418**	2,807	19,225
Quality & Safeguarding	135	(14)	**121**	55	176
Operations & Neighbourhoods	51,170	(27,503)	**23,667**	21,670	45,337
Growth	6,916	(10,918)	**(4,002)**	14,045	10,044
Finance & IT	5,152	2,878	**8,030**	1,462	9,492
Governance	8,836	0	**8,836**	2,263	11,099
Corporate Costs	6,140	(15,317)	**(9,177)**	679	(8,498)
Net costs of services	**196,816**	**(44,548)**	**152,268**	**71,530**	**223,799**
Other income and expenditure	(196,803)	44,548	**(152,255)**	(11,534)	(163,789)
(Surplus) or deficit	**13**	**0**	**13**	**59,996**	**60,010**

Opening General Fund	(17,295)
Add Surplus on General Fund Balance in Year	13
Add Contribution from Earmarked Reserves	(10,921)
Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March 2020	**(28,203)**

2018/19	As reported for financial mangement £000	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the General Fund (Note 1a) £000	Net Expenditure chageable to the General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 1a) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Children's Social Care	51,810	705	**52,515**	1,616	54,131
Education	5,269	1,583	**6,852**	6,897	13,749
Adults' Social Care	40,449	1,965	**42,414**	2,147	44,561
Population Health	16,156	(118)	**16,038**	2,152	18,190
Quality & Safeguarding	45	8	**53**	25	78
Operations & Neighbourhoods	50,870	(30,957)	**19,913**	10,690	30,603
Growth	6,532	(15,835)	**(9,303)**	8,965	(336)
Finance & IT	4,140	136	**4,276**	1,904	6,180
Governance	7,067	(280)	**6,787**	1,024	7,811
Corporate Costs	4,150	(7,767)	**(3,617)**	493	(3,124)
Net costs of services	**186,488**	**(50,560)**	**135,928**	**35,913**	**171,843**
Other income and expenditure	(186,514)	50,560	**(135,954)**	(2,598)	(138,554)
(Surplus) or deficit	**(26)**	**0**	**(26)**	**33,315**	**33,289**

Opening General Fund	(17,295)
Add Surplus on General Fund Balance in Year	(26)
Less Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	26
Less Contribution to General Fund	0
Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March 2019	**(17,295)**

1a. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2019/20	Transfers to/(from) reserves at Directorate level £000	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balances £000	Adjustments for Other Operating Income and Expenditure £000	Adjustments for Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure £000	Adjustments for Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income £000	Total to arrive at amount charge to general fund £000	Adjustment for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustment Between funding and Accounting Basis £000
Children's Social Care	270	0	0	0	0	**270**	13,148	3,671	22	**16,842**
Education	4,713	(288)	0	0	0	**4,425**	0	7,500	(67)	**7,432**
Adults' Social Care	1,481	(8)	0	(1)	0	**1,472**	0	4,251	26	**4,277**
Population Health	164	(5)	0	0	0	**159**	2,665	140	1	**2,807**
Quality & Safeguarding	(14)	0	0	0	0	**(14)**	0	54	0	**55**
Operations & Neighbourhoods	(297)	(1,534)	(25,672)	0	0	**(27,503)**	17,513	4,132	25	**21,670**
Growth	508	205	(1,907)	(9,724)	0	**(10,918)**	13,362	678	4	**14,045**
Finance & IT	2,878	0	0	0	0	**2,878**	637	821	5	**1,462**
Governance	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	2,249	14	**2,263**
Corporate Costs	(21,424)	(458)	(31)	(2,172)	8,768	**(15,317)**	0	51	628	**679**
Net costs of services	**(11,721)**	**(2,088)**	**(27,610)**	**(11,897)**	**8,768**	**(44,548)**	**47,325**	**23,547**	**658**	**71,530**
Other income and expenditure	11,721	2,088	27,610	11,897	(8,768)	**44,548**	(47,325)	(23,547)	59,338	**(11,534)**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	59,996	**59,996**

2018/19	Transfers to/(from) reserves at Directorate level £000	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balances £000	Adjustments for Other Operating Income and Expenditure £000	Adjustments for Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure £000	Adjustments for Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income £000	Total to arrive at amount charge to general fund £000	Adjustment for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustment Between funding and Accounting Basis £000
Children's Social Care	705	0	0	0	0	**705**	22	1,638	(45)	**1,616**
Education	1,583	0	0	0	0	**1,583**	3,346	4,085	(533)	**6,897**
Adults' Social Care	2,685	0	0	0	(720)	**1,965**	10	2,199	(62)	**2,147**
Population Health	0	(118)	0	0	0	**(118)**	2,081	74	(2)	**2,152**
Quality & Safeguarding	8	0	0	0	0	**8**	0	26	(1)	**25**
Operations & Neighbourhoods	(1,554)	(1,352)	(28,051)	0	0	**(30,957)**	8,632	2,115	(57)	**10,690**
Growth	(3,807)	(100)	(1,605)	(10,323)	0	**(15,835)**	8,616	359	(10)	**8,965**
Finance & IT	136	0	0	0	0	**136**	1,490	426	(12)	**1,904**
Governance	(280)	0	0	0	0	**(280)**	0	1,053	(30)	**1,024**
Corporate Costs	17,697	(34,973)	(31)	(4,762)	14,302	**(7,767)**	9	28	456	**493**
Net costs of services	**17,173**	**(36,543)**	**(29,687)**	**(15,085)**	**13,582**	**(50,560)**	**24,206**	**12,003**	**(296)**	**35,913**
Other income and expenditure	(17,173)	36,543	29,687	15,085	(13,582)	**50,560**	(24,206)	(12,003)	33,612	**(2,597)**
Total	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	33,316	**33,316**

1b. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

Expenditure	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Employee benefits expenses	215,546	196,298
Other service expenses	283,614	262,958
Depreciate amorisation and impairment	47,396	23,807
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	0	11,094
Interest payments	24,001	23,646
Precepts and levies	28,097	30,559
	598,655	**548,362**
Income		
Customer and Client Receipts	(45,219)	(41,195)
Income from Council tax and Business Rates	(174,976)	(175,672)
Government Grant Income	(265,360)	(265,877)
Other Grants Reimbursements and Contributions	(17,532)	(9,240)
Interest Income	(10,568)	(8,707)
Other Income	(24,989)	(14,382)
	(538,645)	**(515,073)**
Surplus/Deficit on provision of services	**60,010**	**33,289**

2. Other Operating Income and Expenditure

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gross Exp-enditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Exp-enditure £000	Gross Exp-enditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Exp-enditure £000
Parish Council Precepts	31	0	31	31	0	31
Levies	28,066	0	28,066	30,529	0	30,529
(Gains)/losses on derecognition/ disposal of non-current assets	10,160	(9,792)	369	11,644	(550)	11,094
	38,257	**(9,792)**	**28,466**	**42,204**	**(550)**	**41,654**

3. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gross Exp-enditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Exp-enditure £000	Gross Exp-enditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Exp-enditure £000
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	16,190	0	16,190	16,184	0	16,184
Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)	8,694	0	8,694	7,331	0	7,331
Interest receiveable and similar income	0	(757)	(757)	0	(711)	(711)
Other investment income	0	(11,337)	(11,337)	0	(8,041)	(8,041)
Trading Services	2,777	(3,484)	(707)	7,707	(8,566)	(859)
Income and expenditure in relation to Investment Properties and changes in their fair value	4,661	(7,563)	(2,903)	5,680	(3,856)	1,824
	32,322	**(23,141)**	**9,181**	**36,902**	**(21,174)**	**15,728**

4. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

Council Tax and Business Rates income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes the Council's share of accrued income recognised by billing authorities in the production of the Collection Fund Statements.

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 Reserve is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Council credited the following to the Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income line in the CIES:

	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Council Tax Income	(85,186)	(89,185)
Retained Business Rates	(50,838)	(49,894)
Business Rates Top Up	(30,124)	(36,593)
New Homes Bonus Grant	(1,541)	(1,721)
Section 31 - Business Rates Grants	(9,108)	(7,813)
Other Non Ringfenced Government Grants	(1,093)	(1,868)
Covid-19 LA Support Grant	(7,675)	0
Other Capital Grants and Contributions	(15,870)	(8,861)
	(201,435)	**(195,935)**

5. Grants

Grants are recognised as income at the date that the Council has satisfied the conditions of entitlements and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received. Any grant received before these recognition criteria were satisfied would be held as a creditor (receipt in advance). Any grant which had met the recognition criteria but had not been received would be shown as a debtor.

Revenue grants will either be received to be used only for a specific purpose, or can be used for general purpose. Those for a specific purpose are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Net Cost of Services. Those which are for general purpose are shown within Other Operating (Income) and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Expenditure and Income Statement.

The Council recognises capital grants and contributions as being related to capital assets and uses them to fund capital expenditure on those assets. Grants, contributions and donations are recognised as income at the date that the Council has satisfied the conditions of entitlement, and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received.

Any grant received before these recognition criteria were satisfied would be held as a creditor. Any grant which had met the recognition criteria but had not been received would be shown as a debtor. This is in line with the Accruals Concept.

Once the recognition criteria above have been satisfied, capital grants are recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

In order to not impact on the level of Council Tax, the Council removes the credit from the General Reserves through the Movement in Reserves Statement, and makes a credit to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve.

Once expenditure has been incurred on the related asset, the credit is removed from the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve and credited to the Capital Adjustment Account.

The Council credited the following, excluding the Capital Grants and Contributions, to Cost of Services in the CIES:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Dedicated Schools Grant	(122,572)	(126,154)
Housing Benefit Subsidy Grant	(61,356)	(70,947)
Housing and Council Tax Benefit Administration Grar	(805)	(893)
Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Grant	(14,196)	(14,196)
Improved Better Care Fund	(11,061)	(8,776)
Better Care Fund	(11,253)	(10,969)
Adult Social Care Grant	(1,971)	(721)
Winter Pressures Grant	(1,154)	(1,154)
Independent Living Fund	(726)	(749)
Pupil Premium Grant	(7,629)	(8,022)
Physical Education & Sport Grant	(983)	(1,079)
Universal Infant Free School Meals	(1,670)	(1,983)
Teachers Pay Grant	(975)	(462)
Teachers Pension Employer Contribution Grant	(1,931)	0
Adult Education Funding	(823)	(836)
Troubled Families Grant	(516)	(516)
Pot Hole Funding Grant	0	(1,114)
Other Grants	(7,969)	(6,283)
	(247,591)	**(254,854)**
Capital Grants and Contributions		
Schools Basic Need	(4,842)	0
Local Full Fibre Network Funding	(800)	(1,975)
Highways Maintenance Grant	(1,444)	(2,514)
Schools Capital Maintenance	(1,153)	0
Other Capital Grants and Contributions	(7,630)	(4,372)
	(15,870)	**(8,861)**

6. Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, the Dedicated Schools Grants (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) (No 2) Regulations 2018 / School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2020. The schools budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual schools budgets (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::

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2019/20 before Academy recoupment	0	0	200,555
Academy figure recouped for 2019/20	0	0	(77,620)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment			**122,935**
Brought forward from 2018/19	0	0	3,228
Less: Carry forward to 2020/21 agreed in advance	0	0	1,301
Agreed budget distribution for 2019/20	**27,609**	**97,253**	**124,862**
In year adjustments	419	0	419
Final budget distribution for 2019/20	**28,027**	**97,253**	**125,280**
Actual central expenditure	29,589	0	29,589
Actual ISB deployed to schools	**0**	97,549	97,549
Carry forward to 2020/21	**(1,561)**	**(296)**	**(557)**

7. Trading Services

The Council has established a number of trading services that operate in a commercial environment and balance their budget by generating income from other parts of the Council, other organisations or the public. Details of those trading services are listed below:

	2019/20			2018/19		
	Expen-diture £000	Turnover £000	(Surplus)/ Deficit £000	Expen-diture £000	Turnover £000	(Surplus)/ Deficit £000
Cemeteries and Crematorium	1,373	(2,271)	(898)	1,337	(2,302)	(965)
Commercial Refuse Collection	80	(966)	(886)	414	(874)	(459)
Civil Engineering	0	0	0	5,096	(5,231)	(135)
Community Buildings	1,187	(148)	1,039	687	(76)	611
Building Control	136	(99)	37	172	(83)	89
Total	**2,776**	**(3,484)**	**(708)**	**7,706**	**(8,566)**	**(859)**

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT (MiRS) NOTES

8. Adjustments Required to Comply with Proper Accounting Practice

The Council holds usable revenue reserves for the purpose of funding future expenditure. The General Fund Balance represents the balance of reserves to meet short term, unforeseeable expenditure and to enable significant changes in resources or expenditure to be properly managed over the period of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Earmarked Reserves represent balances where approval has been received to use the reserve for a specific purpose.

Unusable revenue reserves represent timing differences such as those associated with the recognition of retirement benefits and financial instruments.

Movement in reserves are accounted through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under Statute

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute represents expenditure which may be properly capitalised, but which does not result in the creation of any non-current asset to the Council. In line with the guidance contained in 'the Code', this expenditure is written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year the expenditure is incurred, because the Council does not control the economic benefits arising from this expenditure.

Redemption of Debt (Minimum Revenue Provision)

Where capital expenditure has been financed by borrowing there is a provision for the repayment of debt to be made in accordance with the Minimum Revenue Provision requirements of the Local Authorities ('MRP' - as set out in Capital Financing and Accounting (Amendment) Regulations 2009).

Since 1 April 2018 the Council has adopted the following policy in relation to calculating the Minimum Revenue Provision:

Borrowing taken up prior to 1 April 2015 will be provided for using a straight-line method of calculating MRP. £185.215m will be provided for in equal instalments over 50 years, which will result in an annual charge of £3.704m. The debt will be extinguished in full by 31 March 2065. If the Council elects to make additional voluntary MRP then the annual charge will be adjusted accordingly.

For borrowing taken up on or after 1 April 2015, MRP is to be provided for based upon the average expected useful life of the assets funded by borrowing in the previous year. The debt will be repaid on a straight-line basis over the average useful life calculated, meaning the debt will be fully extinguished at the end of period. If the Council elects to make additional voluntary MRP then the annual charge will be adjusted accordingly.

For certain investment projects it may be deemed more prudent to use the asset life annuity method in order to calculate MRP. In this case the Council will use the annuity method, with the MRP based on the prevailing PWLB interest rate for a loan with a term equal to the estimated life of the project. If the Council uses capital receipts to repay borrowing for the year then the value of MRP which would have otherwise been set aside to repay borrowing will be reduced by this amount. The level of capital receipts to be applied to redeem borrowing will be determined annually by Section 151 Officer, taking into account forecasts for future expenditure and the generation of further receipts.

For any finance leases and any on-balance sheet Public Finance Initiative (PFI) schemes, the MRP charge will be equal to the principle repayment during the year, calculated in accordance with proper practices.

There will be no MRP charge for any cash backed Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS) that the Council operates. As for this type of scheme, any future debt liability would be met from the capital receipt arising from the deposit maturing after a five year period. Any repossession losses for this type of scheme would be charged to a LAMS reserve.

The Council has considered the Statutory Guidance, which recommends a 25 year repayment charge for loans to third parties, and concluded that this provision is not necessary where there is a realistic expectation that the loan will be repaid. The Council considers an MRP charge is not necessary in respect of any loans made to third parties as the debt liability is covered by the existence of a debtor; typically long term depending on the life of the loan. The only expenditure consequence of a loan for an authority is the interest on its cash shortfall whilst the loan is outstanding, so provision for the principal amount would be over-prudent until such time as the assumption has to be made that the loan will not be repaid.

2019/20	Usable Reserves: General Fund Balances £000	Usable Reserves: Capital Receipts Unapplied Account £000	Usable Reserves: Capital Grants and Other Contributions Unapplied Reserve £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments to Capital Adjustment Account:				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES:				
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(12,388)	0	0	12,388
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment (PPE)	(53,460)	0	0	53,460
Revaluation gains on PPE (used to reverse previous revaluation losses)	18,460	0	0	(18,460)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	3,123	0	0	(3,123)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(8)	0	0	8
Capital grant and contributions received in year	15,870	0	(8,963)	(6,907)
Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	(3,547)	0	0	3,547
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gains/loss on disposal to the CIES	(10,160)	0	0	10,160
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES:	0	0	0	0
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment:	0	0	0	0
- Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) for capital financing	6,753	0	0	(6,753)
- GM and Lancashire debt repayment	1,032	0	0	(1,032)
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund Balances	2,352	0	0	(2,352)
Capital grant and contributions received in previous years - applied	0	0	5,890	(5,890)
Use of the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account to finance capital expenditure	0	10,061	0	(10,061)
Adjustment to Asset Register Opening Balances	3,618			(3,618)
Adjustments to Capital Receipts Unapplied Account:				
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	9,792	(9,792)	0	0
4% disposal cost allowance	(265)	265	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account to finance the payments to the Government Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer to Capital Receipts Unapplied Account upon receipt of cash	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:				
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	16	0	0	(16)
Adjustments to Pensions Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(52,375)	0	0	52,375
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	20,134	0	0	(20,134)
Adjustments to Collection Fund Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which Council Tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from Council Tax and NDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(10,706)	0	0	10,706
Adjustment to Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(32)	0	0	32
Total Adjustments	**(61,791)**	**534**	**(3,073)**	**64,330**

2018/19	Usable Reserves: General Fund Balances £000	Usable Reserves: Capital Receipts Unapplied Account £000	Usable Reserves: Capital Grants and Other Contributions Unapplied Reserve £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments to Capital Adjustment Account:				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES:				
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(10,956)	0	0	10,956
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment (PPE)	(18,698)	0	0	18,698
Revaluation gains on PPE (used to reverse previous revaluation losses)	5,847	0	0	(5,847)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(1,838)	0	0	1,838
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	0	0	0	0
Capital grant and contributions received in year	11,196	0	(2,807)	(8,389)
Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	(2,733)	0	0	2,733
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gains/loss on disposal to the CIES	(11,644)	0	0	11,644
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES:	0	0	0	0
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment:	0	0	0	0
- Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) for capital financing	6,768	0	0	(6,768)
- GM and Lancashire debt repayment	984	0	0	(984)
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund Balances	36,561	0	0	(36,561)
Capital grant and contributions received in previous years - applied	0	0	3,389	(3,389)
Use of the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Capital Receipts Unapplied Account:				
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	550	(550)	0	0
4% disposal cost allowance	(18)	18	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account to finance the payments to the Government Capital Receipts Pool	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer to Capital Receipts Unapplied Account upon receipt of cash	0	(3)	0	3
Adjustments to Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:				
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be	(101)	0	0	101
Adjustments to Pensions Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(37,897)	0	0	37,897
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	18,563	0	0	(18,563)
Adjustments to Collection Fund Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which Council Tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from Council Tax and NDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(520)	0	0	520
Adjustment to Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	757	0	0	(757)
Total Adjustments	**(3,179)**	**(535)**	**583**	**3,131**

9a Usable Reserves

Usable Reserves are those reserves that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation. Further details can be found in the MiRS and below.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
General Fund Balances	(28,203)	(17,295)
Schools Balances	(7,057)	(7,389)
Earmarked Reserves	(118,473)	(127,267)
Capital Receipts Unapplied Account	(3)	(536)
Capital Grants and Other Contributions Unapplied Reserve	(20,423)	(17,350)
Total	**(174,159)**	**(169,837)**

9b Capital Receipts Unapplied Account

Capital receipts (in excess of £10,000) arising from the sale of non-current assets are credited to the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account.

Usable capital receipts are shown separately in the Balance Sheet and can be used either to finance new capital investment, to repay grant received in relation to the asset disposed of, to finance the premium sum arising from the rescheduling of debt, or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(537)**	**(2)**
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(9,792)	(550)
Use of the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account to finance new capital	10,059	0
Transfer from the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0	(3)
4% disposal cost allowance	265	18
Balance at 31 March	**(4)**	**(537)**

9c Capital Grants and Other Contributions Unapplied Reserve

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(17,350)**	**(17,932)**
Grants and contributions received in previous years - applied	5,890	3,389
Grants and contributions received in year - not applied	(8,963)	(2,807)
Balance at 31 March	**(20,423)**	**(17,350)**

10. Unusable Reserves

Unusable Reserves are those reserves that are held for accounting purposes and that the Council is not able to utilise to provide services.

As a result of changes to IFRS9 (Financial Insrutments), Financial Assets previously classified as Available for Sale have been re-categorised as Financial Assets held at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income. The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve has been replaced with the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve. Further information on accounting for Financial Instruments can be found in Notes 19 and 20, and in the accounting policies in note 41.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Revaluation Reserve	(60,515)	(50,686)
Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	(27,751)	(42,153)
Capital Adjustment Account	(157,777)	(176,857)
Pensions Reserve	278,993	359,396
Available For Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	0	0
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(3,105)	(13,811)
Short Term Accumulating Compensated Absences Account	3,251	3,220
Holding in Manchester Airport Group	(5,702)	(5,702)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	717	734
Deferred Capital Receipts	(7)	(7)
Total	**28,105**	**74,133**

10a Revaluation Reserve

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

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(50,687)**	**(41,631)**
Upward revaluation of assets	(19,616)	(16,742)
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	7,498	3,969
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	**(12,117)**	**(12,773)**
Difference between fair value and historical cost depreciation	732	532
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	1,558	3,185
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	**2,290**	**3,717**
Balance at 31 March	**(60,515)**	**(50,687)**

10b Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

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

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(42,153)**	**0**
Transfer from Available For Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	0	(41,686)
Revaluation of investment in Manchester Airport Group (MAG)	22,500	(800)
Revaluation of investment in Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 1& 2) Ltd	(8,098)	333
Surplus on revaluation of Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	**14,402**	**(467)**
Balance at 31 March	**(27,751)**	**(42,153)**

10c 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 element of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the CIES (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council to finance the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties that have yet to be consumed by the Council. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(176,858)**	**(157,071)**
Adjustment to Asset Register Opening Balances	(3,618)	0
Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES:		
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	12,388	10,956
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	53,460	18,698
Revaluation gains on Property, Plant and Equipment (used to reverse previous revaluation losses)	(18,460)	(5,847)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	8	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3,547	2,733
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	10,160	11,644
	61,103	**38,184**
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(2,290)	(3,717)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	**58,814**	**34,467**
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account to finance new capital expenditure	(10,059)	0
Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	(6,907)	(8,389)
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants and Other Contributions Unapplied Account	(5,890)	(3,389)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(7,785)	(7,753)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and Reserves	(2,352)	(36,561)
	(32,992)	**(56,092)**
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the CIES	(3,123)	1,838
Balance at 31 March	**(157,777)**	**(176,858)**

10d 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 debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a 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.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**359,396**	**286,604**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	(112,644)	53,458
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	52,375	37,897
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(20,134)	(18,563)
Balance at 31 March	**278,993**	**359,396**

10e Available For Sale Financial Instruments Reserve

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve was used prior to the adoption of IFRS9 and contained the gains made by the Council arising from the increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The balance was reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- *Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;*
- *Disposed of and the gains are realised;*
- *Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost; or*
- *Disposed of and the gains are realised.*

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve is no longer used since the adoption of IFRS9 from 1 April 2018.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**0**	**(41,686)**
Revaluation of investment in Manchester Airport Group (MAG)	0	0
Transfer to Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve under IFRS 9	0	41,686
Balance at 31 March	**0**	**0**

10f Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(13,811)**	**(14,332)**
Amount by which Council Tax income and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from Council Tax income and NDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	10,706	520
Balance at 31 March	**(3,105)**	**(13,812)**

10g Short Term Accumulating Compensated Absences Account

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**3,220**	**3,977**
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(3,220)	(3,977)
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	3,251	3,220
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	**31**	**(757)**
Balance at 31 March	**3,251**	**3,220**

10h Holding in Manchester Airport Group (MAG)

This reserve represents the value of shares at the point of transfer to the Council on the winding up of Greater Manchester Council.

10i 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 Account is used to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**734**	**633**
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	(16)	101
Balance at 31 March	**718**	**734**

10j Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	**(7)**	**(10)**
Transfer to the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account on receipt of cash	0	3
Balance at 31 March	**(7)**	**(7)**

11. Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves are the net amounts set aside from General Fund Balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans, and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in the accounting period.

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £000	Net Movement 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000	Balance at 1 April 2018 £000	Net Movement 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Purpose of the Earmarked Reserve
Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Affordability Reserve	(7,815)	(1,211)	(9,026)	(9,703)	1,888	(7,815)	For further information please see Note 28.
Capital Investment Reserve	(16,287)	1,694	(14,593)	(39,952)	23,665	(16,287)	To be used to finance the Council's Capital Investment Programme.
Corporate Initiatives Reserve	(871)	871	0	(871)	0	(871)	To fund the implementation of projects that support the Council's cross-cutting corporate initiatives.
Early Exit Costs Reserve	(5,069)	5,069	0	(5,069)	0	(5,069)	To assist in meeting future years additional pension costs.
Earmarked Reserves with a balance at 31 March 2019 under £0.500m	(4,528)	1,012	(3,515)	(4,891)	363	(4,528)	Various
Hard Facilities Management Service Contract Reserve	(668)	36	(632)	(703)	36	(667)	To fund the affordability gap within the Facilities Management service.
Hattersley Reserve	(1,812)	0	(1,812)	(1,812)	0	(1,812)	To finance highway improvements and regeneration initiatives in Hattersley.
Health Equalities Reserve	(2,605)	646	(1,960)	(3,005)	399	(2,606)	Ringfenced Public Health reserve per section 10 of the Department of Health Grant determination.
Health Integration Reserve	(3,980)	1,116	(2,864)	(3,348)	(632)	(3,980)	To support the development and implementation of the Care Together Programme.
Insurance Reserves	(10,231)	2,752	(7,479)	(6,228)	(4,003)	(10,231)	An estimate of claims incurred but not reported. Includes element to cover any expenditure for insurance claims.
Medium Term Financial Strategy Reserve	(22,370)	7,741	(14,628)	(37,375)	15,005	(22,370)	To support the delivery of the Medium Term Financial Strategy.
PFI Reserve	(3,255)	(77)	(3,332)	(3,222)	(33)	(3,255)	For further information please see Note 28.
School Funding Reserve	(3,295)	3,752	457	(4,294)	999	(3,295)	Balance of Education grants to be utilised on Education and School related services.
Transport Replacement Fleet Reserve	(2,648)	160	(2,488)	(2,412)	(236)	(2,648)	To fund future maintenance of vehicles procured via Prudential Borrowing.
Unspent Revenue Grant and Contribution Reserve	(8,146)	(4,096)	(12,242)	(8,487)	341	(8,146)	Unspent revenue grant, with no conditions attached. IFRS require these grants to be classed as reserves.
Waste PFI Reserve	(6,515)	5,000	(1,515)	(6,515)	0	(6,515)	To smooth the impact of future years levy increases and associated managed collection costs.
IT Investment Fund	0	(780)	(780)	0	0	0	0
Collection Fund Reserve	(10,871)	(10,692)	(21,563)	(3,472)	(7,398)	(10,870)	Additional business rates income from the 100% retention pilot and a contingency balance to smooth the impact of unexpected deficits
Care Together	(10,800)	(4,200)	(15,000)	(10,800)	0	(10,800)	To assist any funding risks of the implementation of the Care Together Programme

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £000	Net Movement 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000	Balance at 1 April 2018 £000	Net Movement 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Purpose of the Earmarked Reserve
Service Improvement	(5,500)	0	(5,500)	(5,000)	(500)	(5,500)	To support one off service improvements in future to allow services to balance budgets.
Children's Services	0	0	0	(3,400)	3,400	0	To support if required future demands on Children's Services and delivery of the Children's Services Improvement Plan.
Total	**(127,267)**	**8,794**	**(118,473)**	**(160,559)**	**33,294**	**(127,265)**	

BALANCE SHEET NOTES

NON-CURRENT ASSETS (INCLUDING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS)

During 2019/20 the Council implemented a new asset register. As part of the implementation, a full review of the existing asset information was undertaken and a small number of adjustments were identified where the opening balances required correction. None of these adjustments were material. The adjustments to opening balances are clearly identified in notes 12, 14 and 15.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure on the acquisition of an asset, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing asset, should be capitalised, provided that it yields benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Capital expenditure includes:

- *The acquisition, reclamation, enhancement or laying out of land;*
- *Acquisition, construction, preparation, enhancement or replacement of roads, buildings and other structures; and*
- *Acquisition, installation or replacement of movable or immovable plant, machinery, apparatus, vehicles and vessels.*

In this context, enhancement means works which are intended to:

- *Lengthen substantially the useful life of the asset, or*
- *Increase substantially the market value of the asset, or*
- *Increase substantially the extent to which the asset can or will be used for the purposes of or in conjunction with the functions of the Council.*

Under this definition, improvement works and structural repairs should be capitalised, whereas expenditure to ensure that the non-current asset maintains its previously assessed standard of performance should be recognised in the revenue account as it is incurred.

A de-minimis level of £10,000 has been adopted by the Council in relation to capital expenditure.

Measurement

Initially the assets are measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, plus any costs associated with bringing the asset into use. The measurement of an operational asset acquired other than *through purchase is deemed to be its current value. The Code requires that non-operational property, plant and equipment classified as surplus assets are measured at fair value.*

In accordance with 'the Code', Property, Plant and Equipment is further classified as:
- *Other Land and Buildings **
- *Infrastructure assets*
- *Vehicles, Plant and Equipment*
- *Community Assets*
- *Assets under Construction*
- *Surplus Assets*

Each of these asset classifications are valued on the base recommended by CIPFA and in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), as follows:

- *Infrastructure, Community Assets and Assets Under Construction – depreciated historical cost (DHC)*
- *Other assets (excluding non-operational property) – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (EUV)*
- *Surplus assets (non-operational property, plant and equipment) – fair value*

Where there is no market based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. Where non-property assets (such as Vehicles, Plant and Equipment) have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value.

**These asset categories are revalued on a minimum five year rolling cycle by an external valuer. The programme of revaluations is continuing on this cyclical basis although values of those assets falling between scheduled valuation dates are reviewed annually to ensure that any material changes to asset valuations is adjusted in the interim period, as they occur. Assets where expenditure of £750,000 or above has been incurred, these are added to the preceding year's revaluation list*

Disposals

Receipts from the disposal of non-current assets are accounted for on an accruals basis. When an asset is disposed of, the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written out to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as is the disposal receipt. These amounts are not a charge or receipt to council tax as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. The asset value written out is appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account, the capital receipt is appropriated to the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account, via the Movement in Reserve Statement. Any revaluation gains that have accumulated in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Usable Capital Receipts have been used to finance capital expenditure based on the policy of the Council.

Academy Schools are written out of the Council's Balance Sheet at the time that they legally transfer to Academy status. The net book value of the school at the time of the transfer is charged to Other Operating Income and Expenditure within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as a loss on disposal/de-recognition.

Depreciation / Amortisation

Depreciation is provided for on all non-current assets with a finite useful life (this can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation) according to the following policy:

All buildings (but not their land) are depreciated over their remaining useful lives. A land and building split has been determined by the Council's external valuers. Estimates of the useful life are determined for each property and where material for components of those properties as part of the valuation process. These estimates of economic life may vary considerably from property to property.
Investment Properties are not depreciated, rather an annual review is undertaken of the fair carrying value. Any changes to these values are charged to the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the period that they occur.
Infrastructure is depreciated over a 40 year period.
Vehicles, Plant, and Equipment is depreciated over 10 years or less depending on the nature of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis. Depreciation is not charged in the year of asset acquisition. Depreciation is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but does not impact on council tax and is written out to the Capital Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where non-current assets have been re-valued the current value depreciation will be higher than the historic cost depreciation, this increased depreciation charge is written out against the Revaluation Reserve with an offsetting entry to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment of Non-current Assets

Assets have been reviewed for any impairment loss in respect of the consumption of economic benefit (e.g. physical damage). Where an impairment loss occurs this would be charged to the service revenue account, with a corresponding entry made to reduce the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet.

To remove the impact of the impairment loss on the budget, a credit entry is made in the Movement in Reserves Statement as a charge to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairments reflecting a general fall in prices would be recognised in the Revaluation Reserve, up to the value of revaluation for the individual asset, and any further impairment would be treated as a consumption of economic benefit and charged to the service revenue account.

Revaluations

Revaluation of property is undertaken on at least a five year "rolling programme" to ensure all property is measured at current value or fair value as appropriate. A desk top valuation exercise can take place more frequently, however, if the valuer believes that market changes within the year are more significant, an interim valuation will be undertaken. Investment Properties are revalued annually to determine any material change in the carrying value.

A Revaluation Reserve for non-current assets (other than Investment Properties) is held in the Balance Sheet made up of unrealised revaluation gains relating to individual non-current assets, with movements in valuations being managed at an individual non-current asset level.

Movement in the valuation of Investment Properties are charged or credited to the Comprehensive Income Expenditure Statement. Gains arising from the revaluation of Investment Properties are not held within a revaluation reserve.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of the reserves formal implementation. Gains arising before that date were subsequently consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account. Movements in the valuations of non-current assets do not impact on General Fund Balances and are not a charge or credit to council tax levies.

Charges to revenue for non-current assets

The Cost of Services includes the following amounts to record the real cost of holding non-current assets throughout the year:

- *Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service*
- *Impairment losses attributable to non-current assets used by the service in excess of the balances held in the Revaluation Reserve*
- *Amortisation of Intangible Assets attributable to the service*

The Council does not raise council tax to cover depreciation, impairment loss or amortisations. The Council does, however, make an annual provision from revenue to reduce its borrowing requirement, (see note 8). Depreciation, impairment losses, amortisation and gains or losses on the disposal of non-current assets are therefore written out in the Movement in Reserves Statement, by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account.

12a. Details of movements in Property, Plant and Equipment in 2019/20:

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2019	295,334	38,827	151,439	18,361	4,973	10,546	519,480	88,700
Adjustments to opening balance	326	547	0	0	38	0	911	(2,569)
Revised Balance at 1 April 2019	**295,660**	**39,374**	**151,439**	**18,361**	**5,011**	**10,546**	**520,391**	**86,131**
Additions	7,099	1,337	10,686	53	3	12,518	31,696	2,401
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	11,011	0	0	0	1,106	0	12,117	5,021
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(31,676)	0	0	0	(53)	(3,272)	(35,000)	4,548
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out	(13,056)	0	0	0	0	0	(13,056)	(3,742)
Derecognition/disposal of non-current assets	(5,286)	(17,663)	0	0	(3,044)	0	(25,993)	0
Assets reclassified in year	4,635	0	0	0	323	(12,850)	(7,892)	0
Other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2020	**268,387**	**23,048**	**162,125**	**18,414**	**3,346**	**6,942**	**482,262**	**94,358**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2019	(16,020)	(23,829)	(32,833)	(3,590)	(128)	0	(76,400)	(2,564)
Adjustments to opening balance	3,595	(535)	0	0	0	0	3,060	0
Revised Balance at 1 April 2019	**(12,425)**	**(24,364)**	**(32,833)**	**(3,590)**	**(128)**	**0**	**(73,340)**	**(2,564)**
Depreciation charge	(7,942)	(1,481)	(2,965)	0	0	0	(12,388)	(1,370)
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out	13,056	0	0	0	0	0	13,056	3,742
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	44	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
Derecognition/disposal of non-current assets	423	17,499	0	0	0	0	17,921	0
At 31 March 2020	**(6,845)**	**(8,346)**	**(35,798)**	**(3,590)**	**(128)**	**0**	**(54,707)**	**(192)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2020	**261,542**	**14,702**	**126,327**	**14,824**	**3,218**	**6,942**	**427,555**	**94,166**
At 31 March 2019	**279,314**	**14,998**	**118,606**	**14,771**	**4,845**	**10,546**	**443,080**	**86,136**
Nature of asset owned at 31 March 2020								
Owned	167,376	14,702	126,327	14,824	3,218	6,942	427,555	0
Finance Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PFI	94,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	94,166
	261,542	**14,702**	**126,327**	**14,824**	**3,218**	**6,942**	**427,555**	**94,166**

12b. Details of the prior year movements in Property, Plant and Equipment:

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2018	263,246	37,856	140,447	18,308	5,017	41,813	506,687	78,432
Adjustments to prior years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additions	4,221	2,895	9,157	37	0	21,191	37,501	106
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	12,748	0	0	0	25	0	12,773	10,029
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(12,782)	0	0	0	(69)	0	(12,851)	133
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out	(12,251)	0	0	0	0	0	(12,251)	0
Derecognition/disposal of non-current assets	(12,204)	(165)	0	0	0	0	(12,369)	0
Assets reclassified in year	52,356	(1,759)	1,835	16	0	(52,458)	(10)	0
Other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2019	**295,334**	**38,827**	**151,439**	**18,361**	**4,973**	**10,546**	**519,480**	**88,700**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2018	(23,342)	(22,357)	(29,202)	(3,590)	(128)	0	(78,619)	(4,152)
Adjustments to prior year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation charge	(5,688)	(1,637)	(3,631)	0	0	0	(10,956)	(1,211)
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out	12,251	0	0	0	0	0	12,251	2,799
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition/disposal of non-current assets	759	165	0	0	0	0	924	0
At 31 March 2019	**(16,020)**	**(23,829)**	**(32,833)**	**(3,590)**	**(128)**	**0**	**(76,400)**	**(2,564)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2019	279,313	14,998	118,606	14,771	4,845	10,546	443,079	86,136
At 31 March 2018	239,905	15,499	111,245	14,718	4,889	41,813	428,069	74,281
Nature of asset owned at 31 March 2019								
Owned	193,175	14,998	118,606	14,771	4,845	10,546	356,941	0
Finance Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PFI	86,136	0	0	0	0	0	86,136	86,136
	279,311	**14,998**	**118,606**	**14,771**	**4,845**	**10,546**	**443,077**	**86,136**

12c. The effective date of revaluation for non-current assets until 2018/19 was 1 April of each financial year. In 2019/20 the date of revaluation has been revised to 31 March. An analysis of the Council's rolling programme of revaluations is set our below:

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Historical Cost							
Fair Value at year end:							
Valued at Historic Cost	1,284	23,047	162,126	18,414	0	6,897	211,768
31 March 2016	4,663	0	0	0	0	0	4,663
31 March 2017	10,019	0	0	0	368	0	10,386
31 March 2018	4,575	0	0	0	0	0	4,575
31 March 2019	19,976	0	0	0	708	45	20,729
31 March 2020	227,870	0	0	0	2,270	0	230,140

12d. Assets Held for Sale

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at start of the year	**1,230**	**1,230**
Adjustments to opening balance	(691)	0
Revised balance at start of year	**539**	**1,230**
Assets newly classified as held for sale	0	0
Revaluation losses or gains	0	0
Assets declassified as held for sale	0	0
Disposals in year	0	0
Balance at end of the year	**539**	**1,230**

13. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are held for their cultural, environmental or historical associations. With the exception of "Statues and Other Monuments", which by their nature are located across the Borough, they are mainly held in the Council's art galleries and museums.

This collection of Heritage Assets has been secured over many years from a variety of sources, being mainly bequeaths, donations and long term loans. Assets acquired from these sources may have restrictions attached which govern how the assets may be managed in the future.

Statues and Other monuments are held at cost and not subject to revaluation or amortisation. Civic Regalia, Art Collections and Militaria are held based on an insurance valuation provided by an external valuer, which is updated as a minimum every five years. The latest valuation took place in 2015.

	Civic Regalia £000	Art Collection £000	Militaria £000	Statues and Other Monuments £000	Total Heritage Assets £000
Cost or Valuation					
At 31 March 2019	640	13,457	2,012	911	17,020
At 31 March 2020	640	13,457	2,012	911	17,020

14. Investment Properties

Investment Property is held solely to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment Property is initially recognised at cost, but is subject to valuation at fair value at the end of each accounting period. Losses or gains are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Rental income from investment property	(1,847)	(625)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	2,067	899
Gains in fair value of investment property	(5,717)	(2,014)
Losses in the fair value of investment property	2,594	3,852
Net position	**(2,903)**	**2,112**

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at start of the year	**28,707**	**30,700**
Adjustments to opening balance	327	0
Revised Balance at start of year	**29,034**	**30,700**
Additions	215	32
Movements in the fair value of investment property	3,123	(1,838)
Derecognition/disposal of non-current assets	(2,088)	(198)
Assets reclassified in year	7,850	11
Balance at end of the year	**38,133**	**28,706**

15. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets represent non-current assets that do not have physical substance, but are identifiable and are controlled by the Council through custodial or legal rights. All purchased Intangible Assets are capitalised at historical cost in line with 'the Code'. The Council's Intangible Assets consist of computer software and licences.

In line with other non-current assets, their useful economic life is determined based on the length of time that the benefit will accrue to the Council. Based on the best estimate of the useful economic *life, the Intangible Asset is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over this period.*

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Gross carrying amount	1,963	1,963
Adjustment to gross carrying amount	(5)	0
Revised gross carrying amount	**1,958**	**1,963**
Accumulated amortisation	(1,930)	(1,930)
adjustment to accumulated amortisation	10	0
Revised accumulated amortisation	**(1,920)**	**(1,930)**
Balance at start of the year	**38**	**33**
In year amortisation	(8)	0
Additions	33	0
Balance at end of the year	**64**	**33**

16. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute represents expenditure which may be properly capitalised, but which does not result in the creation of any non-current asset to the Council. In line with the guidance contained in 'the Code', this expenditure is written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year the expenditure is incurred, because the Council does not control the economic benefits arising from this expenditure

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Opening CFR plus PFI added in Year	**280,590**	**285,138**
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	31,696	37,501
Investment Properties	215	32
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	3,547	2,733
Other Long Term Investments	0	11,278
Manchester Airport Investment	1,870	0
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	(10,059)	0
Government Grants and Other Contributions	(12,797)	(11,778)
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund Balances	(2,352)	(36,561)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(7,785)	(7,753)
Closing CFR	**284,959**	**280,590**

Explanation of movements in year:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Change in Underlying Need to Borrow	7,119	(1,673)
Principal Element of Finance Lease Repayments	(5)	(4)
Principal Element of PFI Lease Repayments	(2,745)	(2,871)
Increase / (decrease) in CFR	**4,369**	**(4,548)**

17. Capital Commitments

At the Balance Sheet date, the Council had four contractual commitments for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2020/21 and future years which are shown below:

	31 March 2020 £000
Hyde Leisure Pool	3,458
Ashton Old Baths	3,195
Fleet Replacement	1,640
Replacement of Cremators	1,599
Total	**9,892**

18. Long Term Debtors

Long Term Debtors comprise amounts owed to the Council that are not investments and that are not expected to be realised within 12 months of the Balance Sheet date.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 1) Ltd	1,739	1,765
Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 2) Ltd	3,054	3,134
Manchester Airport	21,039	19,955
Tameside Sports Trust	3,074	3,074
Other Long Term Debtors	122	128
Total	**29,028**	**28,056**

Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 1) Ltd and Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 2) Ltd – Loan stock held by the Council. As per the provisions of the funding agreement that the special purpose vehicles (SPV) are subject to, the Carillion Plc liquidation has resulted in a temporary 'lock down' of any distributions of dividend payments or repayment of subordinated debt owed to shareholders.The temporary 'lock down' is still in place against Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings2) Ltd. As a result there will be a delay to the Council receiving its payments in relation to the holding in this SPV. It is not anticipated that there will be a reduction to either the level of expected dividends or repayment of the Council's sub-ordinated debt. The temporary 'lock down' for Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings1) Ltd has now been removed; dividend payments and repayment of subordinated debt owed to shareholders have now resumed.

Manchester Airport – The Council's share of loan debt relating to the construction of Terminal 2 and the Council's share of debt owing to the Greater Manchester Metropolitan Debt Administration Fund by the Airport. The Airport pays annual fixed interest of 12% on both and will repay the loans by

2055. In 2018/19 the Council advanced two further loans to Manchester Airport Group at a total value of £11.278m at an interest rate of 10%. These loans mature in 2056 and 2057.

Tameside Sports Trust – Loans to finance the purchase of equipment and the refurbishment of three leisure centres. The Trust reimburses the Council with the full cost of servicing this debt.

19. Financial Instruments

A Financial Instrument is defined as "any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another". Although this covers a wide range of items, the main implications are in terms of investments and borrowings.

As reflected in 'the Code', accounting standards on Financial Instruments IFRS9, IAS 32 and IFRS7 cover the concepts of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. The adoption of IFRS9 in 2018/19 resulted in some changes to the treatment of financial assets that are classed as financial instruments.

A financial asset or liability should be recognised in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the holder becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and assets are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs and carried at their amortised cost. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Annual charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable and receivable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For the borrowings and investments of the Council, this means that the amount included in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable plus accrued interest to the end of the financial year. Interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the effective amount payable for the year in the loan agreement (which is not necessarily the cash amount payable).

When long term borrowing is reviewed for rescheduling opportunities, the early repayment results in gains and losses (discounts and premiums) which are credited or debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the Council decides to write off these gains or losses on early repurchase/settlement then this can be done over ten years or over the life of the new loan or over a shorter more prudent time scale. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with one year related costs with the rest being taken to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Balance Sheet via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The accounting policy is to charge gains and losses to Net Operating Expenditure in the year of repurchase/settlement.

- **Financial Instrument Balances**

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

Financial Assets

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Long Term £000	Current £000	Long Term £000	Current £000
Loans and Receivables Principal Amount	28,000	115,096	16,500	88,806
Adjustment for amortised cost	291	567	78	325
Amounts treated as Cash Equivalents	0	(50,598)	0	(25,810)
Financial Assets at amortised cost	**28,291**	**65,065**	**16,578**	**63,321**
Other Investments	33	0	43	0
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 1) Ltd	3,288	0	722	0
Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 2) Ltd	6,839	0	1,306	0
Manchester Airport Group (MAG)	30,200	0	52,700	0
Manchester Airport Group (MAG) Additional Shareholding	1,870	0	0	0
Total Investments	**70,521**	**65,065**	**71,349**	**63,321**
Investments treated as Cash Equivalents	0	50,598	0	25,810
Other Cash	0	2,132	0	10,666
Debtors	29,029	23,076	28,056	20,539
Total Financial Assets	**99,551**	**140,871**	**99,405**	**120,336**

Financial Liabilities

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Long Term £000	Current £000	Long Term £000	Current £000
Financial Liabilities Principal Amount	141,186	12,427	111,359	19,491
Adjustment for Amortised Cost	549	1,131	734	1,055
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	141,735	13,558	112,093	20,546
Total Borrowing	**141,735**	**13,558**	**112,093**	**20,546**
Creditors	0	38,800	0	31,935
PFI, leases & transferred debt	102,736	2,796	105,435	2,745
Total Financial Liabilities	**244,471**	**55,154**	**217,528**	**55,226**

There are material changes to the Fair Values disclosed in these notes, some based on the category of their initial valuation:

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

Some of the authority's financial assets are measured in the balance sheet at fair value on a recurring basis and are described in the following table, including the valuation techniques used to measure them. There have been no transfers between valuation levels, additions, disposals or recognised gains or losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Recurring fair value measurements	Input level	Valuation Technique	31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 1) Ltd	Level 3	Discounted cash flow (see below)	3,288	722
Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings 2) Ltd	Level 3	Discounted cash flow (see below)	6,839	1,306
Manchester Airport Group (MAG)	Level 2	Market Value	30,200	52,700
Manchester Airport Group (MAG) Additional :	Level 2	Market Value	1,870	0
Total			**42,197**	**54,728**

With the adapotion of IFRS9 from 1 April 2018 investments in equity are classified as Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL) unless there is an irrevocable election to designate the asset as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Assets classed as FVPL are assets where the amounts received are not principal and interest. The Council's equity investments would fall within this category as income received would be in the form of dividends. The Council currently holds three equity investments; Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holding Company 1) and Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holding Company 2), both PFI holding companies, and Manchester Airport Group.

Where these equity investments are not held to trade but are held for strategic reasons the Council can choose to designate these investments as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) rather than FVPL. The Council has taken the option to designate all three equity investments as strategic, on the grounds that these holdings are not held to trade but for strategic service or economic reasons. As a result of this any changes will have no impact on the revenue budget and any gains or losses in the value of the shareholding will be transferred to the Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve.

Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings1) Ltd and Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings2) Ltd – The Fair values of both Inspiredspaces Tameside (Holdings1) Ltd and Inspiredspaces(Holding 2) Ltd were understated by £2.8m and £5.2m respectively during the accounting period 2018/19. Adjustment were made to the 2018/19 amounts to show the correct valauations.This change in fair value is recognised in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

MAG – The Council's shareholding in Manchester Airport Group (MAG) remains at 3.22%. These shares are not traded and an external valuation is obtained on behalf of all Greater Manchester Authorities. This valuation uses an earnings based method, which takes into account the profitability of the company, assessing its historic earnings and arriving at a view of 'maintainable' or 'prospective' earnings. The valuers have advised of a decreased of £22.5m in the fair value of the Council's shareholding during the accounting period from £52.7m at 31 March 2019 to £30.2m at 31

March 2020. The Council receives dividend income from the investment, which is included in Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure. It is a key item of income in the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy and as such, the Council is highly unlikely to dispose of its shareholding.

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
PWLB Debt	100,496	127,087	72,226	128,278
Non PWLB Debt	53,320	69,404	59,674	90,994
Total	**153,817**	**196,490**	**131,901**	**219,272**

The fair value is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the additional interest that the authority will pay over the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates.

However, the Council has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets. A supplementary measure of the additional interest that the authority will pay as a result of its PWLB commitments for fixed rate loans is to compare the terms of these loans with the new borrowing rates available from the PWLB. If a value is calculated on this basis, the carrying amount of £100.4969m would be valued at £127.086m. But, if the authority were to seek to avoid the projected loss by repaying the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would raise a penalty charge for early redemption in addition to charging a premium for the additional interest that will not now be paid. The exit price for the PWLB loans would include the penalty charge of £25.117m, principal of £101.358m and accrued interest of £0.609m, totalling £127.084m.

The Council's financial assets are as follows:

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Money Market Loans				
Less Than 1 Year	115,663	115,663	89,138	89,138
Greater Than 1 Year	28,291	28,291	16,578	16,578
Long Term Debtors	29,029	29,029	28,056	28,056
Total Loans and Receivables	**172,984**	**172,984**	**133,771**	**133,771**

- **Mark to Model Valuation for Financial Instruments**

As at 31st March the Council held £172.984m financial assets and £153.817m financial liabilities for which Level 2 valuations will apply. All the financial assets are with Money Market Funds, Local Authorities and Notice Accounts and are held at amortised cost. The financial liabilities are held with PWLB and Market lenders. All of these investments and borrowings were not quoted on an active market and a Level 1 valuation is not available. To provide a fair value which provides a comparison to the carrying amount, we have used a financial model valuation provided by Link Asset Services. This valuation applies the Net Present Value approach, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms as at the balance sheet date. This is a widely accepted valuation technique commonly used by the private sector. Our accounting policy uses early repayment rates to discount the future cash flows.

Items of income, expense, gains or losses

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

	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Gains or Losses on:		
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(14,401)	0
Interest Income		
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	(3,098)	(2,406)
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(8,995)	(6,346)
Total Interest Income	**(12,093)**	**(8,752)**
Interest Expense	**16,190**	**16,184**

20. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Key Risks

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

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

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and are structured to implement suitable controls to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- By formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- By the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its constitution;
- By approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting:
  - The Council's overall borrowing;
  - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
  - Its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt; and
  - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.

- By approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance.

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

The 2019/20 Budget Report, which incorporates the prudential indicators, was approved by Council on 12 February 2019 and is available on the Council website. The key indicators were::

Indicator	Limit	Outturn
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	5.1%	4.9%
Capital financing requirement	£182,611,267.89	£182,611,000.00
Capital expenditure in year	£93,255,000.00	£6,126,000.00
Incremental impact on capital investment decisions	£16.19	£9.54
Authorised limit for external debt	£220,355,523.85	£141,673,189.11
Operational boundary for external debt	£200,355,523.85	£141,673,189.11
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure	£182,611,267.89	£30,021,526.28
Upper limit for variable interest rate exposure	£60,864,335.59	(£88,605,437.04)
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days	£30,000,000.00	£28,000,000.00

These policies are implemented by the Treasury Management team. The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash through Treasury Management practices. These Treasury Management practices are a requirement of the Code and are reviewed periodically.

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, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum amount and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Additional selection criteria are also applied after this initial criteria is applied.

The key areas of the Investment Strategy are that the minimum criteria for investment counterparties include:

- Credit ratings of Short Term F1, Long Term A- or greater. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.
- Domiciled in a country which has a minimum sovereign rating AA;
- UK Institutions provided with support from the UK Government.

The full Investment Strategy for 2019/20 was approved by Full Council on 27 February 2019 and is available on the Council's website.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and financial institutions of £75.590m and 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 irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the Balance Sheet date that this was likely to crystallise.

Expected Credit Loss

Calculation of expected credit loss is a way of assessing the credit risk of investments and other financial assets and is a new requirement under IFRS9. Credit losses are recognised on either a 12 month or lifetime basis, with the 12 month method being used for assets where the risk of default remains low and is not expected to increase and the lifetime method used when the risk of default is high or expected to increase significantly.

Where the counterparty is central government or another local authority, no loss allowance is required.

The Council has assessed its assets as follows:

Asset Type	Risk Assessment	Expected Credit Loss Model	Assessment Criteria
Treasury Investments	Low	12 month	Historical default tables provided by credit rating agencies
Loans to Third Parties	Low/High	12 month/lifetime	Assets to be assessed on an individual basis using external ratings, economic conditions, and internal assessment of risk level of counterparty

Following an assessment of the Council's investments it has been determined that there is no material expected credit loss and therefore no allowance has been made.

A summary of the credit quality of the Council's financial assets is below.

Treasury Deposits	Amount at 31 March 2020 £000	Credit Rating	Historical experience of default %	Estimated maximum exposure to default £000
Banks and Financial Institutions				
Insight-MMF	7,460	AAA	0.04	3
Federated-MMF	13,130	AAA	0.04	5
AAM-MMF	15,000	AAA	0.04	6
Morgan Stanley-MMF	15,000	AAA	0.04	6
Goldman Sachs-MMF	10,000	A	0.05	5
Bank of Scotland-MMF	5,000	A+	0.02	1
Barclays	10,000	A+	0.02	2
Total	**75,590**			**28**
Other Local Authorities	67,500	N/A	N/A	0
Total	**143,090**			**28**

No breaches of the Council's counterparty criteria occurred during the year and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of it's counterparties in relation to deposits.

The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors. Debt is impaired in line with IFRS9 based on knowledge and experience of past debts and current conditions. At the Balance Sheet date a balance of £9.927m net of impairment was outstanding and is analysed by age below:

	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Less than three months	0	3,765
Three to four months	376	249
More than four months	9,551	4,715
Total	**9,927**	**8,728**

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above, as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the Code. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when it is needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB and Money Markets for access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial assets (principal amount) is as follows:

	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Less than one year	115,096	88,806
Greater than one year	28,000	16,500
Total	**143,096**	**105,306**

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

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

The approved prudential indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments of greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk.

The Council's approved Treasury Management and Investment Strategies address the main risks and the Treasury Management team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. These include:

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

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities (principal amount) is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period:

	Approved maximum limits %	Approved minimum limits %	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Less than one year	15	0	12,424	19,491
Between one and two years	15	0	359	350
Between two and five years	30	0	4,801	4,983
Between five and ten years	40	0	3,550	3,550
More than ten years	100	50	132,475	102,475
Total			**153,610**	**130,850**

Market Risk

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

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the CIES will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the CIES will rise;
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the CIES. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the CIES and affect General Fund Balances, subject to influences from Government grants. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the CIES.

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

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

	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Decrease in the fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on CIES)	60,330	36,691

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are based on the same methodology as used in Note 19 – Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Cost. If using new borrowing rates rather than redemption rates, the equivalent change in fair value would be £32.587m.

Price Risk - The Council, excluding the Greater Manchester Pension Fund, does not generally invest in equity shares but does in common with all Greater Manchester Districts have a 3.22% shareholding in Manchester Airports Group (except Manchester City Council which holds 35.5%). The shares are shown in the Balance Sheet at an estimated fair value of £30.2m. Whilst this holding is generally illiquid, the Council is exposed to losses arising from movements in the price of the shares.

As the shareholding has arisen from the acquisition of a specific interest, the Council is not in a position to limit its exposure to price movements by diversifying its portfolio. Instead the Council monitors factors that might cause a fall in the value of its shareholding.

Foreign Exchange Risk - The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>

21. Inventories

Materials or supplies that will be consumed in producing goods or providing services or will be sold or distributed as part of the Council's ordinary business. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	572	425
Purchases	1,541	1,313
Recognised as an expense in the year	(770)	(1,165)
Balance outstanding at year end	**1,344**	**573**

22. Short Term Debtors

Short Term Debtors comprise amounts due to the Council that are not investments and that have not been received at the Balance Sheet date.

Debt is impaired in line with IFRS9 based on knowledge and experience of past debts and current conditions. Assessment is made based on the risk of the debtors' ability to pay future cash flows due under the contractual terms. This risk is estimated based on historical loss experience, credit rating for a debtor and other impacting factors. The impairment is charged against the relevant service line in the CIES.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Central Government Bodies	5,481	4,960
NHS Bodies	266	59
Other Local Authorities	288	182
Other Entities and Individuals	55,905	56,771
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0	0
Allowance for Bad or Doubtful Debts	(12,604)	(15,685)
	49,336	**46,287**
Capital Debtors	1,133	713
Payments In Advance	7,199	2,661
Transferred Services	32	32
Total	**57,700**	**49,693**

23. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Council has deemed that deposits held within money market funds are categorised as cash equivalents.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Cash held by the Council	6	21
Short Term Investments	50,598	25,810
Bank Current Accounts	2,127	10,645
Bank Overdraft	0	0
Total	**52,731**	**36,476**

CURRENT LIABILITIES

24. Short Term Creditors

Short Term Creditors comprise amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered, for which payment has not been received at the Balance Sheet date.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Central Government Bodies	(3,905)	(6,525)
NHS Bodies	(70)	(136)
Other Local Authorities	(762)	(436)
Other Entities and Individuals	(36,462)	(27,639)
Public Corporations and Trading Funds	1,501	(475)
Total	**(39,698)**	**(35,211)**
Capital Creditors	(1,443)	(821)
Deposits and Receipts in Advance	(11,403)	(4,227)
Short Term Accumulating Compensated Absences	(3,251)	(3,220)
Total	**(55,795)**	**(43,479)**

25. Other Long Term and Short Term Liabilities

Other Long Term and Short Term Liabilities comprise amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future. Long term liabilities are usually payable more than one year from the Balance Sheet date.

	Note	Long Term £000	Short Term £000	Total £000
2019/20				
Pension Liability	30	(278,987)	0	(278,987)
PFI	28	(96,873)	(2,691)	(99,564)
Finance Leases	27	(2,600)	(5)	(2,605)
Former Transferred Debt		(2,232)	0	(2,232)
Rent Deposit on Leased Buildings		(37)	0	(37)
Total		**(380,728)**	**(2,696)**	**(383,425)**
2018/19				
Pension Liability	30	(345,134)	0	(345,134)
PFI	28	(99,564)	(2,745)	(102,309)
Finance Leases	27	(2,604)	(5)	(2,609)
Former Transferred Debt		(3,263)	0	(3,263)
Rent Deposit on Leased Buildings		(37)	0	(37)
Total		**(450,602)**	**(2,750)**	**(453,353)**

Former Transferred Debt – The debt associated with the non-current assets of the former Greater Manchester and Lancashire County Councils, passed to the successor authorities with debt administration being managed by the Council. Further information can be found on pages 203-207.

26. Provisions

Provision has been made in the Balance Sheet for liabilities that have been incurred by the Council, but where the amounts or dates on which they will arise are uncertain.

Provisions are required to be recognised when the Council has a present obligation, as a result of a past event, where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When expenditure is incurred to which the provision relates, it is charged directly against the provision in the Balance Sheet and not against the CIES.

	Business Rate Appeals £000	Insurance Fund £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2019	**(8,939)**	**(2,074)**	**(266)**	**(11,279)**
Additional provisions made in the period	(3,834)	(1,892)	(118)	**(5,844)**
Provision - written back	0	0	0	**0**
Amounts used	539	0	13	**552**
Provision Balance at 31 March 2020	**(12,234)**	**(3,966)**	**(371)**	**(16,571)**
Long Term Provision	0	(3,966)	(371)	**(4,337)**
Short term Provision	(12,234)	0	0	**(12,234)**
Total	**(12,234)**	**(3,966)**	**(371)**	**(16,571)**

The provision for Business Rate Appeals is required for forecast losses on business rates as a result of appeals.

The Insurance fund mainly covers the third party and employer's liability claims that are settled for amounts less than the excess on the policy for that year. External insurers continue to cover claims for amounts above the excess. The level of insurance provision and reserve is based on an assessment undertaken by an independent external insurance actuary.

27. Leases

The Council recognises a lease to be any agreement which transfers the right to use an asset for an agreed period in exchange for payment, or a series of payments. This includes; leases, hire purchase, rental, contracts of service, service level agreements and any other arrangement where the ability to use an asset is conveyed.

Finance Leases

A finance lease is where substantially all of the risks and rewards relating to ownership transfer to the lessee. Tests to give an indication of the transfer of risk and reward are:

- *If the lessee will gain ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term (e.g. hire purchase)*
- *If the lessee has an option to purchase the asset at a sufficiently favourable price that it is reasonably certain, at the inception of the lease, that it will be exercised*
- *If the lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset even if the title is not transferred. Measures to identify this are:*
  - *The economic life of the asset is deemed to be that which is consistent with the class of asset in the depreciation policy.*
  - *The Council recognises 'major part' to be 75% of the life of the asset, unless on an individual case basis this would not give a true representation of the substance of the transaction.*
- *At the inception of the lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset. Measures to identify this are:*
  - *Fair value of the leased asset is assessed by a RICS qualified valuer.*
  - *The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated by discounting at the rate inherent in the lease.*
  - *If this rate cannot be determined the incremental borrowing rate applicable for that year is used.*
  - *The Council recognises 'substantially all' to be 75% of the value of the asset, unless on an individual case basis this would not give a true representation of the substance of the transaction.*

- *The leased assets are of such a specialised nature that only the lessee can use them without major modifications.*
- *If the lessee cancels the lease, the losses of the lessor, associated with the cancellation are borne by the lessee.*
- *Gains or losses from the fluctuation in the fair value of the residual accrue to the lessee (e.g. in the form of a rent rebate equalling most of the sales proceeds at the end of the lease).*
- *The lessee has the ability to continue the lease for a secondary period at a rent that is substantially lower than market rent.*

A suitably experienced accountant, with assistance from qualified valuers, will make a judgement based on the level of risk and reward held by the Council as to whether an asset is operating or finance.

Lessor Accounting for a Finance Lease
Where the Council is the lessor for a finance lease, the asset is not recognised in the asset register; however a long term debtor at the present value of minimum lease payments is recognised. Income received is split between capital – credited against the debtor, and finance income – credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as interest receivable.

Lessee Accounting for a Finance Lease
Where the Council is tenant in a property, or is, by definition of IFRIC 4, leasing an asset which is deemed under IAS 17 to be a finance lease the Council will recognise that asset within the asset register, and account for that asset as though it were an owned asset.

The initial recognition of the asset is at the fair value of the property, or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. A liability is also recognised at this value, which is reduced as lease payments are made.

The Council had three assets under finance leases in the year. The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Other Land and Buildings	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

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:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
- current	(5)	(5)
- non-current	(2,600)	(2,604)
Finance costs payable in future years	(18,949)	(19,197)
Minimum lease payments	**(21,554)**	**(21,806)**

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

	Minimum Lease Payments 2019/20 £000	Finance Lease Liabilities 2019/20 £000	Minimum Lease Payments 2018/19 £000	Finance Lease Liabilities 2018/19 £000
Not later than one year	(256)	(5)	(256)	(5)
Later than one year and not later than five years	(1,025)	(24)	(1,025)	(22)
Later than five years	(20,273)	(2,576)	(20,525)	(2,582)
	(21,554)	**(2,605)**	**(21,806)**	**(2,609)**

Operating Leases

The Council recognises an operating lease to be a lease which is not a finance lease. Where the Council is the lessor for an operating lease, normally the asset is classified as an Investment Property. Any rental income is credited to the relevant service income.

The Council had nine assets under operating leases in the year, with typical lives of 1-5 years. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Not later than one year	7	2
Later than one year and not later than five years	1	4
	8	**6**

The expenditure charged to Cost of Services in the CIES during the year in relation to these leases was:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Minimum lease payments	10	11

Council as Lessor

During the year the Council continued to lease land and buildings by means of operating leases. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Not later than one year	921	979
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,395	3,509
Later than five years	63,926	63,912
	68,242	**68,400**

28. Service Concession Agreements (Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) and Similar Contracts)

PFI and similar schemes are accounted for in a manner that is consistent with the adaptation of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements. They are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. PFI and similar contracts are assessed to determine whether the risks and rewards incidental to ownership lie with the Council or the contractor.

Those which lie with the contractor – payments made during the life of the contract are chargeable to revenue as incurred.

Those which lie with the Council – are recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet for the construction costs of the asset. Once recognised this asset is treated in line with all non-current assets. A corresponding long term liability is also recognised at the construction value. Payments made during the life of the contract are split into finance costs, capital costs and service costs. Determining the split of payments is calculated at the inception of the contract and is based on the inherent interest rate within the original agreement. Finance costs are chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) as interest payable. Capital costs reduce the level of liability in the Balance Sheet. Service costs are chargeable Cost of Services within the CIES. Pre-payments reduce the level of liability at the start of the contract.

PFI credits are treated as revenue grants and included in Cost of Services within the CIES.

General

The Council has entered into three PFI contracts to construct, finance, maintain and operate various schools across the Borough. These contracts are:

- Hattersley Schools PFI Project;
- Inspiredspaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd;
- Inspiredspaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd.

Hattersley Schools PFI Project

The Council entered into a 30 year PFI contract on 19 June 2002 to deliver new schools and facilities management services for Arundale Primary and Nursery School, Pinfold Primary School and Alder Community High School. Services commenced at the primary schools on 9 September 2002 and at the high school in April 2003.

The Council pays an annual unitary charge for the provision of accommodation and facilities management at the schools of £2.548m in 1 April 2001 prices. 44% of the unitary charge is subject to inflation at RPI which mirrors the proportion of cost base that is variable, i.e. operational costs, versus the proportion that is fixed, i.e. relating to funding / capital costs.

The Council has set up an interest bearing equalisation reserve effective for the period of the contract, to ensure that future estimated unitary charge payments are provided for over the remaining term of the contract. The affordability of future unitary charge payments will be assessed on an annual basis.

The Council does not hold an equity share in this contract.

Inspiredspaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd – Mossley Hollins & St Damians PFI Contract

The Council entered into a 25 year Building Schools for the Future (BSF) PFI agreement to deliver new schools and facilities management services for Mossley Hollins and St Damians High Schools on 4 February 2009. Services commenced at Mossley Hollins in February 2011 and St Damians in April 2011.

The Council pays an annual unitary charge for the provision of accommodation and facilities management at the schools of £5.405m in 1 April 2008 prices. 40% of the unitary charge is subject to inflation at RPIx which mirrors the proportion of cost base that is variable, i.e. operational costs, versus the proportion that is fixed, i.e. relating to funding / capital costs.

The Council has a 46% equity share in this contract.

Inspiredspaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd – Five School PFI Contract

A second 25 year BSF PFI contract was signed in April 2010, to deliver new facilities and services for Hyde Community College, Thomas Ashton School, Denton Community College, White Bridge College and Elmbridge School. The first school, White Bridge College, was completed and services commenced in September 2011, with the remaining four being completed with services commencing in January 2012.

The Council pays an annual unitary charge for the provision of accommodation and facilities management at the schools of £9.409m in 1 April 2010 prices. 27% of the unitary charge is subject to inflation at RPIx which mirrors the proportion of cost base that is variable, i.e. operational costs, versus the proportion that is fixed, i.e. relating to funding / capital costs.

The Council has a 46% equity share in this contract.

Affordability

The affordability of the PFI contracts was tested on the basis of predetermined, sensitivities of projected budgets, inflation and interest rates as determined by HM Treasury, prior to the contracts being agreed by the Government.

The cost of the unitary charge is met by pre-agreed payments as follows:

- An annual PFI grant from the Government;
- Pre agreed capital contributions;
- Annual contributions from the schools from the Dedicated Schools Grant;
- Contributions from individual school budgets;
- Accumulation of interest, equity returns and directors fees.

However, there have been significant changes in the way that the Department for Education allocate revenue funding to schools in recent years, meaning that more and more funding is allocated to schools through a formula and there is less opportunity to provide support for individual schools. Inflation and interest rates have also been significantly different from that projected.

Details of movements in PFI assets in the accounting period are below:

	Pyramid Schools (Tameside) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co1) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co2) Limited £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation				
1st April 2018	19,695	26,820	42,186	88,701
Additions	0	0	0	0
Revaluation losses	(752)	1,334	5,078	5,659
At 31 March 2019	**18,943**	**28,154**	**47,264**	**94,360**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
At 1st April 2018	(387)	(482)	(1,695)	(2,563)
Depreciation charge	0	(536)	(844)	(1,380)
Revaluation losses	387	482	1,516	2,385
At 31 March 2019	**0**	**(536)**	**(1,023)**	**(1,559)**
Net Book Value				
At 31 March 2019	18,943	27,618	46,241	**92,801**
At 31 March 2018	19,308	26,338	40,491	**86,138**

Details of the comparative movements in PFI assets are below:

	Pyramid Schools (Tameside) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co1) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co2) Limited £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation				
1st April 2018	16,589	22,638	39,207	78,434
* Adjustment to correct opening balance	(234)	1	(2)	(235)
Revised 1 April 2018	16,355	22,639	39,205	78,199
Additions	0	0	0	0
Revaluation losses	3,339	4,182	2,981	10,502
At 31 March 2019	**19,695**	**26,820**	**42,186**	**88,701**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
At 1st April 2018	(690)	(1,209)	(2,254)	(4,153)
* Adjustment to correct opening balance	40	(29)	370	381
Revised 1 April 2018	(650)	(1,238)	(1,885)	(3,772)
Depreciation charge	(353)	(453)	(784)	(1,590)
Revaluation losses	616	1,209	974	2,799
At 31 March 2019	**(387)**	**(482)**	**(1,695)**	**(2,563)**
Net Book Value				
At 31 March 2019	19,308	26,338	40,491	**86,138**
Adjusted1 April 2018	15,705	21,401	37,320	**74,427**
At 31 March 2018	15,899	21,429	36,953	**74,281**

Details of movements in PFI liabilities in the accounting period are below:

	Pyramid Schools (Tameside) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co1) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co2) Limited £000	Total £000
Liability outstanding at 1 April 2019	(12,027)	(33,144)	(57,138)	(102,310)
Payments made During the year	337	814	1,594	2,745
Liability outstanding at 31 March 2020	**(11,690)**	**(32,331)**	**(55,544)**	**(99,565)**
Short term Finance Lease liability (2020-21)	(335)	(836)	(1,520)	(2,691)
Long term finance lease liability (Future Years)	(11,355)	(31,495)	(54,024)	(96,874)
	(11,690)	**(32,331)**	**(55,544)**	**(99,565)**

Details of comparative movements in PFI liabilities are below:

	Pyramid Schools (Tameside) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co1) Limited £000	Inspiredspaces Tameside (Hold Co2) Limited £000	Total £000
Liability outstanding at 1 April 2017	(12,538)	(34,052)	(58,590)	(105,181)
Payments made During the year	511	908	1,452	2,871
Liability outstanding at 31 March 2018	**(12,027)**	**(33,144)**	**(57,138)**	**(102,310)**
Short term Finance Lease liability (2018-19)	(337)	(814)	(1,594)	(2,745)
Long term finance lease liability (Future Years)	(11,689)	(32,331)	(55,544)	(99,564)
	(12,026)	**(33,144)**	**(57,138)**	**(102,309)**

The fair value of the Council's PFI liabilities can be calculated based on the prevailing PWLB new loan rates, making this a level 2 fair value calculation. The following table shows the fair value of these liabilities:

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
PFI Liabilities	99,565	172,593	102,310	185,960
Total PFI Liabilities	**99,565**	**172,593**	**102,310**	**185,960**

The table below summarises the estimated basic contract payment values for each PFI contract:

	Payments					Indexation	Contract Expiry
	Liability	Finance	Contingent	Service	Total		
Pyramid Schools (Tameside)							
Payments within 1 year	335	1,253	485	1,632	3,706	RPI	2033
Payments within 2 to 5 years	2,216	4,587	2,411	6,116	15,330		
Payments within 6 to 10 years	5,029	3,916	3,988	7,691	20,623		
Payments within 11 to 15 years	4,111	908	2,697	4,909	12,625		
	11,690	**10,664**	**9,582**	**20,348**	**52,284**		
Inspiredspaces Tameside (ProjectCo1) Limited							
Payments within 1 year	836	2,918	649	2,467	6,870	RPIX	2036
Payments within 2 to 5 years	5,152	10,724	3,325	9,299	28,501		
Payments within 6 to 10 years	8,708	10,407	5,366	14,538	39,019		
Payments within 11 to 15 years	12,173	6,022	6,762	18,514	43,471		
Payments within 16 to 20 years	5,463	269	2,498	4,587	12,817		
	32,331	**30,340**	**18,600**	**49,406**	**130,677**		
Inspiredspaces Tameside (ProjectCo2) Limited							
Payments within 1 year	1,520	5,517	653	3,178	10,867	RPIX	2038
Payments within 2 to 5 years	7,694	20,503	3,286	13,416	44,900		
Payments within 6 to 10 years	13,121	20,534	5,441	21,378	60,474		
Payments within 11 to 15 years	19,434	13,020	7,119	26,287	65,860		
Payments within 16 to 20 years	13,775	2,338	4,304	13,112	33,529		
	55,544	**61,911**	**20,802**	**77,372**	**215,629**		

29. Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

<u>Pensions Costs</u>
Employees of the Council are members of three separate pension schemes:

Teachers' Pension Scheme *is a defined benefit scheme administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). The assets and liabilities of the Teachers' Pension Scheme are not attributable to the Council, therefore the Council accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. This means that the Children and Education Services line in the CIES will include the Council's contributions payable to the scheme.*

NHS Pension Scheme *is a defined benefit scheme administered by EA Finance NHS Pensions. The assets and liabilities of the NHS Pension Scheme are not attributable to the Council, therefore the Council accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. This means that the Public Health Services line in the CIES will include the Council's contributions payable to the scheme.*

Greater Manchester Local Government Pension Scheme *is administered by the Council and is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme. The liabilities of the scheme attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, and projections of future earnings for current employees.*

Pension liabilities are measured using the projected unit method, discounted using the rate on high quality corporate bonds of equivalent term to the liabilities. The discount rate is the weighted average of "spot yields" on AA rated corporate bonds.

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

Service cost comprising:

***Current service cost** – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees worked.*

***Past service cost** – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years will be debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES.*

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

Re-measurement comprising:

***The return on plan assets** – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.*

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

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the Pension Fund in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. Adjustments are therefore made in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Teachers' Pension Scheme

In 2019/20 the Council paid £8.835m to the Teachers' Pension Agency in respect of the employers' contribution rate for teacher's pensions (£7.100m in 2018/19). These contributions are based on a national rate of 23.68% from September 2019 this financial year, this is an increase of 7.2% from last years 18/19 percentage of 16.48%.

In addition, the Council is responsible for all pension payments relating to added years that it has awarded (plus annual related increases). The Council is also responsible for apportioned pension costs for supported early retirements (teachers taking early retirement between the ages of 50 to 60), together with the related increases. In 2019/20 these costs amounted to £1.713m (£1.748m in 2018/19). All the above figures exclude teachers' pay and pension contributions for the academies that have retained responsibility for their own payrolls.

The Council is responsible for 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 30.

NHS Staff Pension Scheme

In 2019/20, the Council paid £0.039m (£0.035m in 2018/19) to the NHS Pension Scheme in respect of former NHS staff retirement benefits. These contributions are based on a national rate of 14.3% throughout the financial year.

The Council is responsible for the costs awarded upon early retirement outside the terms of the NHS scheme; however no such additional benefits have been awarded in 2019/20.

30. Defined Benefit 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 and this needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

All employees (except those mentioned in Note 29) are, unless they have opted out, members of The Greater Manchester Pension Fund which is administered by the Council and operates in accordance with the rules of the Local Government Pension Scheme. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

In 2019/20 the Council paid an employer's contribution of £17.017m (£15.407m in 2018/19) into the Fund representing 19.8% (19.8% in 2018/19) of pensionable pay. The Council also paid £1.446m in 2018/19 (£1.452m in 2017/18) for pension payments relating to added years that it has awarded, together with related increases for these representing 1.9% (1.9% in 2017/18) of pensionable pay.

The following transactions have been made in the CIES and General Fund Balances via the MiRS during the year:

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported Cost of Services when they are earned by the employees rather than when they are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge made against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of General Fund Balances through the MiRS. The following transactions have been made in the CIES and General Fund Balances through the MiRS during the year:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Service Cost		
- Current service costs	38,627	30,225
- Past service costs (including curtailments)	5,054	341
Total Service Cost	43,681	30,566
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
- Interest income on scheme assets	(23,572)	(25,226)
- Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	32,266	32,557
Total Net Interest	8,694	7,331
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**52,375**	**37,897**
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Liability		
- Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest	101,271	(44,257)
- Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(37,895)	0
- Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(92,824)	97,267
- Other experience	(83,196)	448
Total Remeasurements Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**(112,644)**	**53,458**
Total Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(60,269)**	**91,355**
Movement in Reserves Statement		
- Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit on provision of services	(52,375)	(37,897)
- Employers' Contribution payable to the scheme	20,134	18,563

a. Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Fair value of emloyers assets	889,895	992,523
Present value of funded liabilities	(1,132,619)	(1,294,569)
Present value of unfunded liabilities	(36,269)	(43,097)
Net liability arising from Defined Benefit obligation	**(278,993)**	**(345,143)**

Reconciliation of the Movements in Fair Value of Scheme Assets:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	**992,523**	**947,811**
Interest income	23,572	25,226
Remeasurement gain	0	0
- Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(101,271)	44,257
Contributions from employer	(30,554)	4,307
Contributions from employees into the scheme	5,625	4,987
Benefits paid	0	(34,062)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	**889,895**	**992,526**

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

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Opening fair value of scheme liabilities	**(1,337,666)**	**(1,205,903)**
Current service cost	(38,627)	(30,225)
Interest cost	(32,266)	(32,557)
Contributions from scheme participants	(5,625)	(4,987)
Remeasurement gain	0	0
- Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	92,825	(97,267)
- Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	37,896	0
- Other experience	83,197	(448)
Past service cost	(5,054)	(341)
Benefits paid	36,432	34,062
Closing fair value of scheme liabilities	**(1,168,888)**	**(1,337,666)**

Fair Value of Employer Assets:

Asset Category	31 March 2020				31 March 2019			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Prices Not Quoted in Active Markets £000	Total £000	%	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Prices Not Quoted in Active Markets £000	Total £000	%
Equity Securities:								
Consumer	80,790	0	80,790	9%	54,821	0	54,821	6%
Manufacturing	68,352	0	68,352	8%	57,357	0	57,357	6%
Energy and Utilities	51,169	0	51,169	6%	55,776	0	55,776	6%
Financial Institutes	98,904	0	98,904	11%	78,548	0	78,548	8%
Health and Care	40,126	0	40,126	5%	29,308	0	29,308	3%
Information Technolo	35,694	0	35,694	4%	17,720	0	17,720	2%
Other	18,565	0	18,565	2%	10,875	0	10,875	1%
Debt Securities:								
Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	33,652	0	33,652	4%	37,124	0	37,124	4%
Corporate Bonds (non-investment grade)	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
UK Government	0	0	0	0%	6,536	0	6,536	1%
Other	28,701	0	28,701	3%	25,174	0	25,174	3%
Private Equity:								
All	0	45,943	45,943	5%	0	46,483	46,483	5%
Real Estate:								
UK Property	0	37,496	37,496	4%	0	47,142	47,142	5%
Investment funds and Unit Trusts:								
Equities	89,293	0	89,293	10%	224,369	0	224,369	23%
Bonds	102,751	0	102,751	12%	123,461	0	123,461	12%
Infrastructure	0	43,173	43,173	5%	0	47,583	47,583	5%
Other	22,316	78,855	101,171	11%	19,341	85,611	104,952	10%
Derivatives:								
Other	0	0	0	0%	503	0	503	0%
Cash and Cash Equivalents:								
All	14,116	0	14,116	2%	24,791	0	24,791	2%
Totals	684,427	205,468	889,895	100%	765,704	226,819	992,523	100%

The GMPF does not formally account for each employer's assets separately and therefore the Tameside share of the assets does not have any authority specific risks. Further information on the risks associated with the GMPF can be found in the Funding Strategy Statement on the GMPF website. The Tameside membership is not considered to have any particular demographic factors which expose the authority to specific risks.

b. Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The Council's liabilities in respect of the Greater Manchester Pension Fund have been assessed under IAS19 (Employee Benefits) by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, using the projected unit credit method. The liabilities have been estimated based on the results of the Fund's 31 March 2019 actuarial variation.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary in his assessment are as follows:

	2019/20	2018/19
Mortality assumptions *		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men	20.5 years	21.5 years
Women	23.1 years	24.1 years
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	22.0 years	23.7 years
Women	25.0 years	26.2 years
Rate of inflation	1.90%	2.50%
Rate of increase in salaries	2.70%	2.60%
Rate of increase in pensions	1.90%	2.50%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.30%	2.40%

* The mortality assumptions included in the table above are measured using VitaCurves, which is a method of measuring mortality to specifically fit the membership profile of the Fund.

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 55% of the maximum additional tax free cash up to the HRMC limits for pre-April 2008 service and 80% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service.

c. Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes, while all the other assumptions remain constant.

The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below are consistent with that adopted in the previous year.

Change in Assumptions at 31 March 2019	Approximate % change to Employer Liability	Approximate Monetary Amount £000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	108,307
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	10,266
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	97,118

d. Impact on the Council’s Cash Flows

As the Administering Authority of Greater Manchester Pension Fund (the Fund), the Council has prepared a Funding Strategy Statement (FSS) which sets out the funding objectives for the Fund. The main valuation objectives within the FSS are to hold sufficient assets to meet the cost of members' accrued pension benefits on the target funding basis and to set employer contribution rates which ensure the long term solvency and cost effieciency of the Fund.

The most recent actuarial valulation of the Greater Manchester Pension Fund (the Fund) was as at 31 March 2019. A copy of the valuation report can be found on the the GMPF website. The actuarial valuation at 31 March 2019 valued the Fund's assets at £23,844m, and liabilities at £23,314m, resulting in a small surplus of £529m. This funding level means that the Fund assets were sufficient to meet 102% of the liabilities (the present value of promised retirement benefits) accrued to 31 March 2019.

GMPF's funding target for most ongoing employers is a "funding level" of 100% at the end of an appropriate time horizon, calculated using the Actuary's ongoing funding basis. The funding level is the ratio of the value of assets compared to the present value of the expected cost of meeting the accrued benefits. Further information on target funding levels and calculation of contribution rates can be found in the Funding Strategy Statement 2020 on the GMPF website. As at the date of the most recent valuation, the duration of the Council's funded liabilities is 20 years.

The Council made an advance payment of employer pension contributions totalling £42.768m for the three years 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020. Further details can be found in the report to Executive Cabinet on 8 February 2017. In April 2020, the Council made a further advance payment of employer pension contributions totalling £52.7 Million for the three years 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023. Further details can be found in the Budget report to Full Council on 25 February 2020.

The Council's share of Fund assets is rolled forward by the actuary from the latest formal valuation date (31 March 2019). The roll forward amount is then adjusted for investment returns, contributions paid in and benefits paid out by the Council and its employees. As such this estimate may differ from the actual assets held by the Pension Fund at 31 March.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT NOTES

31. Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

a) Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	(12,396)	(10,956)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	772	147
(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors	(10,668)	(7,484)
Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors	8,455	2,387
Pensions Liability	(32,241)	(19,334)
Revaluation Losses	(31,383)	(12,851)
Carrying value on disposal of non-current assets	(10,160)	(11,644)
Other non-cash adjustments	(16,425)	(11,121)
	(104,046)	**(70,856)**

b) Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Proceeds from the sale of non-current assets	9,792	550
Capital grants received	15,870	11,194
	25,662	**11,744**

c) Interest received, interest paid and dividends received	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Interest received	(2,567)	(2,357)
Interest paid	16,424	16,195
Dividends received	(7,557)	(5,635)
	6,301	**8,203**

32. Investing Activities

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	31,289	41,633
Pension contributions advanced payment	0	0
Purchase of short term and long term investments	83,871	86,577
Other movements in investing activities	1,084	11,278
Proceeds from the sale of non-current assets	(9,792)	(553)
Proceeds from short term and long term investments	(69,000)	(101,000)
Other receipts from investing activities	(13,687)	(11,750)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**23,765**	**26,185**

33. Financing Activities

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Cash receipts of short term and long term borrowing	(30,000)	(130)
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	2,696	2,754
Repayments of short term and long term borrowing	7,346	966
Billing Authority - Council Tax and NDR adjustments	(1,687)	(170)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(21,645)**	**3,420**

33a. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	01-Apr-19	Financing cash flows	Non-cash changes		31-Mar-20
			Acquisition	Other non-cash changes	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long-term borrowing	(112,093)	(29,642)	0	0	(141,735)
Short-term borrowings	(20,546)	6,988	0	0	(13,558)
Lease Liabilities	(2,605)	5	0	0	(2,600)
On balance sheet PFI liabilities	(99,564)	2,688	0	0	(96,876)
Total liabilities from financing activities	**(234,808)**	**(19,961)**	**0**	**0**	**(254,769)**

34. Member's Allowances

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Payments to Members	1,191	1,164

35. Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band £000	
	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19
£0-£20,000	0	0	34	34	34	34	204	175
£20,001-£40,000	0	0	3	3	3	3	82	75
£40,001-£60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001-£80,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	60
Total	**0**	**0**	**37**	**38**	**37**	**38**	**285**	**311**

36. Officer's Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Council's Senior Officers is as follows:

Post Holder Information	2019/20 Salary Entitle-ment Full Time £	Salary, Fees and Allow-ances Paid £	Compen-sation for Loss of Office £	Employ-er's Pensions Contrib-ution £	Total £
Chief Executive - Steven Pleasant (i)	177,164	177,164	0	37,204	**214,368**
Director of Adults	99,704	99,704	0	20,938	**120,642**
Director of Children's Services - Richard Hancock	127,500	127,500	0	26,775	**154,275**
Director of Growth	102,026	102,026	0	21,420	**123,446**
Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods	98,838	98,838	0	20,756	**119,594**
Director of Governance & Pensions (Borough Solicitor) - Sandra Stewart (ii)	131,606	131,606	0	27,637	**159,243**
Director of Population Health (iii)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) (iv)	8,323	8,323	0	0	**8,323**

(i) The Chief Executive holds a joint role, also covering the role of Chief Accountable Officer for Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). The salary is paid in full by the Council and there is no recharge to the CCG.

(ii) The salary of the Director of Governance & Pensions is paid by the Council, however 50% on the salary and oncosts are recharged to Greater Manchester Pensions Fund (GMPF) for services to the Pension Fund. The salaries of the Chief Executive and the Director of Finance are paid by the Council and CCG respectively, but a contribution towards their cost is also recharged to GMPF as part of charges for central support costs and overheads incurred by the Council on behalf of GMPF. Further information is provided in Note 45 (Related Party Transactions).

(iii) The post of Director of Population Health has been vacant since 28 February 2018. The post has been filled via a secondment from Haringey Council since 31st July 2018, at a cost of £126,900 for the twelve months to 31 March 2020.

(iv) The role of Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) is a joint post with the Tameside and Glossop CCG. The total cost paid by the CCG for the period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020 was £128,202 (Salary £112,084 and Pension Contributions £16,118). The Council paid an additional amount of £8,323 for the year).

The Single Leadership Team includes two further posts, both paid for in full by the CCG:

(v) The Director of Quality and Safeguarding salary is paid by the CCG. The total cost paid by the CCG for the period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020 was £109,038 (Salary £100,599 and Pension Contributions £8,439).

(vi) The Director of Commissioning salary is paid by the CCG. The total cost paid by the CCG for the period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020 was £126,005 (Salary £110,742 and Pension Contributions £15,263).

	2018/19				
Post Holder Information	**Salary Entitle-ment Full Time £**	**Salary, Fees and Allow-ances £**	**Compen-sation for Loss of Office £**	**Employ-er's Pensions Contrib-ution £**	**Total £**
Chief Executive - Steven Pleasant (i)	173,690	173,690	0	36,475	**210,165**
Director of Adults	97,749	97,749	0	20,527	**118,276**
Director of Children's Services (ii)	125,000	69,792	0	14,656	**84,448**
Director of Growth (iii)	100,000	25,000	0	5,250	**30,250**
Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods	96,900	96,900	0	20,349	**117,249**
Director of Governance & Pensions (Borough Solicitor) - Sandra Stewart (iv)	129,025	129,025	0	27,095	**156,120**
Director of Population Health (v)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Director of Place (vi)	117,600	19,992	0	64,454	**84,446**
Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) (vii)	8,160	8,160	0	0	**8,160**

(i) The Chief Executive holds a joint role, also covering the role of Chief Accountable Officer for Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). The salary is paid in full by the Council and there is no recharge to the CCG.

(ii) The Director of Children's Services was filled by an interim officer between 1 April and 20 September 2018 at a cost of £115,280. The permanent Director of Children's Services commenced in post on 10 September 2018.

(iii) The post of Director of Growth replaced the Executive Director of Place on 31 May 2018. The post was filled by an interim officer from 31 May to 31 December 2018 at a cost of £99,895. The permanent Director of Growth commenced in post on 1 January 2019. Executive Director of Place role was split from 1 January 2018 - with a new role of Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods being created.

(iv) There is no direct charge to Greater Manchester Pension Fund (GMPF) for the services of the Director of Governance & Pensions, however 50% on the salary and oncosts are recharged to GMPF. This is also the case for the Chief Executive and the Director of Finance, but a contribution towards their cost is recharged to GMPF as part of charges for central support costs and overheads incurred by the Council on behalf of GMPF. Further information is provided in Note 45 (Related Party Transactions).

(v) The post of Director of Population Health has been vacant since 28 February 2018. The post has been filled via a secondment from Haringey Council since 31 July 2018 at a cost of £80,730 for the period to 31 March 2019.

(vi) The Director of Place left the Council on 31 May 2018. This post was replaced with the Director of Growth.

(vii) The role of Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) is a joint post with the Tameside and Glossop CCG. The total cost paid by the CCG for the period 1 April 2018- 31 March 2019 was £126,071 (Salary £110,223 and Pension Contributions £15,848). The Council paid an additional amount of £8,160 for the year.

The Single Leadership Team includes two further posts, both paid for in full by the CCG:

(viii) The Director of Quality and Safeguarding salary is paid by the CCG. The total cost paid by the CCG for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 was £113,071 (Salary £98,856 and Pension Contributions £14,215).

(ix) The Interim Director of Commissioning salary is paid by the CCG. The total cost paid by the CCG for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 was £125,811 (Salary £111,000 and Pension Contributions £14,811).

Employees' Remuneration

The Council's other employees (excluding the Chief Executive and members of the Executive Team) receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Remuneration Band	Number of employees (excluding severance payments) 2019/20	Number of employees (including severance payments) 2019/20	Number of employees (excluding severance payments) 2018/19	Number of employees (including severance payments) 2018/19
£50,000 - £54,999	74	74	43	44
£55,000 - £59,999	43	44	48	48
£60,000 - £64,999	31	32	25	26
£65,000 - £69,999	22	22	8	9
£70,000 - £74,999	6	7	3	3
£75,000 - £79,999	5	5	13	13
£80,000 - £84,999	5	5	2	3
£85,000 - £89,999	1	1	3	3
£90,000 - £94,999	8	8	5	5
£95,000 - £99,999	0	0	2	2
£100,000 - £104,999	1	1	1	1
£125,000 - £129,999	0	0	1	1
£130,000 - £134,999	1	1	0	0
Total	**197**	**200**	**154**	**158**

A number of employees in the accounting period received one off severance payments and left the organisation. The figures above have been presented both excluding and including this payment.

37. Contingent Liabilities

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

The Council has the following contingent liability at the Balance Sheet date:

Droylsden Canalside Development

The Council received grant income of £5.86m from the North West Development Agency (NWDA) on 15 May 2006. The funding agreement contains a potential claw back provision that would require the Council to return funding in certain events. The end date of the claw back period is 6 years from completion of the development, which remains ongoing.

38. Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Council. Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but have been disclosed below where it is possible but not certain that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

The Council has no material contingent assets at 31 March 2020.

39. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to services provided by the Council's external auditors:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services	87	81
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns	11	10
Fees payable in respect of other services	0	0
Total	**98**	**91**

40. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are reflected up to the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. This date and who gave that authorisation is disclosed in the notes to the accounts, including confirmation that this is the date up to which events after the Balance Sheet date have been considered.

Where a material event is identified after the Balance Sheet date, whether favourable or unfavourable, for which it can be shown that the conditions already existed at the Balance Sheet date, it is an adjusting event and the amounts in the accounts would be adjusted accordingly.

However, where a material event is identified which occurred after the Balance Sheet date but it cannot be shown that the conditions existed before the Balance Sheet date, then it is a non-adjusting event and the accounts would not be adjusted (although a disclosure would be made in the notes to the accounts).

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

41. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted by the Council determine the accounting treatment that is applied to transactions during the financial year and in the preparation of the Statement of Accounts at the year end. They determine the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices that will be applied by the Council in preparing and presenting its financial statements.

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's income, expenditure, assets and liabilities held and incurred during the 2019/20 financial year, and it's position at 31 March 2020.

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2014 (as amended), which require accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices.

Proper accounting practice for Local government comprises the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (the 'Code') which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards and statutory guidance.

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historic cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The Accounting Policies of the Council as far as possible have been developed to ensure that the accounts of the Council are understandable, relevant, free from material error or misstatement, reliable and comparable.

1. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

a) Going Concern

The Council prepares its accounts on the basis that it remains a going concern; that is that there is the assumption that the functions of the Council will continue in operational existence. In the case of a pending local government reorganisation, where assets and liabilities are due to be redistributed, the Council would still account on the basis of going concern as the provision of services would continue in another Council.

b) Accruals Concept

The Council accounts for income and expenditure in the period to which the service has taken place, rather than when cash payments are received or made. Where income and expenditure has been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Equally, where cash has been received or paid which is not yet recognised as income or expenditure, a creditor (income in advance) or debtor (payment in advance) is recorded in the Balance Sheet.

c) Cost of Services

The cost of services analysis within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) is shown by Council Directorates in line with the revenue monitoring reports to Executive Cabinet and internal reporting. The CIES reports income and expenditure in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis is then intended to demonstrate how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

d) Value Added Tax (VAT)

Income and expenditure transactions exclude any amounts relating to VAT as currently all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs and all VAT paid is recoverable from them.

e) Changes in Accounting Policy

Where there is a known future change in accounting policy required by the CIPFA Code, the Council will disclose the following in the notes to the accounts:

- The nature of the change in accounting policy;
- The reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;

- For both the current reporting period, and the previous year comparatives reported, the extent to which the change in accounting policy would have impacted on the financial statements if it had been adopted in that year;
- The amount of adjustment relating to years previous to those reported in the set of financial statements, had the proposed policy been adopted retrospectively; and
- If retrospective application is impracticable for a particular period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied. The Council will also disclose information relating to an accounting standard which has been issued but not yet adopted.

f) **Previous Year Adjustments**

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by way of a prior period adjustment and an appropriate disclosure in the notes to the accounts. A change to the accounting policy may also require that the basis of estimates is changed. This will be disclosed in accordance with the policy on changes to accounting estimates.

g) **Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

Events after the Balance Sheet date are reflected up to the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. This date and who gave that authorisation is disclosed in the notes to the accounts, including confirmation that this is the date up to which events after the Balance Sheet date have been considered.

Where a material event is identified after the Balance Sheet date, whether favourable or unfavourable, for which it can be shown that the conditions already existed at the Balance Sheet date, it is an adjusting event and the amounts in the accounts would be adjusted accordingly. However, where a material event is identified which occurred after the Balance Sheet date but it cannot be shown that the conditions existed before the Balance Sheet date, then it is a non-adjusting event and the accounts would not be adjusted (although a disclosure would be made in the notes to the accounts).

h) **Material Items**

When items of income and expenditure are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

i) **Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

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

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

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

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

2. CAPITAL ACCOUNTING

a) Recognition

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure on the acquisition of an asset, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing asset, should be capitalised, provided that it yields benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Capital expenditure includes:

- the acquisition, reclamation, enhancement or laying out of land;
- acquisition, construction, preparation, enhancement or replacement of roads, buildings and other structures;
- acquisition, installation or replacement of movable or immovable plant, machinery, apparatus, vehicles and vessels.

In this context, enhancement means works which are intended to:

- Lengthen substantially the useful life of the asset, or
- Increase substantially the market value of the asset, or
- Increase substantially the extent to which the asset can or will be used for the purposes of or in conjunction with the functions of the Council.

Under this definition, improvement works and structural repairs should be capitalised, whereas expenditure to ensure that the non-current asset maintains its previously assessed standard of performance should be recognised in the revenue account as it is incurred.

A de-minimis level of £10,000 has been adopted by the Council in relation to capital expenditure.

b) Measurement

Initially the assets are measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, plus any costs associated with bringing the asset into use. The measurement of an operational asset acquired other than through purchase is deemed to be its current value. The Code requires that non-operational property, plant and equipment classified as surplus assets are measured at fair value.

In accordance with 'the Code', Property, Plant and Equipment is further classified as:

- Other Land and Buildings *
- Infrastructure assets
- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment
- Community Assets
- Assets under Construction
- Surplus Assets

Each of these asset classifications are valued on the base recommended by CIPFA and in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), as follows:

- Infrastructure, Community Assets and Assets Under Construction – depreciated historical cost (DHC)
- Other assets (excluding non-operational property) – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (EUV)

- Surplus assets (non-operational property, plant and equipment) – fair value

Where there is no market based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. Where non-property assets (such as Vehicles, Plant and Equipment) have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value.

*These asset categories are revalued on a five year rolling cycle. The programme of revaluations is continuing on this cyclical basis although values of those assets falling between scheduled valuation dates are reviewed annually to ensure that any material changes to asset valuations is adjusted in the interim period, as they occur. For assets where expenditure of £750,000 or above has been incurred, these are added to the preceding year's revaluation list

c) Revaluation

Revaluation of property is undertaken on at least a five year "rolling programme". A desk top valuation exercise can take place more frequently, however, if the valuer believes that market changes within the year are more significant, an interim valuation will be undertaken. Investment Properties are revalued annually to determine any material change in the carrying value.

A Revaluation Reserve for non-current assets (other than Investment Properties) is held in the Balance Sheet made up of unrealised revaluation gains relating to individual non-current assets, with movements in valuations being managed at an individual non-current asset level.

Movement in the valuation of Investment Properties are charged or credited to the Comprehensive Income Expenditure Statement. Gains arising from the revaluation of Investment Properties are not held within a revaluation reserve.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of the reserves formal implementation. Gains arising before that date were subsequently consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account. Movements in the valuations of non-current assets do not impact on General Fund Balances and are not a charge or credit to council tax levies.

d) Disposals

Receipts from the disposal of non-current assets are accounted for on an accruals basis. When an asset is disposed of, the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written out to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as is the disposal receipt. These amounts are not a charge or receipt to council tax as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. The asset value written out is appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account, the capital receipt is appropriated to the Capital Receipts Unapplied Account, via the Movement in Reserve Statement. Any revaluation gains that have accumulated in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the 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 element of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the CIES (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council to finance the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties that have yet to be consumed by the Council. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Usable Capital Receipts have been used to finance capital expenditure based on the policy of the Council.

Academy Schools are written out of the Council's Balance Sheet at the time that they legally transfer to Academy status. The net book value of the school at the time of the transfer is charged to Other Operating Income and Expenditure within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as a loss on disposal/de-recognition.

e) Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are held for their cultural, environmental or historical associations. With the exception of “Statues and Other Monuments”, which by their nature are located across the Borough, they are mainly held in the Council’s art galleries and museums.

This collection of Heritage Assets has been secured over many years from a variety of sources, being mainly bequeaths, donations and long term loans. Assets acquired from these sources may have conditions attached which govern how the assets may be managed in the future. Any assets with conditions attached are recognised in Donated Assets as a long term liability in the Balance Sheet until any outstanding conditions cease.

Any acquisitions of Heritage Assets are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation with valuations provided by external valuers. The Council’s collections of Heritage Assets are accounted for as follows:

- Art Collection;
- Militaria;
- Civic Regalia and Silver; and
- Statues and Other Monuments.

f) Investment Properties

Investment Property is held solely to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment Property is initially recognised at cost, but is subject to valuation at fair value at the end of each accounting period. Losses or gains are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

g) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets represent non-current assets that do not have physical substance, but are identifiable and are controlled by the Council through custodial or legal rights. All purchased Intangible Assets are capitalised at historical cost in line with ‘the Code’.

In line with other non-current assets, their useful economic life is determined based on the length of time that the benefit will accrue to the Council. Based on the best estimate of the useful economic life, the Intangible Asset is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over this period.

h) Depreciation / Amortisation Methodology

Depreciation is provided for on all non-current assets with a finite useful life (this can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation) according to the following policy:

- In accordance with the Service Reporting Code of Practise, all buildings (but not their land) are depreciated over their remaining useful lives. A land and building split has been determined by the Council's external valuers. Estimates of the useful life are determined for each property and where material for components of those properties as part of the valuation process. These estimates of economic life may vary considerably from property to property.
- Investment Properties are not depreciated, rather an annual review is undertaken of the fair carrying value. Any changes to these values are charged to the Provision of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the period that they occur.
- Infrastructure is depreciated over a 40 year period.
- Vehicles, Plant, and Equipment is depreciated over 10 years or less depending on the nature of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis. Depreciation is not charged in the year of asset acquisition. Depreciation is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but does not impact on council tax and is written out to the Capital Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where non-current assets have been re-valued the current value depreciation will be higher than the historic cost depreciation, this increased depreciation charge is written out against the Revaluation Reserve with an offsetting entry to the Capital Adjustment Account.

i) Charges to revenue for non-current assets

Service revenue accounts, support services and trading accounts are charged with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding non-current assets throughout the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- Impairment losses attributable to non-current assets used by the service in excess of the balances held in the Revaluation Reserve
- Amortisation of Intangible Assets attributable to the service

The Council does not raise council tax to cover depreciation, impairment loss or amortisations. The Council does, however, make an annual provision from revenue to reduce its borrowing requirement, (see section m). Depreciation, impairment losses, amortisation and gains or losses on the disposal of non-current assets are therefore written out in the Movement in Reserves Statement, by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account.

j) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute represents expenditure which may be properly capitalised, but which does not result in the creation of any non-current asset to the Council. In line with the guidance contained in 'the Code', this expenditure is written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year the expenditure is incurred, because the Council does not control the economic benefits arising from this expenditure.

k) Impairment of Non-current Assets

Assets have been reviewed for any impairment loss in respect of the consumption of economic benefit (e.g. physical damage). Where an impairment loss occurs this would be charged to the service revenue account, with a corresponding entry made to reduce the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet.

To remove the impact of the impairment loss on the budget, a credit entry is made in the Movement in Reserves Statement as a charge to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairments reflecting a general fall in prices would be recognised in the Revaluation Reserve, up to the value of revaluation for the individual asset, and any further impairment would be treated as a consumption of economic benefit and charged to the service revenue account.

l) Capital Receipts

Capital receipts (in excess of £10,000) arising from the sale of non-current assets are credited to Capital Receipts Unapplied Account.

Any capital receipts relating to the repayment of former Housing Revenue Account (HRA) mortgages (principal amounts) are subject to provisions included within the Local Government Act 2003. The Council is required to pay a specified amount from these receipts to the national pool. All other capital receipts are usable.

Usable capital receipts are shown separately in the Balance Sheet and can be used either to finance new capital investment, to repay grant received in relation to the asset disposed of, to finance the premium sum arising from the rescheduling of debt, or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow.

m) Redemption of Debt (Minimum Revenue Provision)

Where capital expenditure has been financed by borrowing there is a provision for the repayment of debt to be made in accordance with the Minimum Revenue Provision requirements of the Local

Authorities ('MRP' - as set out in Capital Financing and Accounting (Amendment) Regulations 2009).

Since 2015/16 the Council has adopted the following policy in relation to calculating the Minimum Revenue Provision

i) Borrowing taken up prior to 01/04/2015 will be provided for using a straight-line method of calculating 'MRP'. A total of £185,215,128 will be provided for in equal instalments over 50 years which will result in an annual charge of £3.704m. The debt will be extinguished in full by 31 March 2065. If the Council elects to make additional voluntary MRP then the annual charge will be adjusted accordingly.

ii) The following will be required in relation to borrowing taken up on or after 01/04/2015.

- For borrowing taken up on or after 1 April 2015, MRP is to be provided for based upon the average expected useful life of the assets funded by borrowing in the previous year. The debt will be repaid on a straight-line basis over the average useful life calculated, meaning the debt will be fully extinguished at the end of period. If the Council elects to make additional voluntary MRP then the annual charge will be adjusted accordingly.
- For certain investment projects it may be deemed more prudent to use the asset life annuity method in order to calculate MRP. In this case the Council will use the annuity method, with the MRP based on the prevailing PWLB interest rate for a loan with a term equal to the estimated life of the project. If the Council uses capital receipts to repay borrowing for the year then the value of MRP which would have otherwise been set aside to repay borrowing will be reduced by the this amount. The level of capital receipts to be applied to redeem borrowing will be determined annually by the Section 151 Officer, taking into account forecasts for future expenditure and the generation of further receipts.
- For any finance leases and any on-balance sheet Public Finance Initiative (PFI) schemes, the MRP charge will be equal to the principle repayment during the year, calculated in accordance with proper practices.
- There will be no MRP charge for any cash backed Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS) that the Council operates. As for this type of scheme, any future debt liability would be met from the capital receipt arising from the deposit maturing after a five year period. Any repossession losses for this type of scheme would be charged to a LAMS reserve.
- The Council has considered the Statutory Guidance, which recommends a 25 year repayment charge for loans to third parties, and concluded that this provision is not necessary where there is a realistic expectation that the loan will be repaid. The Council considers an MRP charge is not necessary in respect of any loans made to third parties as the debt liability is covered by the existence of a debtor; typically long term depending on the life of the loan. The only expenditure consequence of a loan for an authority is the interest on its cash shortfall whilst the loan is outstanding, so provision for the principal amount would be over-prudent until such time as the assumption has to be made that the loan will not be repaid.

n) Capital Grants and Contributions

The Council recognises capital grants and contributions as being related to capital assets and uses them to fund capital expenditure on those assets. Grants, contributions and donations are recognised as income at the date that the Council has satisfied the conditions of entitlement, and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received.

Any grant received before these recognition criteria were satisfied would be held as a creditor. Any grant which had met the recognition criteria but had not been received would be shown as a debtor. This is in line with the Accruals Concept Policy.

Once the recognition criteria above have been satisfied, capital grants are recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

In order to not impact on the level of Council Tax, the Council removes the credit from the General Reserves through the Movement in Reserves Statement, and makes a credit to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve.

Once expenditure has been incurred on the related asset, the credit is removed from the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve and credited to the Capital Adjustment Account.

o) Capital Reserves

The Council holds Capital Reserves for the purpose of financing capital expenditure. Reserves will be disclosed as either usable (available to fund capital expenditure) or unusable (reserves held as a result of timing differences associated with recognition of capital expenditure and related financing).

Movements in capital reserves are accounted through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

p) Leases

In line with IFRIC 4, the Council recognises a lease to be any agreement which transfers the right to use an asset for an agreed period in exchange for payment, or a series of payments.

This includes; leases, hire purchase, rental, contracts of service, service level agreements and any other arrangement where the ability to use an asset is conveyed.

q) Defining a Finance Lease

A finance lease is where substantially all of the risks and rewards relating to ownership transfer to the lessee.

Tests to give an indication of the transfer of risk and reward are:

- If the lessee will gain ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term (e.g. hire purchase)
- If the lessee has an option to purchase the asset at a sufficiently favourable price that it is reasonably certain, at the inception of the lease, that it will be exercised
- If the lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset even if the title is not transferred. Measures to identify this include:
  - The economic life of the asset is deemed to be that which is consistent with the class of asset in the depreciation policy.
  - The Council recognises ‘major part’ to be 75% of the life of the asset, unless on an individual case basis this would not give a true representation of the substance of the transaction.
- At the inception of the lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset. Measures to identify this include:
  - Fair value of the leased asset is assessed by a RICS qualified valuer.
  - The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated by discounting at the rate inherent in the lease.
  - If this rate cannot be determined the incremental borrowing rate applicable for that year is used.
  - The Council recognises ‘substantially all’ to be 75% of the value of the asset, unless on an individual case basis this would not give a true representation of the substance of the transaction.
- The leased assets are of such a specialised nature that only the lessee can use them without major modifications.
- If the lessee cancels the lease, the losses of the lessor, associated with the cancellation are borne by the lessee.
- Gains or losses from the fluctuation in the fair value of the residual accrue to the lessee (e.g. in the form of a rent rebate equalling most of the sales proceeds at the end of the lease).
- The lessee has the ability to continue the lease for a secondary period at a rent that is substantially lower than market rent.

A suitably experienced accountant, with assistance from qualified valuers, will make a judgement based on the level of risk and reward held by the Council as to whether an asset is operating or finance.

r) Defining an Operating Lease

The Council recognises an operating lease to be a lease which is not a finance lease. Where the Council is the lessor for an operating lease, normally the asset is classified as an Investment Property. Any rental income is credited to the relevant service income.

s) Lessee Accounting for a Finance Lease

Where the Council is tenant in a property, or is, by definition of IFRIC 4, leasing an asset which is deemed under IAS 17 to be a finance lease the Council will recognise that asset within the asset register, and account for that asset as though it were an owned asset.

The initial recognition of the asset is at the fair value of the property, or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. A liability is also recognised at this value, which is reduced as lease payments are made.

t) Lessor Accounting for a Finance Lease

Where the Council is the lessor for a finance lease, the asset is not recognised in the asset register; however a long term debtor at the present value of minimum lease payments is recognised. Income received is split between capital – credited against the debtor, and finance income – credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as interest receivable.

u) Lessor Accounting for an Operating Lease

Where the Council is the lessor for an operating lease, normally the asset is classified as an Investment Property. Any rental income is credited to the relevant service income.

v) Service Concession Agreements (Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and other similar contracts)

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. PFI and similar contracts are assessed against criteria within IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements to determine whether the risks and rewards incidental to ownership lie with the Council or the contractor.

Those which lie with the contractor – payments made during the life of the contract are chargeable to revenue as incurred.

Those which lie with the Council – are recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet for the construction costs of the asset. Once recognised this asset is treated in line with all capital assets. A corresponding long term liability is also recognised at the construction value. Payments made during the life of the contract are split into finance costs, capital costs and service costs.

Determining the split of payments is calculated at the inception of the contract and is based on the inherent interest rate within the original agreement. Finance costs are chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as interest payable. Capital costs reduce the level of liability in the Balance Sheet. Service costs are chargeable to the relevant revenue service expenditure. Pre-payments reduce the level of liability at the start of the contract.

PFI credits are treated as general revenue government grants.

3. REVENUE ACCOUNTING

a) Recognition of Revenue Expenditure

The Council recognises revenue expenditure as expenditure which is not capital.

b) Employee Costs

In accordance with IAS 19, the Council accounts for the total benefit earned by employees during the financial year.

Employee Costs are split into 3 categories; short term benefits, termination benefits and pensions costs.

<u>Short Term Employee Benefits</u>

- Salaries and Wages – The total salary and wages earned by employees during the financial year are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where the amount accrued exceeds the amount paid at the 31 March, a creditor will be reflected in the accounts.
- Leave Owed, Accumulating Absences – The Council allows employees to earn time off in one period with the resulting cost to the Council in a later period when that time is either taken off or paid to the employee. Examples of this accumulating leave are annual leave, flexi-time and time off in lieu.

If an employee were to leave the Council, cash payment would be made for entitlements such as annual leave; this leave is termed vesting. Where no cash payment would be due, the leave is termed non-vesting.

In order to correctly reflect the cost of time owed to staff, a charge has been made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and a creditor accrual has been reflected in the Balance Sheet. This charge is reflective of the estimated time cost value of all accumulating leave owed to employees. Vesting leave will be charged in full; however non-vesting leave has been adjusted to reflect the turnover of staff.

- Non-accumulating Absences – are periods of leave that cannot be carried forward for use in future periods. Examples include Maternity Leave, Special Leave, Sick Leave and Jury Service. The Council does not recognise non-accumulating compensated absences until the time that the absence occurs.
- Non-monetary Benefits – Where employees have non-monetary benefits (e.g. retirement benefits or life insurance), the associated cost of providing that benefit has been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

<u>Termination benefits</u>

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises costs for a restructuring.

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

<u>Pensions Costs</u>

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme is a defined benefit scheme administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).

The assets and liabilities of the Teachers' Pension Scheme are not attributable to the Council, therefore the Council accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. This means that the Children and Education Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will only include the Council's contributions payable to the scheme.

- NHS Pension Scheme is a defined benefit scheme administered by EA Finance NHS Pensions.

The assets and liabilities of the NHS Pension Scheme are not attributable to the Council, therefore the Council accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. This means that the Public Health Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will only include the Council's contributions payable to the scheme.

- The Greater Manchester Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the Council, is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme. The liabilities of the scheme attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method - i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, and projections of future earnings for current employees.

Pension liabilities are measured using the projected unit method, discounted using the rate on high quality corporate bonds of equivalent term to the liabilities. The discount rate is the weighted average of "spot yields" on AA rated corporate bonds.

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

Service cost comprising:

1. Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
2. Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years will be debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs.
3. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability i.e. net interest expense for the Council - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability at the end of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Re-measurement comprising:

4. The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
5. Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the Pension Fund in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. Adjustments are therefore made in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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 debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a 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.

Early Retirement, Discretionary Payments

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

c) Lessee Accounting for an Operating Lease

Costs associated with operating leased assets where the Council is the lessee are charged immediately to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Net Cost of Services on an accruals basis.

d) Revenue Grants and Contributions

Grants, contributions and donations (referred to as grants for the purposes of this policy) are recognised as income at the date that the Council has satisfied the conditions of entitlement, and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received. Any grant received before these recognition criteria were satisfied would be held as a creditor (income in advance). Any grant which had met the recognition criteria but had not been received would be shown as a debtor.

Revenue grants will either be received to be used only for a specific purpose, or can be used for general purpose. Those for a specific purpose are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Net Cost of Services. Those which are for general purpose are shown within Other Operating (Income) and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Expenditure and Income Statement.

The Council recognises capital grants and contributions as being related to capital assets and uses them to fund capital expenditure on those assets. Grants, contributions and donations are recognised as income at the date that the Council has satisfied the conditions of entitlement, and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received.

Any grant received before these recognition criteria were satisfied would be held as a creditor. Any grant which had met the recognition criteria but had not been received would be shown as a debtor. This is in line with the Accruals Concept.

Once the recognition criteria above have been satisfied, capital grants are recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

In order to not impact on the level of Council Tax, the Council removes the credit from the General Reserves through the Movement in Reserves Statement, and makes a credit to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve.

Once expenditure has been incurred on the related asset, the credit is removed from the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve and credited to the Capital Adjustment Account.

e) Provisions

Provision has been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for liabilities that have been incurred by the Council, but where the amounts or dates on which they will arise are uncertain.

Provisions are required to be recognised when the Council has a present obligation, as a result of a past event, where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, (IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets).

When expenditure is incurred to which the provision relates, it is charged directly against the provision in the Balance Sheet and not against the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has made a provision for the costs of settling claims for back pay arising from discriminatory payments incurred before the Council implemented its equal pay strategy. However, statutory arrangements allow settlements to be financed from General Fund Balances in the year that payments actually take place, not when the provision is established. The provision is therefore balanced by an entry within the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA) created from amounts credited to the General Fund Balance in the year the provision was made or modified. The balance within the CAA will be debited back to the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement in future financial years as payments are made.

f) Revenue Reserves

The Council holds usable revenue reserves for the purpose of funding future expenditure. The General Fund Balance represents the balance of reserves to meet short term, unforeseeable expenditure and to enable significant changes in resources or expenditure to be properly managed over the period of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Earmarked Reserves represent balances where approval has been received to use the reserve for a specific purpose.

Unusable revenue reserves represent timing differences such as those associated with the recognition of retirement benefits, Council tax income and financial instruments.

Movement in reserves are accounted through the Movement in Reserves Statement.

g) Council Tax and Business Rates Recognition

Council Tax and Business Rates income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes the Council’s share of accrued income recognised by billing authorities in the production of the Collection Fund Statements.

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 Reserve is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and business rates on behalf of the major preceptors and, as principals, collecting council tax and business rates for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and business rates. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities and major preceptors share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and business rates collected could be less or more than predicted.

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

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

h) Inventories and Work in Progress

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost (including all related overheads) or net realisable value.

No amounts are included for such items as small stores at Community Services residential homes, or stocks at special schools and outdoor education centres as these are not regarded as having material value due to their size. It is considered that this difference in treatment (together with the exclusion of certain types of stock) does not have a material effect on the values stated.

i) Provisions for bad and doubtful debts

The Council maintains a bad debt provision for any potential non-payment of debtors at each Balance Sheet date. Assessment is made based on the risk of debtors' ability to pay future cash flows due under the contractual terms. This risk is estimated where possible based on historical loss experience, credit rating for a debtor and other impacting factors.

Provisions for bad debts are offset against the debtor amount shown as an asset, the movement in the provision is charged against the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

4. TREASURY MANAGEMENT

a) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Financial Assets e.g. investments and debtors are classified into three types – amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The categorisation of financial assets into these types is dependent on the reason for holding these assets (to collect cash flows, to sell assets or both).

Financial assets are brought onto the balance sheet at fair value when the Council becomes a party to contractual provisions.

Amortised Cost

These assets relate to financial instruments where the amounts received relating to them are solely principal and interest and they are held to generate cash flows (e.g. investments of surplus cash with the government's debt management office or loans to third parties).

The interest received on these assets is spread evenly over the life of these instruments. Any gain or loss in the value of these assets is recognised in the net surplus / deficit on the net provision of services at the point of de-recognition (disposal) or reclassification.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

These assets relate to financial instruments where the amounts received relating to them are solely principal and interest but they are held to collect cash and sell the assets (e.g. money market funds). The interest received on these assets is spread evenly over the life of these instruments.

Changes in the fair value of these assets are charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Cumulative gains and losses are charged to the surplus / deficit on provision of services when they are disposed of.

Under capital accounting regulations where these assets were treated as capital expenditure the gain or loss is reversed to an unusable reserve - the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL)

These assets relate to financial instruments where the amounts received relating to them are not principal and interest (e.g. equity investments).

Dividends received are accounted for at the point they are declared.

Charges in fair value are charged to the surplus / deficit on the net provision of services as they occur.

Under capital accounting regulations where these assets were treated as capital expenditure the gain or loss is reversed through the Movement in Reserves Statement and charged to an unusable reserve - the Capital Adjustment Account. . An equity instrument that has been classed as FVPL can be designated as FVOCI if it is not held for trading (e.g. a strategic investment). Once this designation has been made it cannot be reversed. This designation would mean that any gains and losses would be held in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

Credit loss

The Council will recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses, if applicable, on assets where cash flows are solely principal and interest (i.e. financial instruments measured at amortised cost or FVOCI unless they have been designated as such). This does not apply where the counterparty is central government or another local authority.

At each year end the loss allowance for a financial instrument is calculated as equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

If at year end the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses.

Where the financial asset was treated as capital expenditure any losses will be reversed via the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities (e.g. borrowings and creditors) are recognised when the other party has met a commitment under the contract that creates an obligation for the Council to transfer economic benefits. For instance, when the Council takes out a loan, the advance of cash from the lender initiates the obligation to repay at some future date, and the loan would be recognised as a liability on the Balance Sheet when the advance is received.

Charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. (The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised).

For many of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount shown in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable plus accrued interest, and the amount charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable per the loan agreement.

For Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) loans the effective interest rate has been calculated over the life of the loan. This is an average and differs from the amounts actually paid in the year. The difference between the calculated interest charge and interest paid has been adjusted in the carrying amount of the loan on the balance sheet. The amount charged in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the effective interest rate for the life of the loan rather than the amount payable per the loan agreement.

Where the Council is in receipt of loans that are interest free or at less than prevailing market interest rates if material, the effective interest rate is calculated so that the value of the financial assistance to the Council by the lender is separated from the financial cost of the transaction. This gain is calculated by working out the net present value of all future cash payments using the interest rate for a similar loan taken by the Council. This results in a lower figure for the fair value of the loan with the difference from the loan received treated as a government grant. This gain is reversed out in the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account.

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

Where premiums and discounts (amounts paid or received on the rescheduling of a loan) have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact of premiums on the General Fund balance to be spread over the longer of the outstanding period of the replaced loan or the period of the replacement loan or any other shorter period that the Council wishes to choose. Discounts are required to be credited to revenue over a maximum period equal to the outstanding term of the replaced loan or ten years (if shorter). The difference between the amount charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the net charge against the General Fund balance is transferred to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement of Reserves Statement.

b) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash equivalents are short term investments that are of a highly liquid nature. The Council has deemed that deposits held within money market funds are categorised as cash equivalents.

c) **Interests in Companies and Other Entities**

Where the Council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, it is required to prepare group accounts. In the Council's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as investments, i.e. at cost, less any provision for losses. The Council has identified Inspired Spaces Tameside as an associate but group accounts have not been prepared on the grounds of materiality. Information on financial transactions between the Council and this associate are disclosed as related party transactions.

42. Accounting Policies Issued but not yet adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard which has been issued but is yet to be adopted by the 2019/20 Code.

The Code also requires that changes in accounting policy are to be applied retrospectively unless transitional arrangements are specified, this would result in an impact on disclosures spanning two financial years.

Accounting changes that are introduced by the 2020/21 code are:

- Amendments to IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

These changes are not expected to have a material impact on the Council's financial statements.

43. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The following are critical management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Council that have the most significant effect on the financial statements. Critical estimation uncertainties are described in Note 44.

Accounting for Schools – Consolidation

In line with accounting standards and 'the Code' on group accounts and consolidation, all maintained schools in the Borough are now considered to be entities controlled by the Council. Rather than produce group accounts the income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of each school are recognised in the Council's single entity accounts.

Accounting for Schools – Balance Sheet Recognition of Schools

The Council recognises schools in line with the provisions of the Code. Schools are recognised on the Balance Sheet only if the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the school will flow to the Council. The Council regards that the economic benefits or service potential of a school flows to the Council where the Council has the ability to appoint the employees of the school and is able to set the admission criteria.

There are generally five categories of schools:

- Community schools
- Voluntary Controlled (VC) schools
- Voluntary Aided (VA) schools
- Foundation/Trust schools
- Academies

Employees at community schools are appointed by the Council and the Council sets the admission criteria. These schools are therefore recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet.
In order to comply with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting the Council wrote to each of the diocese who occupy schools within the borough of Tameside in order to establish the accounting arrangements.

Diocese of Salford, The Church of England Diocese of Chester, The Church of England Diocese of Manchester and Diocese of Shrewsbury have all responded in writing to confirm that the schools occupy the school premises under the direction of the trustees and that the legal ownership resides with the religious body. The Council has also had confirmation that the religious bodies referred to above account for the school buildings within their Balance Sheets.

The legal ownership of Voluntary Controlled School buildings belong to a charity, normally a religious body, therefore the Council does not recognise these non-current assets on the Balance Sheet. However the adjoining school playing fields remain in Council ownership and are therefore included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Foundation Trust, Voluntary Aided and Academy school employees are appointed by the schools' governing body, which also set the admission criteria. As a consequence the Council does not receive the economic benefit or service potential of these schools and does not recognise them on the Council's Balance Sheet. The exception to this is PFI schools where the building asset is recognised on the Council's balance sheet, along with a liability relating to the PFI contractual commitment. The playing fields surrounding Voluntary Aided schools remain in Council ownership and are therefore included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Type of School	No of Primary School	No of Secondary School	No of Special School	Total	Land on the Balance Sheet £000s	Buildings on the Balance Sheet £000s
Community	24	4	5	**33**	16,732	136,712
Voluntary Controlled (VC)	7	0	0	**7**	1,687	0
Voluntary Aided (VA)	20	2	0	**22**	5,627	14,327
Foundation	0	0	0	**0**	0	0
Foundation Trust	0	0	0	**0**	0	0
Maintained Schools	**51**	**6**	**5**	**62**	**24,046**	**151,039**
Free Schools	0	1	0	1	0	0
Academies	25	9	1	35	0	0
Total	**76**	**16**	**6**	**98**	**24,046**	**151,039**

Accounting for schools - Transfers to Academy status

When a school that is held on the Council's Balance Sheet transfers to Academy status the Council accounts for this as a disposal for nil consideration on the date that the school converts to Academy status, rather than as an impairment on the date that approval to transfer to Academy status is announced.

Where the Council has entered into construction contracts for replacement schools on behalf of an Academy, the Council charges the cost of construction against Assets Under Construction (part of Property, Plant and Equipment), whilst the Academy is constructed. Once the construction is complete the asset is transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment on the date of transfer to Academy status. The Council accounts for this as a disposal for nil consideration.

Investment Properties

Investment Properties have been identified using criteria under 'the Code', and are those assets held solely for rental income or for capital appreciation, or both. The assessment of Investment Properties using these criteria is subject to interpretation.

Leases

The Council has examined its leases, and classified them as either operational or finance leases. In some cases the lease transaction is not always conclusive and the Council uses judgement in determining whether the lease is a finance lease arrangement that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. In assessing leases the Council has estimated the implied interest rate within the lease to calculate interest and principal payments.

Funding

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

44. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimated uncertainty

Property, Plant and Equipment

An asset is depreciated over a useful life that is dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to the individual asset. 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 life assigned to assets. If the useful life of an asset is reduced, the depreciation charge increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls.

An important estimation contained in the accounts is that of the useful economic life of non-current assets (or useful remaining economic life where assets are revalued). This is important as it determines the depreciation charge posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Depreciation is provided for on all non-current assets with a finite useful life (this can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation) according to the following policy:

Asset Category	Useful Economic Life
Buildings	2-70 years
Infrastructure assets (such as roads)	40 years
Other non-current assets (such as vehicles, plant and equipment)	10 years or less
Investment properties	Not depreciated - revalued each year
Surplus assets	Not depreciated - revalued each year

All assets held at current value are revalued as a minimum every five years. Specific assets may be valued more frequently depending on the wider economic context, particularly if it is expected that there has been a material reduction in their value during the year.

Depreciation could also be calculated by adopting a fixed policy regarding economic life for each identified class of asset. However, it has been determined by the Council that a 'catch-all' policy cannot be as accurate as the case-by-case review that is employed, because of the wide variety of assets held.

Business Rates

Since the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme effective from 1 April 2013, Local Authorities are liable for the cost of successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in their proportionate share. Appeals are managed by the Valuation Office (VOA) on a case by case basis. The Council cannot be fully aware, at all times, of all changes to businesses and to business premises, and it is the responsibility of the individual business to seek adjustments for their business rates bill where this is appropriate. Therefore, a provision is recognised in the accounts for the best estimate of the possible liability to the Council for business rates appeals, to 31 March 2020. This is calculated using the VOA's latest list of appeals, which includes information on the average levels of successful and unsuccessful claims.

Debt Impairment

All debts due to the Council are regarded as collectible, unless firm evidence transpires that they are uncollectible and so are 'bad' debts. However, some debts which are proving difficult to collect may be properly termed 'doubtful'. The Council has included an impairment allowance for doubtful debts in the accounts based on a review of the Council's significant short term debtor balances. In the current economic climate it is not certain that the impairment allowance for doubtful debts would be sufficient. If collection rates were to deteriorate an increase in the impairment allowance would be required.

PFI and similar arrangements

PFI and similar arrangements have been considered to have an implied finance lease within the agreement. In reassessing PFI leases the Council has estimated the implied interest rate within the leases to calculate interest and principal payments. In addition the future RPI increase within the contracts has been estimated as remaining constant throughout the remaining period of the contract.

Pensions Fund Liability

The estimation of the Pension Fund liability depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discounts used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on Pension Fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions. Further information is set out in note 30.

Manchester Airport Group (MAG)

The Council's shareholding in MAG is valued using the earning based method and discounted cash flow method resulting in the asset being valued at fair value rather than historic cost, therefore requiring an annual valuation. A firm of financial experts and valuers have been engaged by the nine minority local authority shareholders to provide an independent valuation which includes reviewing the financial performance, stability and business assumptions of MAG. The valuation provided is based on estimations and assumptions and therefore should the Council sell its shareholding the value held in these statements may not be realised.

Reserves

A number of assumptions are made regarding the required level of Council reserves. The Government has previously criticised the level of reserves held by councils as being too high. However, the professional consensus is that reserves are more necessary in times of greater risk and uncertainty.

The level of financial risk being faced by the Council continues to increase. Reserves provide a way for the Council to ensure that any unforeseen financial impacts can be absorbed without immediately impacting on frontline service delivery. Currently, potential impacts may arise from a number of sources, including:

- The further significant loss of Government funding.
- Significant changes to local government responsibilities and the unknown impact of these.
- Other cost pressures or national policy changes e.g. the impact of an ageing population and pressures within the local health economy.
- Delays in securing further, significant, ongoing savings targets.
- Volatility of the Business Rates base.
- Potential legal judgements and the confirmation of obligations that led the Council to recognise contingent liabilities in the Statement of Accounts.

These and other factors must be borne in mind when estimating the required level of reserves and the anticipated profile of use.

Minimum Revenue Provision

The Council has adopted the following policy in relation to calculating the Minimum Revenue Provision:

- Borrowing taken up prior to 1 April 2015 will be provided for using a straight-line method of calculating MRP. £185.215m will be provided for in equal instalments over 50 years, which will result in an annual charge of £3.704m. The debt will be extinguished in full by 31 March 2065. If the Council elects to make additional voluntary MRP then the annual charge will be adjusted accordingly.
- For borrowing taken up on or after 1 April 2015, MRP is to be provided for based upon the average expected useful life of the assets funded by borrowing in the previous year. The debt will be repaid on a straight-line basis over the average useful life calculated, meaning the debt will be fully extinguished at the end of period. If the Council elects to make additional voluntary MRP then the annual charge will be adjusted accordingly.

- For certain investment projects it may be deemed more prudent to use the asset life annuity

method in order to calculate MRP. In this case the Council will use the annuity method, with the MRP based on the prevailing PWLB interest rate for a loan with a term equal to the estimated life of the project.

- If the Council uses capital receipts to repay borrowing for the year then the value of MRP which would have otherwise been set aside to repay borrowing will be reduced by the this amount. The level of capital receipts to be applied to redeem borrowing will be determined annually by the Section 151 Officer, taking into account forecasts for future expenditure and the generation of further receipts.
- For any finance leases and any on-balance sheet Public Finance Initiative (PFI) schemes, the MRP charge will be equal to the principle repayment during the year, calculated in accordance with proper practices.
- There will be no MRP charge for any cash backed Local Authority Mortgage Scheme (LAMS) that the Council operates. As for this type of scheme, any future debt liability would be met from the capital receipt arising from the deposit maturing after a five year period. Any repossession losses for this type of scheme would be charged to a LAMS reserve.
- The Council has considered the Statutory Guidance, which recommends a 25 year repayment charge for loans to third parties, and concluded that this provision is not necessary where there is a realistic expectation that the loan will be repaid. The Council considers an MRP charge is not necessary in respect of any loans made to third parties as the debt liability is covered by the existence of a debtor; typically long term depending on the life of the loan. The only expenditure consequence of a loan for an authority is the interest on its cash shortfall whilst the loan is outstanding, so provision for the principal amount would be over-prudent until such time as the assumption has to be made that the loan will not be repaid.

45. Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently, or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council. In this context, related parties include Central Government (UK), Members, Officers, other public bodies and entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Council.

Central Government (UK)

Central Government (UK) has significant influence over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax billing and Housing Benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in Note 5.

Elected Members of the Council

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' Allowances paid in 2019/20 is shown in Note 34.

Members' interests outside of the Council are recorded in the register of interests and register of gifts and hospitality maintained by the monitoring officer. A small number of members hold official positions in organisations independent of their role as elected members of the Council. Where the Council has contracts for services and/or has awarded grants to such organisations, the Council's standing orders were fully complied with, ensuring proper consideration of any declaration of interests.

Members hold positions on boards of various community and voluntary organisations in and around Tameside. In 2019/20 there were no material transactions with any individual bodies where a member has a controlling interest in the organisation. Transactions with the individual bodies where a member has an influence in the organisation are as follows:

Related Party	2019/20				2018/19			
	Receipts £000	Payments £000	Creditors £000	Debtors £000	Receipts £000	Payments £000	Creditors £000	Debtors £000
Active Tameside (Tameside Sport Trust)	-	3,296	(53)	-	-	2,857	23	(32)
Ashton Pioneer Homes	-	54	3	-	-	60	-	-
Jigsaw Homes (New Charter Housing)	(26)	2,307	673	(378)	(55)	2,643	152	-

New Charter Housing Trust (Part of the Jigsaw Homes Group) – Payments were made by the Council to New Charter during the year in respect of supported accommodation and homelessness. Income was received from New Charter in the form of fees and charges for various services including pest control and trade waste.

Tameside Sports Trust – Payments were made by the Council to the Trust during the year in respect of the annual management fee to operate leisure facilities, improvement works to facilities, educational programmes and Adult day care provision. The Council received loan repayments from the Trust.

Other Public Bodies

The Council pays the following levies:

Levying Body	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Greater Manchester Combined Authority - Waste Disposal	12,727	7,823
Greater Manchester Combined Authority - Transport	15,129	22,498
Environmental Agency - Flood Defense	117	114
Canal & River Trust - British Waterways	93	94

Greater Manchester Pension Fund (GMPF)

The Council administers the GMPF, but there are separate management and governance arrangements in place to ensure the GMPF is able to act as an independent entity. Further details can be found in the GMPF Statement of Accounts on page 118.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Cost incurred of behalf of Pension Fund	7,894	7,429
VAT Refund obtained from HMRC	(5,535)	973
Due to Tameside MBC from the Pension Fund	2,359	8,402

Reimbursements by the Pension Fund to TMBC	(4,726)	(6,184)
Owed from/(to) the Pension Fund by TMBC at 31st March	(2,367)	2,218

In the course of fulfilling its role as administering authority to the GMPF, the Council incurs costs for services (e.g. salaries and support costs), and manages the GMPF's VAT liabilities on its behalf. The Council in turn recovers these costs from the GMPF. Exceptionally, during 2019/20 GMPF entered into various transactions which gave rise to VAT refunds totalling £5.535m, which was initially recovered from HMRC by the Council. As at 31st March 2020, TMBC owed £2.367m back to GMPF, whereas as at 31st March 2019 it had been owed £2.218m by GMPF.

Chief Officers

All Chief Officers have been asked to disclose any relationships or interests with entities that could be a related party of the Council.

Chief Officer	Interests Declared
Chief Executive	• Joint role as Chief Accountable Officer of NHS Tameside and Glossop CCG. Salary information is disclosed in note 36. • Director of the Manchester Institute of Health and Performance • Director of Airport City (General Partner) representing Greater Manchester Pension Fund • Stamford Park Trust Trustee • Director of Inspired Spaces Tameside Ltd • Director of Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd and Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd • Director of Inspired Spaces Tameside (Holdings 1) Ltd and Inspired Spaces Tameside (Holdings 2) Ltd • Associate Governor at Broadbottom C of E Primary School
Director of Finance	• Joint role as the Chief Finance Officer of NHS Tameside and Glossop CCG. Salary information is disclosed in note 36.
Director of Governance and Pensions	• Director of Greater Manchester Pension Fund • Director of Northern Pool General Partner (Number 1) Ltd representing Greater Manchester Pension Fund
Assistant Director of Finance	• Director of Inspired Spaces Tameside Ltd • Director of Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd and Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd • Director of Inspired Spaces Tameside (Holdings 1) Ltd and Inspired Spaces Tameside (Holdings 2) Ltd
Assistant Director, Digital Tameside	• Director of Co-operative Network Infrastructure

Inspired Spaces Tameside Ltd, Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd and Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd, as well as Co-Operative Network Infrastructure, have been identified as related parties and further information on transactions and balances is set out below.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

The Council carries out a complex range of activities, often in conjunction with external organisations. Where those organisations are in partnership with or under the ultimate control of the Council a judgement is made by management as to whether they are within the Council's group boundary. A group structure may exist where the Council has a controlling (or significant ability to influence) another entity. A group structure would necessitate the preparation of group accounts. This judgement is made in line with the provisions set out in the Code and relevant accounting standards.

The Council's group boundaries have been assessed using the criteria outlined in 'the Code'. It was determined that the Council has a significant influence over Inspiredspaces Tameside Ltd, Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd and Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd. However, on the basis of materiality the Council has determined that the preparation of group accounts is not required because groups accounts would not be materially different to the single entity accounts.

Transactions and balances with Inspiredspaces Tameside Ltd, Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd, Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd and Co-operative Network Infrastructure were as follows:

Related Party	2019/20				2018/19			
	Receipts £000	Payments £000	Creditors £000	Debtors £000	Receipts £000	Payments £000	Creditors £000	Debtors £000
Co-operative Network Infrastructure	-	-	27	(32)	-	120	-	-
Inspired SpacesTameside Ltd	-	16,451	203	-	-	32,321	33	(49)
Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd	(180)	-	-	(118)	(297)	-	-	(60)
Inspired Spaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd	-	-	-	(1,133)	-	-	-	(687)

As per the provisions of the funding agreement that the special purpose vehicles (SPV) are subject to, the Carillion Plc liquidation has resulted in a temporary 'lock down' of any distributions of dividend payments or repayment of subordinated debt owed to shareholders. The temporary 'lock down' is still in place against Inspiredspaces Tameside (Project Co 2) Ltd. As a result there will be a delay to the Council receiving its payments in relation to the holding in this SPV. It is not anticipated that there will be a reduction to either the level of expected dividends or repayment of the Council's sub-ordinated debt. The temporary 'lock down' for Inspiredspaces Tameside (Project Co 1) Ltd has now been removed; dividend payments and repayment of subordinated debt owed to shareholders have now resumed.

A review of the Council's relationship with other entities has also been undertaken to ensure they are properly reported. Following the current guidance, with the exception of the investments above, it is clear that the Council is not in a further group arrangement, as it does not have the ability to exercise either influence or control at a material level over another entity.

46. Agency Services and Pooled Budgets

Agency Services

	HMP £000	iStandUK £000	i-Network £000	GMPHN £000	NAFN £000	GMHSCP £000	NW ADASS £000	GMEU £000
Balance Brought Forward	**(3,789)**	**(38)**	**(146)**	**(860)**	**(953)**	**(1,124)**	**(304)**	**(321)**
Contributions	0	(563)	(729)	(158)	(1,227)	(550)	(479)	(602)
Interest earned on Balances	(27)	0	(2)	0	(8)	0	0	0
Total Income	**(27)**	**(563)**	**(732)**	**(158)**	**(1,236)**	**(550)**	**(479)**	**(602)**
Employee Expenses	0	14	289	441	502	1	55	374
Payments as per Business Plan	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Project Payments to Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies & Services/Other expenditure	0	547	219	156	550	612	394	172
Total Expenditure	**89**	**561**	**508**	**597**	**1,053**	**613**	**449**	**546**
Balance Carried Forward	**(3,727)**	**(40)**	**(369)**	**(421)**	**(1,136)**	**(1,061)**	**(334)**	**(377)**

Hattersley/Mottram Project (HMP)

HMP involves the regeneration of land previously owned by Manchester City Council and the Council mainly for residential use. In addition, the former Manchester City Council housing stock was transferred and is now owned by Onward. This is being improved and refurbished as part of the latter's business plan, for which £18.5m has been provided from the proceeds of the sale of land to Base Hattersley.

The Council's partners in the project are Homes England and Onward. The partners operate under a Collaboration Agreement and, in accordance with this Agreement signed by the principal partners, the Council acts as the accountable body on behalf of the partnership. The Council receives funds from the developer (Base Hattersley) as per the respective development agreement and distributes the funds to the partners in priority ranking as per the Agreement. The balance will be carried forward into 2020/21 and used to fund the remaining elements of the Hattersley Business Plan.

iStandUK

iStandUK was established to develop and promote data standards that support the efficiency, transformation, and transparency of local public services in the UK. The Council is the lead partner and accountable body for the project. The 2019/20 balance will be carried forward into 2020/21 to continue the work of the programme.

i-Network

iNetwork brings together local authorities, police, fire, health, housing and voluntary sector organisations across the North and Midlands to support innovation and the transformation of local public services. It is chaired by the Chief Executive of the Council, who act as accountable body. iNetwork charges membership fees in order to sustain the partnership and deliver set outcomes. During 2019/20, in partnership with iStandUK, it also facilitated the delivery of national programmes for Government. The 2019/20 balance will be carried forward into 2020/21.

Greater Manchester Public Health Network (GMPHN)

GMPHN is a collaborative organisation that works on behalf of the Greater Manchester Directors of Public Health which is funded by contributions from constituent members. The network supports Greater Manchester Local Authorities to fulfil their statutory public health functions under the Health and Social Care Act 2012. The network works with local partners to help reduce the impact of ill health on individuals and the Greater Manchester economy. Tameside Council has been the accountable body for the GMPHN since 1 April 2013 and the Council's Chief Executive is the lead Greater Manchester Chief Executive for Health.

National Anti Fraud Network (NAFN)

NAFN was created in 1997 hosted by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council. NAFN is a not-for-profit organisation and recovers its operating costs from grant funding, membership fees and recharges. Membership of NAFN provides local authorities with access to a pool of highly experienced, trained and accredited officers delivering services via a secure website. With 90% Local Authority membership and over 10,000 users the organisation is widely recognised as provider of data and intelligence and is the single point of contact for all local authority acquisition of communications data.

Greater Manchester Health Social Care Partnership (GMHSCP)

The Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership was formed to oversee the devolution of Greater Manchester health and social care services. The aim of the partnership is to achieve the biggest, and most efficient improvement to the health and wellbeing of the Greater Manchester region. The Partnership membership includes Greater Manchester NHS organisations and Local Authorities, as well as members from NHS England and NHS Improvement, the emergency services, the voluntary sector, Healthwatch and others including the mayor of Greater Manchester. One of the key aims of the partnership is to improve the way health and social care public funding is spent, making sure that major decisions are being made together to meet residents needs. The Partnership is resourced by equal contributions from each Greater Manchester Local Authority together with Greater Manchester Transformation Funding. Tameside Council is the accountable body for the Partnership.

North West Association of Directors of Adult Social Services

North West ADASS incorporates the regions of Cheshire, Cumbria, Lancashire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester. The region encompasses tremendous diversity and relative poor health. The component 23 local authorities are at the forefront of innovation through devolution programmes and participation in a range of integration programmes via Sector Led Improvement priorities. Tameside Council is the accountable body for NW ADASS with each component local authority contributing an equal annual funding contribution to the financing of the association infrastructure and agreed work programme priorities. In addition the association receives various non-recurrent grant funding allocations to support the delivery of specified programmes.

Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU)

The Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) provides specialist advice to, and on behalf of, the ten district councils that make up Greater Manchester on biodiversity, nature conservation and wildlife issues. Although hosted by Tameside MBC, GMEU works across the whole of Greater Manchester.

The Ecology Unit prepares and helps to implement the Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan. It comments on the ecological impact of development proposals on behalf of planning departments, and provides advice on safeguarding wildlife on development sites.

47. Building Control

The Council sets charges for work carried out in relation to building regulations with the aim of covering all costs incurred. The Council aims to ensure that, taking one financial year with the next, Building Control fees are set to cover costs without generating a material surplus or loss.

However, certain activities performed by the Building Control Unit cannot be charged for, such as providing general advice and liaising with other statutory authorities, including pre-application advice of up to one hour duration. The total net cost of operating the Building Control Unit was £0.095m in 2019/20, which was made up of a deficit on chargeable activities of £0.037m and a deficit on non-chargeable activities of £0.058m.

	2019/20		
	Chargeable	Non-Chargeable	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure:			
Employee Expenses	101	43	144
Premises	11	5	16
Transport	0	0	0
Supplies and Services	3	1	4
Central and Support Service Charges	21	9	30
	136	**58**	**194**
Income:			
Building Regulation Charges	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Income	(99)	0	(99)
	(99)	**0**	**(99)**
(Surplus)/Deficit for year	**37**	**58**	**95**

48. Integrated Commissioning Fund (ICF)

Tameside Council and Tameside & Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) are partners in the provision of services to support health and social care integration within the locality. The table summarises the ICF in its totality (of which the Section 75 forms part). The Better Care Fund is included with the Section 75 element of the ICF.

From 1 April 2018 the ICF includes the total revenue budget allocations of both the Council and the CCG. The single fund is monitored and reported to members of the Strategic Commissioning Board and Executive Cabinet on a monthly basis.

The component sections of the ICF are;

Section 75 Services
This relates to the legislation that allows the establishment of pooled funds between NHS bodies and local authorities at a local level.

Aligned Services
These budgets relate to services that the Regulations specify shall not be pooled under Section 75, but which will be managed alongside the Pooled Fund.

In Collaboration Services
These budgets relate to services that the Regulations specify shall not be pooled under Section 75, and where the CCG and Council have limited direct influence over the utilisation of these funds, or where expenditure is not directly related to service delivery. Budgets include delegated co-commissioning in Primary Care, Dedicated Schools Grant, levies payable to the GMCA, Housing Benefits Grant and related expenditure, and Capital Financing costs..

The Integrated Commissioning Fund supports the Tameside and Glossop Locality Plan which has the following key objectives:

- to improve health and wellbeing of residents with a focus on prevention and public health, and providing care closer to home;

- to make urgent progress on addressing health inequalities;
- to promote integration of health and social care as a key component of public sector reform;
- to contribute to growth, in particular through employment support and early years services
- to build partnerships between health, social care, and knowledge sectors for the benefit of the population.

Risk Share

Under the risk share arrangements, each organisation shares financial risk in proportion to the respective net budget contributions they make into the Integrated Commissioning Fund (ICF), excluding any CCG expenditure associated with the residents of Glossop as the Council has no legal powers to contribute to such expenditure.

For 2019/20 the proportion of contribution was 68% for T&G CCG and 32% for the Council. For clarity, the risk sharing arrangement applies to the Section 75 pooled fund, the aligned fund and the in collaboration budget of the ICF, i.e. the whole ICF.

The risk share arrangement is in two parts. Part A comprises an additional contribution of up to £5 million per annum in 2019/20 and 2020/21 from the Council to the ICF which would create an obligation on the CCG to increase its contribution to the ICF in 2021/22 and 2022/23 to the same values respectively.

Part B of the risk share is applied after Part A and is based on the proportion of each Organisation's contribution to the ICF up to a capped threshold:

- a cap of £2.0 million is placed on CCG related risks that the Council will contribute
- a cap of £0.5 million is placed on Council related risks that the CCG will contribute

Funding provided to the pooled budget:	**2019/20 £000**		
	Council	**Tameside & Glossop CCG**	**Total**
Section 75	53,484	276,645	330,129
Wider Aligned Budget	137,870	112,561	250,431
In Collaboration Services	5,449	33,654	39,103
Total	**196,803**	**422,859**	**619,662**

Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	**2019/20 £000**		
	Council	**Tameside & Glossop CCG**	**Total**
Section 75	55,169	275,634	330,802
Wider Aligned Budget	140,316	113,683	253,999
In Collaboration Services	1,331	33,543	34,873
Total	**196,816**	**422,859**	**619,675**

Supplementary Financial Statements

This section contains the accounts of the Collection Fund

Collection Fund

Section 89 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992) for billing authorities to establish and maintain a separate Collection Fund account that holds details of transactions relating to Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates and Precept Demands (and any Residual Community Charge adjustments), together with details of how any balances have been distributed.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2020

This account reflects statutory requirements for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund to account for the income from Council Tax and NDR.

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Council Tax £000	NDR £000	Total £000	Council Tax £000	NDR £000	Total £000
Income						
Income from Council Tax	(112,090)		**(112,090)**	(97,866)		**(97,866)**
Income from NDR		(56,957)	**(56,957)**	0	(55,999)	**(55,999)**
Total Income	**(112,090)**	**(56,957)**	**(169,047)**	**(97,866)**	**(55,999)**	**(153,864)**
Expenditure						
Council Tax						
The Council	91,579		**91,579**	86,068		**86,068**
GMCA Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner	12,355		**12,355**	10,617		**10,617**
GMCA Mayoral General Precept (inc. Fire)	4,795		**4,795**	4,139		**4,139**
NDR			**0**			**0**
The Council		51,805	**51,805**		52,025	**52,025**
Central Government		0	**0**		0	**0**
GM Fire and Rescue Authority		523	**523**		526	**526**
Allowance for cost of collection		287	**287**		291	**291**
Transitional Protection Payments		896	**896**		1,709	**1,709**
Increase/(decrease) in:		0	**0**			**0**
Allowance for non-collection	453	1,095	**1,548**	4	1,584	**1,588**
Provision for appeals		3,328	**3,328**		2,001	**2,001**
Surplus/deficit (allocated)/paid out in year:			**0**			**0**
The Council	11,328	846	**12,174**	1,500	2,368	**3,868**
Central Government		0	**0**		(3,330)	**(3,330)**
GMCA Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner	1,397	0	**1,397**	181	0	**181**
GMCA Mayoral General Precept (inc. Fire)	545	9	**553**	67	(10)	**57**
Total Expenditure	**122,453**	**58,789**	**181,241**	**102,576**	**57,164**	**159,740**
(Surplus)/deficit for the year	**10,363**	**1,831**	**12,195**	**4,710**	**1,165**	**5,875**
Balance brought forward	(17,003)	657	**(16,346)**	(15,050)	63	**(14,987)**
(Surplus)/deficit for the year	10,363	1,831	**12,195**	(1,953)	594	**(1,359)**
Balance carried forward	**(6,640)**	**2,489**	**(4,151)**	**(17,003)**	**657**	**(16,346)**
Share of (surplus)/deficit						
The Council	(5,579)	2,464	**(3,115)**	(14,472)	651	**(13,822)**
Central Government	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
GMCA Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner	(755)	25	**(730)**	(1,821)	0	**(1,821)**
GMCA Mayoral General Precept (inc. Fire)	(306)	0	**(306)**	(709)	7	**(703)**
	(6,640)	**2,489**	**(4,151)**	**(17,003)**	**657**	**(16,346)**

Notes to the Collection Fund

Section 89 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992) for billing authorities to establish and maintain a separate Collection Fund account that holds details of transactions relating to Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates and Precept Demands (and any Residual Community Charge adjustments), together with details of how any balances have been distributed.

1. Overview

The Collection Fund is a statement that reflects the statutory obligation of Tameside as the billing authority to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The Collection Fund statement shows the Council's transactions in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and its distribution to the relevant preceptors and Central Government.

The Council has a statutory obligation under section 89 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992) to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The purpose of the Collection Fund is to isolate the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and NDR. The administrative costs associated with the collection process are charged to General Fund Balances.

'The Code' stipulates that a Collection Fund Income and Expenditure account is included in the Council's Statement of Accounts. The Collection Fund Balance Sheet meanwhile is incorporated into the Council's Balance Sheet.

2. Council Tax

All domestic properties are placed in one of eight valuation bands. Each year the Council must estimate the number of properties in each band and after allowing for discounts, exemptions and losses on collection, the net number of properties is then converted into a Band D equivalent in order to calculate the Council Tax base for tax setting purposes. The income which the Council requires to be raised is then divided by the Council Tax Base to give the Band D equivalent Council Tax for the year.

The Council Tax level for each of the bands is assessed as a proportion of the tax rate for a Band D property.

Council Tax Base for 2019/20

The Council Tax base for 2019/20 was set in January 2019. A copy of the report can be found on the Council's website at: https://tamesideintranet.moderngov.co.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=256

Table showing the tax base for the whole Council and Council Tax for properties outside the Mossley Parish Council boundary:

Tameside 2019/20 Tax Base (Excluding Mossley Parish)								
	Total Number of Dwellings	Equivalent Number of Dwellings after Discounts applied	Specified ratio for Council Tax	Number of Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Tameside MBC Precept 2019/20 (Excluding Mossley)	Mayoral Police & Crime Commissioner Precept	Mayoral General Precept	2019/20 Council Tax (Excluding Mossley Parish)
Disabled Relie	0	56	5/9	31	0	0	0	0
Band A	52,446	35,418	6/9	23,612	£979.54	£132.20	£51.29	£1,163.03
Band B	18,832	15,753	7/9	12,252	£1,142.80	£154.23	£59.84	£1,356.87
Band C	19,304	17,124	8/9	15,221	£1,306.05	£176.27	£68.39	£1,550.71
Band D	6,705	6,213	9/9	6,213	£1,469.31	£198.30	£76.95	£1,744.56
Band E	3,704	3,528	11/9	4,312	£1,795.82	£242.37	£94.05	£2,132.24
Band F	914	865	13/9	1,249	£2,122.33	£286.43	£111.15	£2,519.91
Band G	418	392	15/9	654	£2,448.85	£330.50	£128.24	£2,907.59
Band H	42	17	18/9	34	£2,938.62	£396.60	£153.90	£3,489.12
Total	102,365	79,365		63,578				
Less Allowance for Losses on Collection				(1,271.2)				
MOD Properties				0				
Total Tameside Tax Base 2018/19				62,306.8				

Table showing the tax base and Council Tax for properties within the Mossley Parish Council:

Tameside 2019/20 Tax Base (Mossley Parish)									
	Total Number of Dwellings	Equivalent Number of Dwellings after Discounts applied	Specified ratio for Council Tax	Number of Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Tameside MBC Precept 2019/20 (Excluding Mossley)	Mossley Precept 2019/20	Mayoral Police & Crime Commissioner Precept	Mayoral General Precept	2019/20 Council Tax (Including Mossley Parish)
Disabled Relie	0	3	5/9	2	0	0	0	0	0
Band A	2,816	2,043	6/9	1,362	£979.54	£6.10	£132.20	£51.29	£1,169.13
Band B	889	773	7/9	601	£1,142.80	£7.12	£154.23	£59.84	£1,363.99
Band C	1,007	898	8/9	798	£1,306.05	£8.13	£176.27	£68.39	£1,558.84
Band D	387	363	9/9	363	£1,469.31	£9.15	£198.30	£76.95	£1,753.71
Band E	181	173	11/9	211	£1,795.82	£11.18	£242.37	£94.05	£2,143.42
Band F	49	47	13/9	68	£2,122.33	£13.22	£286.43	£111.15	£2,533.13
Band G	14	15	15/9	25	£2,448.85	£15.25	£330.50	£128.24	£2,922.84
Band H	1	0	18/9	0	£2,938.62	£18.30	£396.60	£153.90	£3,507.42
Total	5,344	4,315		3,430					
Less Allowance for Losses on Collection				(41.2)					
MOD Properties				0					
Total Mossley Parish Tax Base 2018/19				3,388.7					

3. Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

The Council collects NDR for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a uniform Business Rate set nationally by Central Government.

For 2019/20, the total Non-Domestic Rateable value at 31 March 2020 is £148.7m (£147.6m in 2018/19). The national multipliers for 2019/20 were 49.1p for qualifying small businesses, and the standard multiplier being 50.4p for all other businesses (48p and 49.3p respectively in 2018/19).

Local authorities retain a proportion of the total collectable rates due. Prior to 2017/18, the local share for Tameside was 49%, with the remainder distributed to the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority (GMFRA) (1%) and Central Government (50%). Since 2017/18 Tameside has been part of the 100% retention pilot for Greater Manchester. This pilot, which currently runs until the end of 2020/21, means that Tameside retains 99% of total collectible rates, with 1% distributed to the GMFRA. The NDR shares paid in 2019/20, (excluding previous years distribution) were

£51.805m to the Council and £0.523m to GMFRA. (2018/19 shares paid were £0.526m to GMFRA and £52.025m to the Council).

Greater Manchester 100% Business Rates Retention Pilot

Greater Manchester is one of the regions piloting the full retention of Business Rates from 1 April 2017. The purpose of this Pilot is to develop and trial approaches to manage risk and reward, and to finance from additional Business Rates income new responsibilities and/or existing funding streams including those that support economic growth.

Being part of the Greater Manchester Pilot provides the Council and the Greater Manchester region with potential financial benefits with the guarantee that Authorities will not be worse off as a result of the Pilot. The 'No Detriment' agreement will guarantee that the resources available to the Council under the 100% Pilot will be the same as the 50% retention scheme that exists for non-pilot authorities.

As a result of the Pilot, the Council has not received Revenue Support Grant or Public Health Grant from Government since 2017/18. Instead the Council retains 99% of its Non Domestic (Business) Rates income with 1% distributed to GMFRA. The current pilot arrangements run until the end of 2020/21.

Glossary of Financial Terms

Accruals Basis
The accruals principle is that income is recorded when it is earned rather than when it is received, and expenses are recorded when goods or services are received rather than when the payment is made.

Actuarial Gains and Losses
Actuaries assess financial and non-financial information provided by the Council to project levels of future pension fund requirements. Changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses can arise leading to a loss or gain because:

- events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation;
- the actuarial assumptions have changed.

Agency Services
These are services that are performed by or for another Authority or public body, where the principal (the Authority responsible for the service) reimburses the agent (the Authority carrying out the work) for the costs of the work.

Associate Companies
This is an entity other than a subsidiary or joint venture in which the reporting Authority has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the reporting Authority is able to exercise significant influence.

Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)
AGMA represents the ten local authorities in Greater Manchester and works in partnership with Central Government, regional bodies and other Greater Manchester public sector bodies.

Appointed Auditors
From 1 April 2015 the appointment of External Auditors to Local Authorities has been undertaken by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA), an independent company limited by guarantee and incorporated by the Local Government Association in August 2014. This role was previously undertaken by The Audit Commission.

Asset
Items of worth that are measurable in terms of value. Currents assets may change daily, but the Council is expected to yield the benefit within the one financial year (e.g. short term debtors). Non-current assets yield benefit to the Council for a period of more than one year (e.g. land).

Balances
The balances of the Authority represent the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure on any of the Funds.

Better Care Fund (BCF)
The BCF was announced by Government in the June 2013 spending round to ensure a transformation in health and social care.

Billing Authority
An authority which collects Council Tax, Business Rates and precepts on behalf of itself and other bodies.

Capital Expenditure
This is expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, or expenditure, which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Financing Costs

This is the annual charge to the revenue account in respect of interest and principal repayments and payments of borrowed money, together with leasing rentals.

Capital Finance Requirement (CFR)
Introduced as a result of the Prudential Framework for Capital Accounting and measures the underlying need of the Council to borrow for expenditure of a capital nature.

Capital Receipts
Income received from the sale of land or other capital assets, a proportion of which may be used to finance new capital expenditure.

Carrying Amount
The Balance Sheet value recorded of either an asset or liability.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions payable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)
CIPFA is the leading professional accountancy body for public services.

Collection Fund
A fund administered by the Council that shows the transactions of the billing authority, in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and NDR and how the income from these sources has been distributed to precepting authorities, Central Government and the Council's General Fund Balances. The Collection Fund is maintained separately, as a statutory requirement.

Community Assets
Non-current assets that an authority intends to hold in perpetuity which have no determinable finite useful life and, in addition, may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include parks and historical buildings not used for operational purposes.

Contingency
This is money set aside in the budget to meet the cost of unforeseen items of expenditure, or shortfalls in income, and to provide for inflation where this is not included in individual budgets.

Contingent Liabilities or Assets
These are amounts potentially due to or from individuals or organisations, which may arise in the future but which at this time cannot be determined accurately, and for which provision has not been made in the Council's accounts.

Corporate and Democratic Core
Corporate and Democratic Core comprises all activities which local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities.

Corporate Governance
Corporate governance is the Council's accountability for the stewardship of resources, risk management and relationship with the community. It encompasses policies on whistle blowing, fraud and corruption.

Council Tax
This is the main source of local taxation to Local Authorities. Council Tax is levied on households within its area by the Billing Authority and the proceeds are paid into its Collection Fund for distribution to precepting Authorities and for use by its own General Fund Balances.

Council Tax Requirement

This is the estimated revenue expenditure on General Fund services that needs to be financed from the Council Tax after deducting income from fees and charges, certain specific grants and any funding from reserves.

Creditors
Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered, for which payment has not been made at the date of the Balance Sheet.

Current Service Cost
Current Service Cost is the increase in the present value of a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period, i.e. the ultimate pension benefits "earned" by employees in the current year's employment.

Debtors
These are sums of money due to the Council that have not been received at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred Capital Receipts
These represent capital income still to be received after disposals have taken place and wholly consists of principal outstanding from the sale of council houses.

Defined Benefit Scheme
This is a pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a Defined Contribution Scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

Defined Contribution Scheme
A Defined Contribution Scheme is a pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)
A Department of Central Government with an overriding responsibility for determining the allocation of general resources to Local Authorities.

Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC)
A method of valuation that provides a proxy for the market value of specialist assets.

Derecognition
This is when financial assets and liabilities are removed from the Balance Sheet once performance under the contract is complete or the contract is terminated.

Depreciation
This is the measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset.

Discounts
Discounts represent the outstanding discount received on the premature repayment of Public Works Loan Board loans. In line with the requirements of 'the Code', gains arising from the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing have been written back to revenue. However, where the repurchase or borrowing was coupled with a refinancing or restructuring of borrowing with substantially the same overall economic effect when viewed as a whole, gains have been recognised over the life of the replacement loan.

Earmarked Reserves

The Council holds a number of reserves earmarked to be used to meet specific, known or predicted future expenditure.

Exceptional Items
Material items deriving from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Council, but which need to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size and/or incidence to give a fair presentation of the accounts.

External Audit
The independent examination of the activities and accounts of Local Authorities to ensure the accounts have been prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and proper practices and to ensure the Council has made proper arrangements to secure value for money in its use of resources.

Expenditure
This is amounts paid by the Council for goods received or services rendered of either a capital or revenue nature. This does not necessarily involve a cash payment since expenditure is deemed to have been incurred once the goods or services have been received even if they have not been paid for.

Fair Value
Fair value is the price at which an asset could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction, less any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

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

Financial Instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables and the most complex ones such as derivatives and embedded derivatives.

Financial Regulations
These are the written code of procedures approved by the Council, intended to provide a framework for proper financial management. Financial regulations usually set out rules on accounting, audit, administrative and budgeting procedures.

General Fund Balances
The main revenue fund of the Council and includes the net cost of all services financed by local taxpayers and Government grants.

Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA)
This is a levying Authority that provides a waste disposal strategy, policy and services to nine of the AGMA Councils.

Heritage Asset
A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

Housing Benefit

This is an allowance to persons on low income (or none) to meet, in whole or part, their rent. Benefit is allowed or paid by Local Authorities but Central Government refunds part of the cost of the benefits and of the running costs of the services to Local Authorities.

Impairment
A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below its value brought forward in the Balance Sheet. Examples of factors which may cause such a reduction in value include general price decreases, a significant decline in a non-current asset's market value and evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to the asset.

Income
These are amounts due to the Council for goods supplied or services rendered of either a capital or a revenue nature. This does not necessarily involve a cash payment. Income is deemed to have been earned once the goods or services have been supplied even if the payment has not been received (in which case the recipient is a debtor to the Council).

Infrastructure Assets
Those non-current assets from which benefit can be obtained only by continued use of the asset created e.g. highways, footpaths and bridges.

Intangible Assets
These are non-current assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council. Examples include software, licenses and patents.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
Defined Accounting Standards that must be applied by all reporting entities to all financial statements in order to provide a true and fair view of the entity's financial position, and a standardised method of comparison with financial statements of the other entities.

Interest Cost
For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period on the present value of the scheme liabilities which arises from the passage of time.

Inventories
Amounts of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use.

Investment Properties
Property, which can be land or a building or part of a building or both, that is held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for operational purposes.

Joint Venture
A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties who have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Leasing Costs
This is where a rental is paid for the use of an asset for a specified period of time. Two forms of lease exist: finance leases and operating leases.

Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO)
A LOBO is a type of loan instrument. The borrower borrows a principal sum for the duration of the loan period (typically 20 to 50 years), initially at a fixed interest rate. Periodically (typically every six months to 3 years), the lender has the ability to alter the interest rate. Should the lender make this offer, the borrower then has the option to continue with the instrument at the new rate or alternatively to terminate the agreement and pay back the principal sum without penalty.

Liabilities
These are amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future. Current liabilities are usually payable within one year of the Balance Sheet date.

Liquid Resources
Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are either readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the amount they are held at on the Balance Sheet, or traded in an active market.

Materiality
The concept that any omission from or inaccuracy of the Statement of Accounts should not be large enough to affect the understanding of those statements by the reader. Materiality must be considered for individual amounts and also all amounts together.

Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)
This is a financial planning document that sets out the future years financial forecasts for the Council. It considers local and national policy influences and projects their impact on the general fund revenue budget and capital programme.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
MHCLG is a Central Government department with the overriding responsibility for determining the allocation of general resources to Local Authorities.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)
MRP is the minimum amount which must be charged to a Council's revenue account each year and set aside as provision for credit liabilities, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

Net Debt
Net debt is the Council's borrowings less cash and liquid resources.

Non-Domestic rates (NDR) (also known as Business Rates)
Business Rates is the levy on business property, based on a national rate in the pound applied to the 'rateable value' of the property. The Government determines a national rate poundage each year which is applicable to all local authorities.

Net Book Value (NBV)
The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for by depreciation.

Non-current Asset
Assets that yield benefits to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Non Distributed Costs
These are overheads for which no user now benefits and should not be apportioned to services.

Net Realisable Value (NRV)
NRV is the open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets) less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

Operating Lease
This is a type of lease, usually of computer equipment, office equipment, furniture, etc. where the balance of risks and rewards of holding the asset remains with the lessor. The asset remains the property of the lessor and the lease costs are revenue expenditure to the Council.

Outturn
Actual expenditure and income compared to the budget.

Precept
The amount levied by one authority which is collected on its behalf by another (the billing authority).

Premiums
These are discounts that have arisen following the early redemption of long term debt, which are written down over the lifetime of replacement loans where applicable.

Prior Period Adjustments
These are material adjustments which are applicable to an earlier period arising from changes in accounting policies or for the correction of fundamental errors.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI)
A Central Government initiative which aims to increase the level of funding available for public services by attracting private sources of finance. The PFI is supported by a number of incentives to encourage authorities' participation.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)
PPE are tangible assets (i.e. assets that have physical substance) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year.

Provisions
Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which it is anticipated will be incurred but where the amount and/or the timing of such costs are uncertain.

Public Works and Loans Board (PWLB)
An arm of Central Government which is the major provider of loans to finance long term funding requirements of Local Authorities.

Related Parties
Related parties are Central Government, other Local Authorities, precepting and levying bodies, subsidiary and associated companies, Elected Members, all Senior Officers from Assistant Director and above and the Pension Fund.

Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability
Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability (asset) comprises:
a) actuarial gains and losses
b) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), and
c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Reporting Standards
The Code of Practice prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for all normal transactions of a Local Authority. It is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) plus UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) and Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

Reserves
Amounts set aside for general contingencies, to provide working balances or earmarked to specific future expenditure.

Revenue Contributions

The method of financing capital expenditure directly from revenue.

Revenue Expenditure
Expenditure incurred on the day-to-day running of the Council. This mainly includes employee costs, general running expenses and capital financing costs.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)
Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provision but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset that has been charged as expenditure to the CIES.

Subsidiary
A subsidiary is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, which is controlled by the Council.

Treasury Management
This is the process by which the Council controls its cash flow and its borrowing and lending activities.

Treasury Management Strategy
A Strategy prepared with regard to legislative and CIPFA requirements setting out the framework for treasury management activity for the Council.

Unsupported (Prudential) Borrowing
This is borrowing for which no financial support is provided by Central Government. The borrowing costs are to be met from current revenue budgets.

Useful Economic Life
The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of an asset.