

Wiltshire Council

Draft Annual Report and Statement of Accounts

2019/2020

DRAFT

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Leader's introduction

2019/20 has been a challenging but successful year as the Council delivered against our Business Plan. Despite funding pressures and significant levels of demand, the Council has made strong progress in its priorities.

The ambitious Business Plan underpinned by the financial plan sets out four priorities for Wiltshire:

- Growing the economy
- Strong communities
- Protecting those who are most vulnerable
- An innovative and effective council

Over the last 12 months we have delivered on these priorities and we are proud of our staff, services and what we have achieved together.

The Business Plan builds on the hard work and direction we have set out over the last decade. We are delivering change today in readiness for the next decade.

2019/20 has been another challenging year financially, yet I am delighted that the attached statements show yet again we have delivered our budget and this year we have succeeded in returning £0.356 million to the General Fund Reserve.

This has been achieved whilst delivering £27 million of in year saving proposals in the face of £45 million of growth in demand for critical services.

We have continued to make big decisions to ensure the County of Wiltshire is prepared for the future, for example:

- Continuation of the adult social care transformation programme, including the transition to a new case management system;
- Continuation of the families and children's service transformation

programme, working with strategic partners, with an aim of significantly improving the chances of all our children living safely, healthily and happily in their own families and communities; and

- Successful implementation of the first phase of a new children's case management system for children's social care and SEN.

The political uncertainties around the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union remained during the year and the question mark over local authority funding posed by the Government's delayed fair funding review lead to future financial uncertainties. At the end of the financial year unprecedented uncertainty was faced with the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic. I am proud of the initial response the council made to this and the support given to our communities in such unprecedented times. The outcomes of funding changes and the impact of recovery from the Covid-19 emergency in the future is not yet known but it will change the council and how services are delivered and will impact on the council's finances. However, the Council remains absolutely committed to deliver its priorities and on delivering vital services for its communities, residents and businesses.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our staff who have worked throughout the year to deliver quality services within a challenging budget and working as whilst providing value for money.



Cllr Philip Whitehead

Leader of Wiltshire Council 26 Aug 2020

Director of Finance's Narrative Report

Wiltshire is a County with a proud heritage. The Council, like its peers and public sector partners has had to deal with a significant reduction in government funding and unprecedented increases in demand for services. In total Government funding has fallen by nearly £130 million since 2009. Disproportionate increases in demand for services has compounded this with pressures of £45 million being contained and mitigated. Yet despite this, and through effective financial management, the Council has every year set and delivered a balanced budget. At the same time improving its performance in key areas.

The Statement of Accounts that follow show just how significant and complex a challenge it has been, but also shows how we have risen above the challenges and delivered.

Looking back on 2019/20, the Council has had another successful year financially. In setting the 2019/20 budget the Council planned to deliver £27 million of savings in the face of £45 million of growth in demand for services. The outturn shows that we have delivered a small underspend of £0.356 million and thus delivered again on the saving goals.

Service Area	2019/20 £m	2018/19 £m
Adults	164.960	166.699
Children	87.022	75.502
Growth, Investment & Place	104.466	92.793
Corporate	(24.427)	(5.805)
Net position	(332.021)	329.189
Net Budget	332.377	(329.546)
Surplus	(0.356)	(0.357)

At the same time, we have continued to resource high levels of performance and support the council delivery quality public services.

Towards the end of the year the council responded to the Covid-19 emergency which placed pressure on service delivery across the council and also gave rise to significant financial uncertainties. Due to the timing of the emergency there is little impact in terms of the financial performance and financial position of the council however the impact on the global economy results in some areas of the accounts (such as valuations of some assets) which will contain uncertainty.

As the financial pressures facing councils increase and funding uncertainties remain both in the short and long term, we have and will continue to put financial acumen at the heart of all decision making to continue delivering an innovative, strong, resilient and sustainable financial environment.

I recognise that to the ordinary reader the set of accounts can appear complicated, so the remainder of this narrative simply highlights some of the key outcomes contained in the 2019/20 Statement of Accounts.

Andy Brown

Interim Corporate Director for Resources
Wiltshire Council
26 August 2020

2019/20 Financial and Performance Review

Overall Financial Outturn

The Accounts report a minor underspend for 2019/20. This has been achieved after a challenging year where we again saw an increase in demand for local services whilst facing further reductions in government funding.

During the year we took regular monitoring forecast reports to senior management and Cabinet. These reports identified the need to take action in year to deliver a balanced budget, and as a result of those actions spending has once again been managed prudently to enable that position to be achieved.

There are some areas of service delivery though that continue to face demand and financial pressures, and mitigations in other service areas have enabled the overall position to be balanced.

The following tables summaries the Council's expenditure during the year:

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Adults Care	164,960	166,699
Childrens & Education	87,022	75,502
Growth, Investment & Place Corporate	104,466	92,793
	(24,427)	(5,805)
Budget Requirement	332,021	329,189
Funding	(332,377)	(329,546)
Surplus in year	(356)	(357)

The following pages set out how this financial outturn links to performance and demand. In setting the 2019/20 Budget the Council took account of its Business Plan

to reprioritise funding where required and identified £27 million of savings to be delivered. Details are available in the budget setting papers on the Council's website.

Impact on the Council's Assets and Liabilities

The Council's Balance Sheet shows a generally stable position, the largest change is due to an increase in the Council's pension liabilities and the way these are quantified. The Pension Fund has a plan agreed with its actuaries to return the fund to a balanced position by 2036 and will keep this under review. The key elements of the balance sheet are as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	£000	£000
Long Term Assets	1,204,569	1,180,096
Current Assets	158,902	168,727
Current :Liabilities	(143,519)	(113,038)
Net Pension Liability	(491,733)	(613,750)
Other long Term liabilities	(448,999)	(458,710)
Net Assets	279,220	163,325
Financed by		
Usable Reserves	(133,201)	(146,365)
Unusable Reserves	(146,019)	(16,960)
Total Reserves	(279,220)	(163,325)

Delivery of the Capital Programme

The Council's 2019/20 programme saw £110 million spent to deliver a wide range of capital works. The programme being funded by large elements of this programme from £65 million in grants & contributions, £6 million from receipts, £9 million HRA contribution and £30 million from borrowing

2019/20 Financial and Performance Review, continued

The main areas of capital spend where £28m of highways spend, £30m on education schemes and £13m on council house build programmes and refurbishment of council stock.

Note 25 on Assets Held for Sale identifies that as at 31 March 2020, £8 million of Council property is expected to be sold in 2020/21. These sales will continue to support the Council's capital investment plans.

Impact on Treasury Management and cash flow

The Council's internal Treasury Management team manages its cash within the strategy approved by Full Council. The Treasury Management Strategy was fully adhered to in 2019/20. The average long-term borrowing rate was 3.74%; and the return on short term investments was 0.90%

At the end of 2019/20 the Council has £335.1 million of outstanding borrowing. That is £8 million less than as at 31 March 2019. In order to minimise the cost of borrowing no new debt was taken out. This policy resulted in an 'under-borrowed' position by over £150 million which results in an overall saving in the region of £2.7 million.

Pension Fund

The deficit on pensions relates to the current actuarial valuation, and whilst it does not need to be paid in year, it will need to be found in future years.

As such the increase to the pension deficit to £492 million reflects an ongoing risk to the Council. This risk is being mitigated through a recovery plan agreed with Wiltshire Pension Fund's actuary that will see the employer's liability fall in the future.

Financial Risks

The Council seeks to manage its financial risk through prudent controls, with business case assessments, always assessing the value of its assets and investments. Overall these risks are well managed and set out in Note 50 to the accounts. There is £4.506 million set aside in provisions, mainly relating to insurance claims and NNDR appeals. More details are set out at Note 29 to the Accounts.

In common with the rest of local government, the council has seen a steady reduction in government funding in recent years. We are currently waiting on proposed funding changes following the fair funding review which will impact on our future revenue funding streams.

A risk that continued to exist during 2019/20 related to the implications of and uncertainty around Brexit. The Council has continued to work closely with its partners through civil contingency arrangements to address this possibility; and a greater understanding of financial risk including income generation and implication on properties valuations.

General Fund & Earmarked Reserves

Overall the outturn has meant that the Council's General Fund Reserve is £15.4 million, this is an increase of £0.3 million in year. The level of general fund reserves remains still one of the lowest in the Country in proportion to the size of the Council it is still within the level recommended by the Chief Finance Officer. Other earmarked reserves have decreased significantly due to use of earmarked reserves to support services in the year. Within the reserves is a significant deficit balance on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). These funds are ring-fenced and recovery plans are in place for these balances.

2019/20 Financial and Performance Review, continued

Financial & activity / performance

In setting the 2019/20 budget the Council received no funding from government through general support grant (revenue support grant). This meant in 2019/20 an additional £8.3 million was needed to be raised from Council Tax, and £5.5 million from the Social Care Levy to fund adult care pressures. The shift to less reliance on government grant also means over 98% of our funds continue to come from local residents and businesses, the same proportion as 2018/19.

The Council continues to face demand and inflationary pressures of circa £30 million per annum. To manage this challenge the Business Plan has had a clear prioritised focus that has helped shape both the areas of financial investment and drive for continual improvement in performance.

Per the 2019/20 revenue outturn report the general fund reported an underspend of £0.4 million. This is 0.1% of the Council's net budget. This underspend added to General Fund Reserve leaving a balance of £15.4 million at the end of the year.

The majority of service expenditure was in line with budget profiles and forecasts. Directors and Heads of Service worked to bring Services that identified large variances during the year back into a balance. In particular, Adults and Children's services experienced significant demand pressures in year with continuing pressures also seen in Waste Services.

The report also includes commentary on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). This is coming under increased pressure in Wiltshire as it is across the country. The outturn position was overspent, resulting in a cumulative deficit of £11.3 million.

The most significant issue the council faces in future years is the financial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. This emergency has tested all local authorities and a full recovery programme is underway. There is uncertainty moving forwards and the changes required in service delivery are being assessed alongside addressing the financial position of the council and the on-going pressures that are forecast. The council continues to focus on the delivery of efficient and effective public services for its residents.

Annual Governance Statement

Completed separately and to be added later

Statements to the Accounts

The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- Arrange for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the management of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Chief Financial Officer;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts (which includes the financial statements) in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer has:

- selected appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates;
- complied with the Code of Practice.
- kept proper, up to date accounting records;
- taken reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- assessed the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- maintained such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error,

The Statement of the Chief Financial Officer

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

This statement will be signed following the completion of the Audit.

Andy Brown

Director, Finance & Procurement (Chief Financial Officer/Section 151 Officer)
Wiltshire Council
TBA 2020

Approval of the Statement of Accounts

This statement added and be signed following the completion of the Audit.

Councillor Richard Britton

Chairman of the Audit Committee
TBA 2020

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Wiltshire Council

This will be added following the completion of the annual audit

KEY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

This account shows expenditure on and income from the Council's day to day activities. Expenditure includes salaries, wages, service and depreciation charges. It gives the cost of the main services provided by the Council. This statement is shown in a statutory format. Details about how this ties back to the Council's regular budget monitoring reporting is shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis Statement. 2018/2109 comparators have been realigned to reflect the new management structure for 2019/20.

	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net Expenditure £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net Expenditure £000
General Fund Services						
ASC Operations - Access & Reablement	79,835	(25,020)	54,815	75,961	(21,857)	54,104
Learning Disability & Mental Health	83,634	(13,942)	69,692	78,227	(10,933)	67,294
Commissioning	81,790	(50,397)	31,393	77,658	(48,802)	28,856
Public Health & Protection	17,412	(15,654)	1,758	20,508	(18,477)	2,031
Digital & Information	17,511	(4,886)	12,625	21,554	(5,539)	16,015
Legal & Democratic	8,954	(4,057)	4,897	6,903	(2,087)	4,816
Family & Children Services	122,695	(43,838)	78,857	110,496	(41,833)	68,663
Education & Skills	207,749	(174,688)	33,061	199,472	(174,899)	24,573
Corporate Services	9,444	(2,243)	7,201	20,554	(9,919)	10,635
Human Resources & Org Development	5,484	(1,896)	3,588	5,217	(1,757)	3,460
Economic Development & Planning	12,349	(8,169)	4,180	14,937	(8,501)	6,436
Highways & Environment	87,186	(20,234)	66,952	54,419	(13,892)	40,527
Housing & Commercial Development	46,272	(12,115)	34,157	42,672	(11,718)	30,954
Communities & Neighbourhood	44,179	(13,735)	30,444	53,497	(8,049)	45,448
Finance	97,460	(89,298)	8,162	108,057	(100,819)	7,238
Corporate Directors	3,927	(248)	3,679	3,302	(33)	3,269
Corporate	26,379	(14,287)	12,092	14,628	(4,964)	9,664
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	24,911	(26,827)	(1,916)	22,377	(26,253)	(3,876)
Net Cost of Service	977,171	(521,534)	455,637	930,439	(510,332)	420,107
Other Operating Expenditure		Note 3	7,053			46,012
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		Note 4	26,831			24,902
Taxation and non-specific grant income		Note 5	(439,867)			(470,087)
(Surplus)/ Deficit on Provision of Services			49,654			20,934
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets			(6,619)			(25,794)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension assets / liabilities			(158,930)			34,485
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(165,549)			8,691
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(115,895)			29,625

Movement in Reserves Statement

The Council maintains a number of reserves that are recorded on the Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice, and others have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans.

	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2018	(53,431)	(17,951)	(12,997)	(1,599)	(53,997)	Note 31 (139,975)	Note 35 (52,975)	(192,950)
Movement in reserves during 2018/2019								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	16,544	4,390	0	0	0	20,934	8,691	29,625
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 14)	(15,456)	(6)	1,027	(3,140)	(9,749)	(27,324)	27,324	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers	1,088	4,384	1,027	(3,140)	(9,749)	(6,390)	36,015	29,625
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward	(52,343)	(13,567)	(11,970)	(4,739)	(63,746)	(146,365)	(16,960)	(163,325)
Movement in reserves during 2019/2020								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	48,135	1,519	0	0	0	49,654	(165,549)	(115,895)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 14)	(35,164)	1,904	842	(3,173)	8,160	(27,431)	27,431	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers	12,971	3,423	842	(3,173)	8,160	22,223	(138,118)	(115,895)
Balance at 31 March 2020 carried forward	(39,372)	(10,144)	(11,128)	(7,912)	(55,586)	(124,142)	(155,078)	(279,220)

Balance Sheet

This statement summarises the Council's assets and liabilities at 31 March for the years 2020 and 2019.

	NOTES	31 March 2020		31 March 2019
		£000	£000	£000
Property, Plant and Equipment	15			
Council Dwellings & Garages		267,388		273,168
Other Land and Buildings		338,990		355,028
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment		68,681		66,484
Infrastructure		410,393		388,208
Community Assets		4,377		6,061
Assets Under Construction		63,360		50,673
Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale		4,550		8,634
			1,157,739	1,148,256
Investment Properties	23	23,099		23,452
Intangible Assets	24	14,244		1,985
Long Term Debtors		9,487		6,403
			46,830	31,840
Long Term Assets			1,204,569	1,180,096
Current Assets				
Short Term Investments		79,820		102,277
Assets Held for Sale	25	8,477		8,427
Inventories		775		789
Short Term Debtors	26	60,884		50,531
Cash and Cash Equivalents	27	8,946		6,703
Current Assets			158,902	168,727
Current Liabilities				
Short Term Creditors	28	(128,492)		(95,689)
Short Term Borrowing	30	(6,726)		(10,172)
Short Term PFI Creditors	22	(3,795)		(3,581)
Provisions	29	(4,506)		(3,596)
Current Liabilities			(143,519)	(113,038)
Long Term Liabilities				
Long Term PFI Creditors	22	(65,021)		(68,814)
Long Term Borrowing	30	(332,669)		(335,029)
Other Long Term Liabilities		(2,067)		(2,241)
Pension Fund Liability	38	(491,733)		(613,750)
Planning Deposits		(49,242)		(52,626)
Long Term Liabilities			(940,732)	(1,072,460)
Net Assets			279,220	163,325
Financed by				
Usable Reserves	31		(124,142)	(146,365)
Unusable Reserves	35		(155,078)	(16,960)
Total Reserves			(279,220)	(163,325)

Andy Brown

Director, Finance & Procurement (Section 151 Officer)
28 August 2020

Cash Flow Statement

This consolidated statement summarises the movement of cash between the Council and third parties for both capital and revenue purposes.

	NOTES	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		49,654	20,934
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements		(71,277)	(18,470)
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	39	11,744	(11,368)
Net cash flows from Operating Activities		(9,879)	(8,904)
Investing Activities	40	(1,749)	22,757
Financing Activities	41	9,385	(11,862)
Net decrease or (increase) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,243)	1,991
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		6,703	8,694
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		8,946	6,703

Expenditure & Funding Analysis Statement

This analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from annual resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by the Council in comparison with the economic resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. It shows how the expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's services. Income and expenditure is shown more fully in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure statement. 2018/2109 comparators have been realigned to reflect the new management structure for 2019/20.

	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund & HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (see note 13) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement £000	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund & HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis (see note 13) £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement £000
General Fund Services						
ASC Operations - Access & Reablement	52,559	2,256	54,815	51,935	2,169	54,104
Learning Disability & Mental Health	67,680	2,012	69,692	66,375	919	67,294
Commissioning	28,906	2,487	31,393	28,538	318	28,856
Public Health & Protection	1,418	340	1,758	1,515	516	2,031
Digital & Information	10,230	2,395	12,625	14,054	1,961	16,015
Legal & Democratic	4,167	730	4,897	4,282	534	4,816
Family & Children Services	74,467	4,390	78,857	66,049	2,614	68,663
Education & Skills	3,209	29,852	33,061	(441)	25,014	24,573
Corporate Services	6,327	874	7,201	6,833	3,802	10,635
Human Resources & Org Development	3,019	569	3,588	3,061	399	3,460
Economic Development & Planning	2,495	1,685	4,180	2,837	3,599	6,436
Highways & Environment	54,102	12,850	66,952	28,640	11,887	40,527
Housing & Commercial Development	15,489	18,668	34,157	14,479	16,475	30,954
Communities & Neighbourhood	25,445	4,999	30,444	40,436	5,012	45,448
Finance	6,935	1,227	8,162	6,401	837	7,238
Corporate Directors	3,538	141	3,679	3,192	77	3,269
Corporate	(27,965)	40,057	12,092	(10,797)	20,461	9,664
Net Cost of Service General Fund	332,021	125,532	457,553	327,389	96,594	423,983
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	3,423	(5,339)	(1,916)	4,384	(8,260)	(3,876)
Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	13,327	(13,327)	0	3,245	(3,245)	0
Net Cost of Service	348,771	106,866	455,637	335,018	85,089	420,107
Other Operating Expenditure	0	7,053	7,053	0	46,012	46,012
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	0	26,831	26,831	0	24,902	24,902
Taxation and non-specific grant income	(332,377)	(107,490)	(439,867)	(329,546)	(140,541)	(470,087)
(Surplus)/ Deficit	16,394	33,260	49,654	5,472	15,462	20,934
Balance Summary						
Opening General Fund & HRA Balance at 1 April	(65,910)			(71,382)		
Add (Surplus)/ Deficit on General Fund & HRA Balances in Year	16,394			5,472		
Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March	(49,516)			(65,910)		

Analysed between type of balance	General Fund	Earmarked Reserves	HRA	Total Balances
Opening Balance at 1 April 2018	(12,943)	(40,488)	(17,951)	(71,382)
Add (Surplus)/ Deficit in year 2018/2019	(2,157)	3,245	4,384	5,472
Closing Balance at 31 March 2019	(15,100)	(37,243)	(13,567)	(65,910)
Add (Surplus) in year 2019/2020	(356)	13,327	3,423	16,394
Closing balances at 31 March 2020	(15,456)	(23,916)	(10,144)	(49,516)

The General Fund and earmarked reserves above add together to equal the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Introduction to the Explanatory Notes

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2020. The Statement of Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 and the accounting policies are set out in the Notes to the Accounts Annex 1. For ease of reference, the notes to the core financial statement are grouped in functional areas. In order to streamline the Statement of Accounts and make them more user friendly, a number of notes have been removed this year from previous years, as allowed by the code of practice. These are all non-material notes so do not affect the information presented.

NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Note 1a Revenue outturn

In respect of net revenue outturn, the Council's 2019/20

General Fund revised budget and actual spending figures were as below:

	Original Budget £m	Revised Budget £m	Actual £m	Difference £m
Total General Fund (a)	332.378	332.378	332.022	(0.356)
Funded by:				
Draw from General Fund reserves	0.000	0.000	(4.674)	(4.674)
Business Rates Retained	(58.500)	(58.500)	(58.193)	0.307
Council Tax	(252.580)	(252.580)	(252.580)	0.000
Social Care Levy	(18.417)	(18.417)	(18.417)	0.000
Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit Council Tax	(2.881)	(2.881)	(2.881)	0.000
Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit NNDR	0.000	0.000	4.367	4.367
Total Funding (b)	(332.378)	(332.378)	(332.378)	0.000
Movement on General Fund (a) + (b)	0.000	0.000	(0.356)	(0.356)

The overall underspend against the revised 2019/2020 budget was £0.356 million which was returned to General Fund reserves. More details about the Council's revenue spending on services are given, with notes, in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement and subsequent notes.

Note 1b Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Expenditure		
Employee expenses	281,890	264,043
Other Services expenses	628,677	614,077
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	82,838	67,725
Interest payments	12,618	12,328
Precept and levies	21,702	19,804
Loss on disposal of assets	(15,882)	25,291
Total Expenditure	1,011,843	1,003,268
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(521,534)	(510,332)
Interest and investment income	(874)	(960)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	86	(955)
Income from Council Tax and Business Rates	(356,395)	(337,425)
Government Grants and contributions	(30,708)	(42,766)
Other grants and contributions	(52,764)	(88,096)
Total Income	(962,189)	(980,534)
Deficit on the Provision of Services	49,654	22,734

Note 1c Income from Revenue Contracts

IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) requires disclosure of income arising from contracts with service recipients. Most of the Council's income streams are outside of the scope of IFRS 15 as the majority of income that the Council receives/collects is government grants, council tax, retained business rates and pay as you go charges (e.g. car parking charges). The Council has reviewed the value of income covered by IFRS 15 and considers this to be an immaterial amount therefore no further disclosures are required.

Note 2 Exceptional Items

There are no exceptional items in the accounts for either 2019/20 or 2018/2019.

Note 3 Other Operating Expenditure

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Parish council precepts	21,702	19,804
Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,233	917
(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(15,882)	25,291
Total	7,053	46,012

Note 4 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	12,618	12,328
Interest and investment income	(874)	(960)
Pension Interest Costs and expected return on pension assets	15,001	14,489
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	86	(955)
Total	26,831	24,902

Note 5 Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income

The Council raises the following income in respect of Council Tax, Non Domestic Rates (NDR) and General Government Grants which are not attributable to specific services.

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Council Tax Transfer	(270,997)	(258,450)
Collection Fund Surplus	(2,881)	(5,506)
Parish Council Precepts	(21,702)	(19,804)
Adjustment for statutory requirements	(2,315)	2,079
Council Tax Income	(297,895)	(281,681)
General Government Grants	(30,708)	(34,720)
Formula Grant	0	(8,046)
Business Rates Retention Scheme	(58,500)	(55,744)
Additional reserves contribution	0	(1,800)
Capital grants and contributions	(52,764)	(88,096)
Total	(439,867)	(470,087)

Note 6 Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2019/2020:

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
General Government Grants	(30,708)	(34,720)
Formula Grant	0	(8,046)
Business Rates Retention Scheme	(58,500)	(55,744)
Total	(89,208)	(98,510)
Credited to Services		
Dedicated Schools Grant	(178,567)	(180,474)
Public Health Grant	(16,903)	(17,361)
Pupil Premium Grant	(7,362)	(7,454)
Learning & Skills Council	(1,186)	(1,482)
Universal Infant Free School Meals	(3,743)	(3,980)
PFI	(7,541)	(7,541)
Housing Benefit & Council Tax Admin Grant	(1,356)	(1,469)
Salisbury Recovery	(150)	(3,149)
Other Grants	(71,529)	(62,216)
Other Contributions	(3,625)	(1,836)
Donations	(861)	(895)
Total	(292,823)	(287,857)
Total Grants, Contributions & Donations	(382,031)	(386,367)

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies to be repaid in the next financial year. The balances at the year end are as follows:

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Revenue Grants to be returned (Creditor)		
Other Grants	10	7
Total	10	7

The Council received the following grants in relation to future years:

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		
MOD Education Support Fund	(55)	(363)
Business Rates Support Grants	(10,751)	0
Other Grants	(214)	0
Total	(11,020)	(363)

Note 7 Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the Department to fund academy schools in the Council's area. DSG is ringfenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2013. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on a Council-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2019/20 and 2018/2019 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget (ISB) £000	2019/2020 Total £000	2018/2019 Total £000
Final DSG for year before academy recoupment			(351,062)	(343,264)
Academy figure recouped			172,495	162,790
Total DSG after academy recoupment			(178,567)	(180,474)
Brought forward from previous year			2,073	(2,146)
Agreed use of 20-21 grant in advance			(11,350)	(2,073)
Agreed initial budget distribution	(81,097)	(106,747)	(187,844)	(184,693)
In Year Adjustments	(206)		(206)	36
Final budgeted distribution	(81,303)	(106,747)	(188,050)	(184,657)
Less actual central expenditure	81,303		81,303	72,709
Less actual ISB deployed to schools		106,747	106,747	111,948
Local Authority Contribution			0	(1,300)
Carry forward	0	0	0	0

Note 8 Pooled Budgets

Partnerships Schemes under S31 Health Act

Better Care Fund

The Better Care Fund (BCF) is a programme spanning both the NHS and local government. It was created to improve the lives of some of the most vulnerable people in our society, placing them at the centre of their care and support, and providing them with 'wraparound' fully integrated health and social care, resulting in an improved experience and better quality of life.

Wiltshire Council and Wiltshire CCG have entered into a formal arrangement from 1 April 2015 to deliver services via the Better Care Fund. The expenditure via the Better Care Fund was as follows:

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Self Care, Self Support	1,449	1,645
Intermediate Care	14,240	14,267
Access, rapid response 7 day working	3,738	3,534
Care Bill	2,500	2,500
Protecting Social Care	18,913	18,810
Scheme Management	483	433
Social Care Capital	1,917	3,828
Integrated Community Equipment	5,354	5,328
Total Expenditure before return to partners	48,594	50,345
Return to Partners CCG	0	0
Return to Partners Wiltshire Council	2,984	0
Total Schemes	51,578	50,345

This was funded from income and grants as follows:

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Wiltshire CCG BCF Contribution	(33,016)	(31,776)
Wiltshire Council BCF Contribution	(5,348)	(8,943)
Disabled Facilities Grant	(3,273)	0
Improved Better Care Fund	(8,118)	(9,626)
Winter Pressures Grant	(1,823)	0
Total Income and Grants	(51,578)	(50,345)

Note 9 Members' Allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to Members of the Council

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Allowances	1,914	1,908
Expenses	74	76
Total	1,988	1,984

Note 10 Officers' Remuneration

The Council is required to disclose the number of employees who received taxable remuneration from Wiltshire Council in excess of £50,000 for the year. These figures include Wiltshire Council employees as well as teaching and non-teaching employees employed directly by Wiltshire Council Schools. This table is based on full remuneration and not just salary.

Remuneration Band £	2019/2020	2018/2019
	No. Employees	No. Employees
50,000-54,999	94	99
55,000-59,999	74	63
60,000-64,999	51	64
65,000-69,999	37	28
70,000-74,999	14	10
75,000-79,999	13	13
80,000-84,999	4	4
85,000-89,999	3	4
90,000-94,999	2	2
95,000-99,999	2	6
100,000-104,999	7	7
105,000-109,999	2	2
110,000-114,999	6	0
115,000-119,999	1	2
120,000-124,999	0	0
125,000-129,999	1	2
130,000-134,999	0	1
135,000-139,999	0	0
140,000-144,999	0	2
145,000-149,999	0	0
150,000-154,999	0	1
155,000-159,999	2	0
160,000-164,999	0	0
275,000-280000	1	0
TOTAL	314	310

Notes:

Officers' remuneration includes compensation for loss of office (redundancy).

2019/2020 Remuneration for Senior Employees - Salary is £150,000 or more per year
(Included in Officer's Remuneration Bandings)

Post Holder	Salary (including fees and allowances) £	Bonuses £	Expense Allowances £	Compensation for loss of Office £	Benefits in Kind £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2019/2020 £	Employers Pension Contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2019/2020 £
Executive Director adult Care, Public Health, Digital Carlton Brand (Subnote A)	159,084	0	0	120,727	0	279,811	25,675	305,486
Chief Executive Officer - Place Alistair Cunningham (Subnote B)	156,297	0	2,881	0	0	159,178	32,822	192,000
Chief Executive Officer - People Terence Herbert (Subnote C)	156,297	0	1,275	0	0	157,572	32,822	190,394
	471,678	0	4,156	120,727	0	596,561	91,319	687,880

2018/2019 Remuneration for Senior Employees - Salary is £150,000 or more per year
(Included in Officer's Remuneration Bandings)

Post Holder	Salary (including fees and allowances) £	Bonuses £	Expense Allowances £	Compensation for loss of Office £	Benefits in Kind £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2018/2019 £	Employers Pension Contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2018/2019 £
Executive Director, Adult Care, Public Health & Digital - Carlton Brand (Subnote A)	154,290	0	0	0	0	154,290	30,858	185,148
	154,290	0	0	0	0	154,290	30,858	185,148

2019/2020 Remuneration for Senior Employees - Salary is less than £150,000 but equal to or more than £50,000 per year (Included in Officer's Remuneration Bandings)

2019/2020	Post Holder	Salary (including fees and allowances) £	Bonuses £	Expense Allowances £	Compensation for loss of Office £	Benefits in Kind £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2019/2020 £	Employers Pension Contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2019/2020 £
	Director Education & Skills - Chief Education Officer (Subnote D)	101,560	0	0	0	0	101,560	21,327	122,887
	Director for Children's Services (Subnote E)	108,099	0	742	0	0	108,841	22,701	131,542
	Director, Finance & Procurement - s151 Officer (Subnote F)	10,211	0	0	0	0	10,211	2,144	12,355
	Director, Legal Electoral & Registration - Monitoring Officer (Subnote G)	110,084	0	163	0	0	110,247	23,118	133,365
	Director Human Resources & Organisational Development - Head of Paid Services	103,263	0	0	0	0	103,263	21,685	124,948
		433,217	0	905	0	0	434,122	90,975	525,097

In addition, the post of Interim Director, Finance & Procurement was held during the year by 2 interim agency staff. The amounts paid to the agency for these staff is as follows:

- Interim Director, Finance & Procurement 1 (April 2019 – October 2019) £153,709.
- Interim Director, Finance & Procurement 2 (November 2019 – March 2020) £106,479.

The statutory role of Director of Adults Services was undertaken by the Executive Director, Adult Care, Public Health & Digital until his departure. The role was then held from January to March by an agency staff. The amount paid to the agency for this staff member is as follows

- Interim Director of Adults (January 2020 to March 2020) £44,525.

2018/2019 Remuneration for Senior Employees - Salary is less than £150,000 but equal to or more than £50,000 per year (Included in Officer's Remuneration Bandings)

2018/2019	Post Holder	Salary (including fees and allowances) £	Bonuses £	Expense Allowances £	Compensation for loss of Office £	Benefits in Kind £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2018/2019 £	Employers Pension Contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2018/2019 £
	Executive Director, Growth, Investment & Place	144,730	0	976	0	0	145,706	28,946	174,652
	Executive Director, Children & Education	144,730	0	336	0	0	145,066	28,946	174,012
	Director, Human Resources & Organisational Development - Head of Paid Service	97,898	0	0	0	0	97,898	19,579	117,477
	Director, Finance & Procurement - s151 Officer (Subnote H)	6,595	0	41	0	0	6,636	1,319	7,955
	Director, Legal and Governance - Monitoring Officer	107,925	0	0	0	0	107,925	21,584	129,509
		501,878	0	1,353	0	0	503,231	100,374	603,605

Subnote A:

Executive Director Adult Care, Public Health & Digital was appointed on 1 October 2019. The annualised salary for that post was £157,376. Prior to 1 October 2019, the post holder was Corporate Director, Growth, Investment & Place from 1 April 2019. The annualised Salary was £157,376. The executive Director Adult Care, Public Health & Digital left the employment of the Council on 1 January 2020 following a senior management restructure. The postholder received £120,727 as a severance payment.

Subnote B:

Chief Executive Officer - Place was appointed on 13 January 2020. The annualised salary for that post was £169,952. Prior to this the postholder was Executive Director Growth, Investment and Place from 1st October 2019 and Corporate Director Growth, Investment & Place from 1 April 2019, both with an annualised salary of £152,496

Subnote C:

Chief Executive Officer - People was appointed on 13 January 2020. The annualised salary for that post was £169,952. Prior to this the postholder was Executive Director Children & Education from 1st October 2019 and Corporate Director Children & Education from 1st April 2019, both with an annualised salary of £152,496 (this role was a statutory role).

Subnote D:

Director Education & Skills (which is a required statutory role) had annualised salary at 31 March 2020 of £103,263, an increase from 1 October 2019 when the annualised salary was £99,856.

Subnote E:

Director of Children's Services (which is a require statutory role) was appointed on 2 March 2020 with an annualised salary of £124,386. Prior to this the postholder was Director Families & Children with an annualised salary of £106,761. The statutory role prior to 2 March 2020 was carried out by the Executive Director Children & Education from 1 October 2019 and Corporate Director Children & Education from 1 April 2019 both with an annualised salary of £152,496 (see note C).

Subnote F:

Director Finance & Procurement started 1 March 2020 with an annualised salary of £122,532. Prior to this the role was filled on an interim basis pending recruitment of a new permanent postholder.

Subnote G:

Director Legal, Electoral & Registration started his role on 1 October 2019 and prior to this from 1 April 2019 was Director Legal & Democratic Services, both with an annualised salary of £110,084

Subnote H:

Director, Finance & Procurement left the employment of the Council on 23 April 2018 and has since been filled on an interim basis pending recruitment of a new permanent postholder until appointment on 1 March 2020. (see Subnote F).

Exit Packages

Exit packages include all benefits provided in relation to the termination of employment. These include redundancy payments, pay in lieu of notice and pension strain. The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

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	
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2018/2019	2019/2020	2018/2019	2019/2020	2018/2019	2019/2020
							£	£
0-20,000	2	9	56	66	58	75	480,768	468,061
20,001-40,000	0	1	19	19	19	20	553,735	535,831
40,001-60,000	0	0	14	5	14	5	671,465	238,675
60,001-80,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	63,030	0
80,001-100,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	80,648
100,001-150,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	120,727
Total	2	10	90	92	92	102	1,768,998	1,443,942

In 2019/2020 there were 42 exit packages relating to schools, with a value of £263, 639.

Note 11 External Audit Fees

Wiltshire Council incurred the following fees in respect of external audit and statutory inspection in accordance with the Local Audit & Accountability Act 2014.

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Fees payable for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	81	129
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns	1	24
Total	82	153

Note 12 Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties. Related parties are persons or entities that are related to Wiltshire Council. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources or obligations between a reporting entity (Wiltshire Council) and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. Related party transactions exclude transactions with any other entity that is a related party solely because of its economic dependence on the authority or the government of which it forms part.

UK Central Government 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 bills, housing benefits). Details of Grant receipts are shown in Note 6.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' Allowances paid in 2018/2019 is shown in note 9. If a Member declares an interest in a transaction which involves the Council, these transactions are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests, open to public inspection at County Hall, Trowbridge. The register has been reviewed and Members have not disclosed any material transactions with related parties.

Officers – under the requirements of the Local Government Act 2000, the Council has developed a Code of Conduct for officers and established a Register of Officers interests. This Register of interests has been reviewed and no material transactions have been discovered.

Wiltshire Pension fund – In 2019/20 the Council charged the fund £1.478 million (£1.478 million in 2018/19) for expenses incurred in administering the fund.

Note 13 Note to the Funding Analysis

Adjustments to General Fund to add Expenditure or Income not Chargeable to taxations or rents and remove items which are only chargeable under statute

	2018/2019			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pension Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	(Note 13a)	(Note 13b)	(Note 13c)	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
General Fund Services				
ASC Operations - Access & Reablement	1,144	1,004	21	2,169
Learning Disability & Mental Health	213	667	39	919
Commissioning	1	297	20	318
Public Health & Protection	0	510	6	516
Digital & Information	995	950	16	1,961
Legal & Democratic	65	464	5	534
Family & Children Services	53	2,532	29	2,614
Education & Skills	24,835	1,782	(1,603)	25,014
Corporate Services	2,662	1,135	5	3,802
Human Resources & Org Development	35	359	5	399
Economic Development & Planning	2,844	750	5	3,599
Highways & Environment	11,205	674	8	11,887
Housing & Commercial Development	17,795	469	(1,789)	16,475
Communities & Neighbourhood	4,681	397	(66)	5,012
Finance	106	735	(4)	837
Corporate Directors	0	70	7	77
Corporate	628	872	15,716	17,216
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	463	264	(8,987)	(8,260)
Net Cost of Service	67,725	13,931	3,433	85,089
Other operating Expenditure	25,291	0	20,721	46,012
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(955)	14,489	11,368	24,902
Taxation and non-specific grant income	0	0	(140,541)	(140,541)
(Surplus)/ Deficit	92,061	28,420	(105,019)	15,462

	2019/2020			
	Adjustments for	Net change for the	Other	Total
	Capital	Pension	Differences	Adjustments
	Purposes	Adjustments		
	(Note 13a)	(Note 13b)	(Note 13c)	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
General Fund Services				
ASC Operations - Access & Reablement	538	1,706	12	2,256
Learning Disability & Mental Health	1,059	958	(5)	2,012
Commissioning	2,056	433	(2)	2,487
Public Health & Protection	0	360	(20)	340
Digital & Information	1,511	864	20	2,395
Legal & Democratic	66	657	7	730
Family & Children Services	609	3,754	27	4,390
Education & Skills	28,122	2,555	(825)	29,852
Corporate Services	0	877	(3)	874
Human Resources & Org Development	24	541	4	569
Economic Development & Planning	616	1,061	8	1,685
Highways & Environment	11,656	1,184	10	12,850
Housing & Commercial Development	20,315	792	(2,439)	18,668
Communities & Neighbourhood	2,836	2,137	26	4,999
Finance	133	1,089	5	1,227
Corporate Directors	1	138	2	141
Corporate	11,392	23	15,315	26,730
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	1,904	438	(7,681)	(5,339)
Net Cost of Service	82,838	19,567	4,461	106,866
Other operating Expenditure	(15,882)	0	22,935	7,053
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	86	15,001	11,744	26,831
Taxation and non-specific grant income	0	0	(107,490)	(107,490)
(Surplus)/ Deficit	67,042	34,568	(68,350)	33,260

Note 13a Adjustments for Capital Funding and Expenditure Purposes

These adjustments are made to the General Fund Balances to meet the requirements of generally accepted accounting practices. For services, this column includes adjustments for depreciation, impairment and revenue funded by capital. In other operating expenditure this adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.

Note 13b Net changes for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of pension (IAS19) related expenditure and income

Net changes for the removal of pension contribution and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income. For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as permitted by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

Note 13c Other Differences

Other differences between the amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute. These include adjustments for accumulated absences, PFI service charges and items reported to members but not included in statutory net cost of service (e.g. general government grants, movement on reserves and interest).

Note 14 Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

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

Reserves 2019/2020	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(23,435)			(12,232)		35,667
Charges for impairment/ revaluations of plant, property and equipment	(11,036)					11,036
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(86)					86
Amortisation of intangible assets	(429)					429
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(22,158)					22,158
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(7,989)	(1,904)	(15,882)			25,775
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	14,369					(14,369)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances		4,257				(4,257)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Expenditure Statement	52,764				(52,764)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account					60,924	(60,924)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			7,695			(7,695)
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance repayment of HRA debt			8,000			(8,000)
Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(1,233)		1,233			0
Use of flexible capital receipts capital receipts	(1,581)					1,581
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/ loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	215		(204)			(11)
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve						
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure and depreciation				9,059		(9,059)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	3					(3)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 49)	(36,475)	(438)				36,913
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2,370)					2,370
Amount by which non-domestic rate income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	4,686					(4,686)
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(409)	(11)				420
Total Adjustments	(35,164)	1,904	842	(3,173)	8,160	27,431

Statement of Accounts 2019/2020

Wiltshire Council

Reserves 2018/2019	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(24,616)			(12,153)		36,769
Charges for impairment/ revaluations of plant, property and equipment	(21,896)	(464)				22,360
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	956					(956)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(323)					323
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(17,842)					17,842
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(20,532)	(4,759)	(16,033)			41,324
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	14,339					(14,339)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances		5,486				(5,486)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Expenditure Statement	88,096				(88,096)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account					78,347	(78,347)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			11,602			(11,602)
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance repayment of HRA debt			4,810			(4,810)
Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	(917)		917			0
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/ loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	165		(269)			104
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve						
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure and depreciation				9,013		(9,013)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2					(2)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 49)	(28,166)	(263)				28,429
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(3,030)					3,030
Amount by which non-domestic rate income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	950					(950)
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	439	(6)				(433)
Total Adjustments	(12,375)	(6)	1,027	(3,140)	(9,749)	24,243

BALANCE SHEET NOTES RELATING TO CAPITAL**Note 15 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

	Council Dwellings & Garages inc land £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infra- structure £000	Community Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total Property, and Plant & Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
Opening Balance 1 April 2019	273,936	449,739	151,564	474,838	6,757	50,673	8,935	1,416,442
Additions	7,578	11,271	6,469	922	0	52,903	0	79,143
Derecognition - Disposals	(1,538)	(21,207)	(182)	0	(698)	0	(125)	(23,750)
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in Revaluation reserve	(6,032)	4,832	5,363	0	(840)	10	0	3,333
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in Surplus/ Deficit on provision of services	(91)	(9,788)	(18)	0	(192)	0	0	(10,089)
Revaluation Reserve	(5,616)	(15,895)	(8,421)	0	(126)	0	0	(30,058)
Category Adjustments & other movements	4	6,381	886	29,088	36	(40,288)	(4,259)	(8,152)
At 31 March 2020	268,241	425,333	155,661	504,848	4,937	63,298	4,551	1,426,869
Depreciation and Impairments								
Opening Balance 1 April 2019	(768)	(94,711)	(85,080)	(86,630)	(696)	0	(301)	(268,186)
Depreciation	(5,701)	(11,820)	(10,321)	(7,825)	0	0	0	(35,667)
Accumulated depreciation written back on derecognition of assets	0	5,200	0	0	10	0	0	5,210
Revaluation losses/impairment recognised in the surplus/deficit on provision	0	(708)	0	0	0	62	0	(646)
Revaluation losses/impairment recognised in the revaluation reserve	0	(199)	0	0	0	0	0	(199)
Category Adjustments & other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300
Revaluation adjustment	5,616	15,895	8,421	0	126	0	0	30,058
At 31 March 2020	(853)	(86,343)	(86,980)	(94,455)	(560)	62	(1)	(269,130)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	267,388	338,990	68,681	410,393	4,377	63,360	4,550	1,157,739
Net Book Value at 31 March 2019	273,168	355,028	66,484	388,208	6,061	50,673	8,634	1,148,256

Note 16 Information about Depreciation Methodologies

All depreciation applied is on a straight line basis using the following standard useful lives, unless the useful economic life is reviewed downwards by the external valuer;

- Council Dwellings. These are depreciated over a useful life of 30 years;
- Other Land and Buildings, Garages and Buildings are depreciated over a useful life of 50 years with the remaining useful life given by the valuers. Land is not depreciated;
- Vehicles, Plant etc. These are depreciated over a standard period of 5 years. The only exception being services of buildings which are depreciated on the remaining useful life given by the valuers;
- Community Assets, Assets under Construction and Non-operational Assets. These are not depreciated.
- Infrastructure. These are depreciated over a useful life of 60 years.

The total depreciation charged to tangible Property Plant and Equipment fixed assets for 2019/20 is £35,67,000 (£36,746,000 in 2018/19)

Note 17 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

Below is the financing of the year's capital expenditure on fixed assets and revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute. This shows the Council's overall capital financing requirement for General Fund and HRA – the underlying amount of borrowing the Council has incurred on its capital investment.

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019
	£000	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement (see below)		546,812	539,328
Adjustment per PFI			24,826
Capital Investment			
Plant Property & equipment Assets	79,143		87,254
Plant Property & equipment PFI Assets	0		(14)
Investment Properties	101		27
Intangible assets	8,560		1,184
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	22,158		17,842
		109,962	106,293
Sources of Finance			
Government Grants		(60,924)	(78,345)
Major Repairs Reserve		(9,059)	(9,013)
Capital Receipts		(6,114)	(11,602)
Assets purchased through Revenue (inc HRA)		(4,257)	(5,487)
Repayment of capital long term assets		(39)	(39)
Minimum Revenue Provision		(10,776)	(10,727)
Voluntary Revenue Provision		(12)	(261)
Minimum Revenue Provision - PFI Schemes		(3,581)	(3,351)
Use of capital receipts reserve to finance HRA debt repayment		(8,000)	(4,810)
Adjustment per disposal of assets		9	0
		(102,753)	(123,635)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement		554,021	546,812
Explanation of Movements in the Year			
Increase / (decrease) in underlying need to borrow		7,209	7,484
Increase / (decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement		7,209	7,484

Note 18 Fixed Asset Valuation

Assets classified as Land & Buildings, excluding County Farms, are revalued as part of the Council's rolling programme for the revaluation of fixed assets. The valuations are carried out by an external valuer, GVA Grimley, Chartered Surveyors.

County Farms were most recently revalued in 2018/2019 by a qualified external valuer.

The basis for valuation is set out in the statement of accounting policies.

The assets revalued during 2019/20 include Playing Fields & allotments, OAP & Childrens homes, Car Parks as well as the Investment Estate, Surplus Assets Not Held for Sale, Assets held for Sale and HRA Stock and any new assets acquired during 2019/20 or significantly altered. All other assets will be revalued over the coming years as part of the rolling programme but have been revalued within the maximum 5 year rolling programme as dictated in the code of practice. The Council is not aware of any material change in the value of the remaining assets that were not revalued in 2019/20.

The following table shows the split of the certified valuations for Property plant and equipment across the financial years.

	Council Dwellings & Garages inc land £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infra-structure £000	Community Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total Property, and Plant & Equipment £000
Valued at historical cost	0	3,603	31,632	410,393	0	63,350	0	508,978
Valued at current value in:								
2019/2020	264,923	112,843	37,049	0	4,356	10	4,550	423,731
2018/2019	0	140,001	0	0		0	0	140,001
2017/2018	2,465	71,244	0	0		0	0	73,709
2016/2017	0	4,895	0	0	21	0	0	4,916
2015/2016		6,404						
Book Value at 31 March 2019	267,388	338,990	68,681	410,393	4,377	63,360	4,550	1,151,335

Schools Assets

During the 2019/20 financial year any schools that became Academy schools have had their assets removed from the Balance Sheet. This is shown as a derecognition in the note for Property plant and equipment above. The Council does not recognise Academy, Voluntary Controlled and Voluntary Aided schools in its accounts.

Components and effect on depreciation

The Council complies with the IFRS requirement to componentise its property assets. Components have been applied to material items in PPE in accordance with the IFRS Code of practice.

All assets with a value over £2 million de-minimis value have been split into the following components and disclosed in the Balance Sheet and fixed assets notes;

- Structure – the fabric of the building
- Services – e.g. Lifts and other electrical or other services
- Fittings – internal fittings, Kitchens, doors etc
- Externals – landscaping, car parking etc

In addition all the remaining useful lives are reassessed by the external valuers. This means that services are shown separately from the structure within the plant and equipment, and services typically have a considerably shorter remaining useful life than the structure of the building.

Note 19 Revaluation and Impairment Losses

As part of the valuation process, reductions in the value of our assets (where there have previously not been upward valuations) are charged as downwards revaluation losses charged to Property, Plant and Equipment. These are detailed by asset class in note 15.

As it is good practice to revalue properties when they are complete to ensure the carrying values are appropriate, the external valuers provided valuations for the new/refurbished buildings as at 31 March 2020.

The total impairment costs are charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement but do not reflect any loss to the Council as these downward valuation charges are reversed out (as statutorily required) so that they have no impact on the General Fund balance.

Note 20 Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets that are held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge and/ culture. Typical examples of Heritage assets would include works of art, statues, archaeological sites, military or scientific equipment. Wiltshire Council does not have extensive museum collections as most of the museums in the county are owned by other bodies. Therefore the Council does not have a significant collection of art or other antiquities that need to be disclosed on the Balance Sheet with a value. These assets can be disclosed in a note to the accounts if the cost of obtaining a valuation exceeds the benefit to the users of the accounts.

These principal items that have been identified as heritage assets by Wiltshire Council are:

White Horse near Westbury

- The White Horse in Westbury, a chalk cutting in the hill above Westbury has been in existence for over three hundred years and is owned and maintained by the Council and is kept for historical purposes. As it is not possible to remove or sell the asset a value has not been obtained. As it is such a specialised asset it would not be possible or relevant to put a value on this asset. Therefore this asset has been disclosed in this note only.

East Grafton Wilton Windmill

- This windmill, built in 1821, is held for historic purposes being managed by the Wilton Windmill Society. As a specialised grade II listed building with a major need for ongoing repairs it is felt that it would have minimal value and the cost of obtaining the valuation would far exceed the benefit to the users. Therefore this asset has been disclosed in this note only.

Village lock-ups

- Village lock-ups are historic buildings that were used for the temporary detention of people in England and Wales. A typical village lock-up is a small structure with a single door and a narrow slit window or opening. A number of these lock ups remain in various towns across Wiltshire. Many of these are owned and maintained by Wiltshire Council and so remain part of the Heritage Assets of the County. No formal valuation has been obtained for these sites as the costs of obtaining one would outweigh the benefits of doing so, and it is felt that they would not have any material value due to their size, condition and specialisation.

County Hall Members' Rooms Art

- There is a small collection of items formally held in the Members' rooms at County Hall. These include various portraits and landscapes, as well as a stuffed Bustard in a stand. These are not on public display but are kept for artistic reasons. These have been valued for insurance purposes in the past with values individually not exceeding £1,500 per item. The total value of these items is not material, nor is there a benefit to the user of the accounts in obtaining updated valuations. Therefore these items have been disclosed in this note only.

Other items of Historical Interest

- There are a small number of other art works in the Council including; a modern art piece (the Leaf) in Bourne Hill, Salisbury, a newly commissioned giant painted Bustard held outside the Library in Trowbridge; various statues in parks and open spaces across the county. In addition there are various

collections such as the Local Collections at Salisbury, the Savernake Collection, Arundell of Wardour collection amongst others. These items have been investigated and it is felt the cost of obtaining valuations far exceeds the benefit to the users in all these cases. Therefore these items are disclosed in this note only.

Note 21 Leases

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the lessee. The Council had no finance leases in 2019/20.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease (see above) and includes vehicles and other equipment particularly in schools. The Council had no operating leases in 2019/20.

Leases held as investments

The Council does not receive income from finance leases or hire purchase contracts and has not acquired any assets for the purpose of letting under finance leases.

Note 22 Private Financing Initiatives (PFI) and Similar Contracts

The total amount held in Private Financing Initiative and Similar contracts is as follows:

	North Wilts Schools PFI £000	Monkton Park Modified PFI £000	Housing PFI £000	Total Long term contracts £000
Balance outstanding at 1 April 2019 restated stated	(24,476)	(4,997)	(42,922)	(72,395)
Payments during the year to reduce capital liability	1,133	497	1,949	3,579
Liability outstanding 31 March 2020	(23,343)	(4,500)	(40,973)	(68,816)
Split				
Due within 1 year	(1,225)	(530)	(2,040)	(3,795)
Due in over 1 year	(22,118)	(3,970)	(38,933)	(65,021)
Liability outstanding 31 March 2020	(23,343)	(4,500)	(40,973)	(68,816)

North Wiltshire Schools PFI & Additional 6th Form Units.

Wiltshire Council has a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) for three secondary schools with White Horse Education Partnership (WHEP). WHEP is responsible for maintaining and operating the facilities for 30 years from when the first school became operational (March 2002). These are included in the non-current assets in the Balance Sheet with an associated liability.

The funding for the annual PFI payment comes from the Council's own resources and a special government grant called a PFI credit which is credited to the revenue account in the year it is received.

The future estimated payments the Council will make under the contract are as follows:

Period	Liability	Interest	Service charges	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000	£000	Total £000	Total £000
Within 1 years	(1,225)	(1,518)	(3,564)	(6,307)	(6,217)
Within 2-5 years	(5,959)	(5,048)	(15,172)	(26,179)	(25,794)
Within 6-10 years	(10,554)	(3,292)	(21,199)	(35,045)	(34,507)
Within 11-15 years	(5,605)	(480)	(8,285)	(14,370)	(21,599)
Total	(23,343)	(10,338)	(48,220)	(81,901)	(88,117)

Monkton Park Offices Modified PFI Scheme

North Wiltshire District Council entered into a long-term contract for the provision and management of Monkton Park offices. This contract is for a period of 25 years from the year 2000. The full PFI contract was modified in January 2011. Therefore only the loan associated with the capital and interest cost of building Monkton Park still has to be repaid. This is repaid directly to the Bank rather than to the former PFI joint vehicle.

The expenditure payable from 12 January 2011 onwards is the amount required for capital and interest only.

Period	Liability	Interest	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000	Total £000	Total £000
Within 1 years	(530)	(1,093)	(1,623)	(1,556)
Within 2-5 years	(2,488)	(4,593)	(7,081)	(6,785)
Within 6-10 years	(1,482)	(2,441)	(3,923)	(5,737)
Main Scheme Total	(4,500)	(8,128)	(12,627)	(14,078)

Housing PFI Scheme

A total of 242 units have been built since 2012/2013 under a housing PFI scheme at sites across the county. These are included in the non-current assets in the Balance Sheet with an associated liability.

Payments are made to the PFI contractors as monthly unitary payments. These payments are commitments and can vary subject to indexation, reductions for performance and availability failures. The funding of the unitary payment will come from a government grant (the PFI credits referred to above), as well as a Council contribution.

The future estimated payments the Council will make under the contract are as follows:

Period	Liability	Interest	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000	Total £000	£000
Within 1 years	(2,040)	(1,847)	(3,887)	(3,881)
Within 2-5 years	(8,680)	(6,931)	(15,611)	(15,584)
Within 6-10 years	(14,830)	(4,842)	(19,672)	(19,635)
Within 11-15 years	(15,423)	(1,121)	(16,544)	(19,829)
Within 16-20 years		0	0	(665)
Total	(40,973)	(14,741)	(55,714)	(59,594)

Note 23 Investment Property

Investment Properties are assets that are held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in relation to running the investment property estate. These items are shown in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Rental income from investment property	(2,519)	(2,459)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties	533	418
Net (Gain)/ Loss	<u>(1,986)</u>	<u>(2,041)</u>

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

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

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Balance at start of the year	23,452	23,244
Additions: Subsequent expenditure	101	27
Disposals		(10)
Gains from fair value adjustments		956
Losses from fair value adjustments	(86)	0
Impairments losses		0
Transfers (to)/from Property, Plant and Equipment	(368)	(765)
Balance at end of the year	<u>23,099</u>	<u>23,452</u>

Note 24 Intangible Assets

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

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The remaining useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Council along with the carrying amounts are:

	Carrying amount		Remaining Amortisation Period
	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000	
Adults & Children's Case Management System	2,953	1,514	5- 4 Years
Other items of software	3,027	471	1 - 5 years
Microsoft Navigator	8,264	0	5 Years
Total	<u>14,244</u>	<u>1,985</u>	

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

All amortisation applied to Intangible assets is on a straight-line basis over 5 years.

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	Purchased	Purchased
	Software	Software
	Licences	Licences
	£000	£000
Gross carrying amounts	23,519	21,775
Accumulated amortisation	(21,534)	(21,211)
Net Carrying amount	1,985	564
Purchases	8,560	5,312
Amortisation for the period	(429)	(323)
Disposals		(13)
Category Adjustments	4,128	(3,555)
Net carrying amount at end of year	14,244	1,985
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	36,207	23,519
Accumulated amortisation	(21,963)	(21,534)
	14,244	1,985

Note 25 Assets Held for Sale

The Council held the following amounts as assets held for sale as at 31 March 2020. The definition of an asset held for sale is one that is readily available for sale, the planned sale will occur within 12 months and that the property is being actively marketed.

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at start of the year	8,427	10,165
Assets newly classified as held for sale	4,101	4,335
Depreciation	0	(23)
Assets Sold	(7,236)	(6,050)
Revaluations	3,185	0
Balance at end of the year	8,477	8,427

OTHER NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET**Note 26 Short Term Debtors**

These represent sums owed to the Council for supplies and services provided before 31 March 2020 but not received at that date.

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Other Local Authorities	2,766	1,436
Government Departments	8,251	10,029
NHS Bodies	4,225	3,346
Other entities & individuals:		
Share of Business Rates and Council Tax	17,185	14,099
Housing Tenants	2,296	1,698
Housing Benefit Overpayments	6,934	8,564
Other Sundry Debtors	32,905	27,051
Payments in Advance	7,378	6,720
Total Debtors	81,940	72,943
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses		
General Fund debtors	(8,689)	(9,303)
Housing Benefit Overpayments	(6,934)	(8,564)
Housing Rent arrears	(1,999)	(1,556)
Council Tax arrears	(3,214)	(2,744)
Business Rates Arrears	(220)	(245)
Total Allowance for expected credit losses	(21,056)	(22,412)
Net Debtors	60,884	50,531

The aged split of the major debt is as follows. Allowances for expected credit losses are calculated on this information.

Debt	0-1 year	1-2 years	Over 2 years	Total
				2019/2020
Housing Tenants	2,296	0	0	2,296
Share of Business Rates	1,471	337	167	1,975
Share of Council Tax	8,023	2,823	4,037	14,883
Housing Benefit Overpayments	6,934	0	0	6,934
Sundry Debt	25,932	7,320	1,544	34,796
Total Debt	44,656	10,480	5,748	60,884

Note 27 Cash and Cash Equivalents

This consists of the bank accounts of locally managed schools and the rest of the council's cash and bank accounts.

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Cash & Bank	(5,858)	(8,567)
Schools' bank accounts	14,804	15,270
	<u>8,946</u>	<u>6,703</u>

Note 28 Short Term Creditors

These represent sums owed by the Council for supplies and services received before 31 March 2020 but not paid for at that date.

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Other Local Authorities	(10,447)	(4,390)
Government Departments	(4,817)	(10,892)
NHS Bodies	(1,770)	(2,532)
Sundry Creditors	(80,670)	(57,874)
Receipts in Advance	(24,452)	(14,085)
Accumulated Absences	(6,336)	(5,916)
	<u>(128,492)</u>	<u>(95,689)</u>

Note 29 Provisions

Provisions are required for any liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have been incurred. These should be recognised where the Council has a present obligation as a result of a past event, that it is probable (i.e. the event is more likely than not to occur) that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. If these conditions are not met no provision should be recognised. Amounts set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions should be considered as earmarked reserves.

	Legal Claims	Insurance Claims	Business Rate Retention Scheme Appeals	Termination Benefits	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2019	(499)	(1,142)	(1,884)	(71)	(3,596)
Additional provisions made in year	0	(34)	(1,853)	(978)	(2,865)
Amounts used in year	0	0	1,884	71	1,955
Balance at 31 March 2020	(499)	(1,176)	(1,853)	(978)	(4,506)

Legal Claims

The Council has made provisions in respect of legal claims which may become payable by the Council depending on the outcome of a small number of individual cases totalling £0.499 million. In order not to prejudice seriously the Council's position in these cases any further information has been withheld from this publication. It is currently expected that all of these claims will be settled during the 2020/2021 financial year.

Insurance Claims

An insurance provision is accounted for when it is probable that a cost will be incurred and a reliable estimate of the cost can be made. The insurance provision for 2019/2020 is made up of 23 claims totalling £1.176 million. The 22 claims consisted of a mixture of Public and Employers' Liability claims and own Property claims.

The Council self-insures, with the Council meeting the first £0.100 million of each employers and public liability claim (£0.400 million from 1 April 2020) and up to £0.400 million for own property claims (£0.250 million from 1 April 2020). It is currently expected that all of these claims will be settled during 2020/2021.

Insurance claims where liability has yet to be established are detailed in the Contingent Liability note 47.

Termination Benefits

As at 31 March 2020 the Council made a total provision of £0.978 million in respect of termination benefits, relating to redundancy costs for 6 employees. It is expected that all cases will be resolved during the first half of the 2020/2021 financial year.

Business Rate Retention Scheme Appeals

The Council is required to make provision for the costs associated with refunding business ratepayers with regard to current and prior year appeals against the rateable values of their properties on the rating list. The Council has estimated the total value of this provision to be £3.781 million as at 31 March 2020. This liability however, is shared between Wiltshire Council (49%), Central Government (50%) and Dorset and Wiltshire Fire & Rescue Authority (1%). The Council's share of this provision is therefore £1.853 million.

Other Provisions

There are no Other Provisions as at 31 March 2020.

Note 30 Borrowing

An analysis of loans by maturity is as follows:

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Short Term Borrowing		
Maturing within 1 year Temporary Loans	0	0
Maturing within 1 year Long Term Borrowing	(6,726)	(10,172)
	<u>(6,726)</u>	<u>(10,172)</u>
Long Term Borrowing		
Maturing in 1 to 2 years	(10,926)	(4,000)
Maturing in 2 to 5 years	(28,620)	(28,000)
Maturing in 5 to 10 years	(49,226)	(50,123)
Maturing in more than 10 years	(243,897)	(252,906)
Total Maturing after 1 year	<u>(332,669)</u>	<u>(335,029)</u>
Total Borrowing	<u><u>(339,395)</u></u>	<u><u>(345,201)</u></u>

The total borrowing can be further analysed by lender category:

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Temporary Loans	0	0
Long Term Loans:		
Public Works Loans Board	275,223	(283,220)
Money Market	61,968	(61,981)
Salix	2,204	0
	<u>339,395</u>	<u>(345,201)</u>

NOTES RELATING TO RESERVES**Note 31 Usable Reserves**

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

Reserve	Note	2019/2020	2018/2019
		£000	£000
General Fund		(15,456)	(15,100)
Earmarked Reserves	32	(23,916)	(37,243)
General Fund balance per			
Movement in Reserves			
Statement		<u>(39,372)</u>	<u>(52,343)</u>
Housing Revenue Account Balance		(10,144)	(13,567)
Closing General fund and HRA			
balance per Expenditure &			
Funding Statement		<u>(49,516)</u>	<u>(65,910)</u>
Other Usable Reserves			
Major Repairs Reserve	33	(7,912)	(4,739)
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	34	(11,128)	(11,970)
Capital Grants and Contributions		(55,586)	(63,746)
Unapplied Account			
Total Usable Reserves		<u><u>(124,142)</u></u>	<u><u>(146,365)</u></u>

Note 32 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2019/20 and 2018/19.

Earmarked Reserves	2018/2019	Movement in 2019/2020	2019/2020
	£000	£000	£000
PFI Reserve	(3,483)	301	(3,182)
Insurance Reserve	(3,414)	(71)	(3,485)
Locally Managed Schools' Balances	(7,778)	(313)	(8,091)
Elections Reserve	(400)	400	0
Area Board Reserve	(168)	168	0
Revenue Grants Earmarked Reserve	(3,432)	(110)	(3,542)
PFI Housing Scheme Earmarked Reserve	(2,761)	98	(2,663)
Economic Development & Planning Reserve	(52)	0	(52)
Single View of the Customer Reserve	(741)	0	(741)
Play Area Asset Transfers	(99)	40	(59)
Enabling Fund	(3,411)	3,271	(140)
Business Rates Equalisation Fund	(5,858)	5,549	(309)
Adoption West	(73)	73	0
Area Board Pavements	(300)	300	0
Leisure	(57)	20	(37)
Capital Financing	(2,328)	2,328	0
Development of Local Plan	(300)	300	0
Reducing Parental Conflict	(40)	40	0
CAMHS Funding	(76)	76	0
Pewsey Campus	(32)	32	0
National Armed Forces Day	(35)	35	0
Culver Street Car Park	(25)	25	0
Microsoft Contract	(800)	800	0
Young Parents Support	(250)	250	0
Oxenwood	(80)	80	0
Ofsted	(450)	450	0
School Readiness	(300)	300	0
Salisbury Recovery	(500)	0	(500)
Public Health Grant		(839)	(839)
Rough Sleepers		(166)	(166)
Flexible Housing Support		(287)	(287)
Homelessness Reduction		(121)	(121)
Covid		(11,079)	(11,079)
DSG Reserve		11,377	11,377
Total	(37,243)	13,327	(23,916)

Note 33 Major Repairs Reserve

The Major Repairs Reserve was a requirement under the Accounts and Audit Regulations to transfer into it a sum not less than the Major Repairs Allowance, which was an element of the former HRA subsidy. Now that the HRA is self-financing, the reserve is no longer a formal requirement but can be used as previously to earmark funds to be spent for capital expenditure on Housing Revenue Account assets.

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Transfer to Capital	9,059	9,013
HRA Depreciation	(12,232)	(12,153)
Movement in Year	<u>(3,173)</u>	<u>(3,140)</u>
Balance at 1 April	(4,739)	(1,599)
Balance at 31 March	(7,912)	(4,739)

Note 34 Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Amounts Receivable in year		
- disposal of land and buildings	(14,649)	(14,737)
- Other capital receipts - mortgages	(204)	(269)
- Other capital receipts		(421)
- Housing Pooled Capital Receipt	(1,233)	(875)
	<u>(16,086)</u>	<u>(16,302)</u>
Amounts applied to finance new capital investment in year		
- capital receipts utilised	7,695	11,602
- capital receipts utilised for HRA repayment	8,000	4,810
- transfer to I&E for administration costs of Housing Pooling		42
- transfer to I&E equal to contribution to Housing Pooled Capital receipt	1,233	875
	<u>16,928</u>	<u>17,329</u>
Movement in Year	<u>842</u>	<u>1,027</u>
Balance at 1 April	(11,970)	(12,997)
Balance at 31 March	(11,128)	(11,970)

Note 35 Unusable Reserves

Reserve	Note	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Revaluation Reserve	36	(289,374)	(308,687)
Capital Adjustment Account	37	(360,382)	(326,878)
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account		949	951
Deferred capital receipts		(1,713)	(1,701)
Pensions Reserve	38	491,733	613,750
Collection Fund Adjustment Account		(2,627)	(311)
Accumulated Absences Account		6,336	5,916
Total Unusable Reserves		<u>(155,078)</u>	<u>(16,960)</u>

Note 36 Revaluation Reserve

The balance of this account represents the revaluation gains (as certified by the Council's external valuer - GVA Grimley, and the Council's internal valuer for farms) made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment assets. The reserve only contains revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date the reserve was created. Accumulated gains prior to this have been consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment account.

Revaluation Reserve	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	(308,687)	(250,631)
Opening movement		(55,467)
Revised Opening Balance at 1 April	(308,687)	(306,098)
Upward revaluation of assets	(26,432)	(47,127)
Downward revaluations of not charged to surplus/ deficit on the provision of services	19,613	21,333
Impairment reversals to the Revaluatino reserve	199	
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to surplus/ deficit on the provision of services	(315,307)	(331,892)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	12,019	12,162
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	13,914	11,043
Balance at 31 March	(289,374)	(308,687)

Note 37 Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account reflects the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the financing of the acquisition of assets and the consumption of those assets.

This account shows the reversal of amounts relating to Capital that are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It also shows the financing of capital expenditure and the reversal of sums charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been set aside to repay debt.

Capital Adjustment Account

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Opening balance at 1 April	(326,878)	(356,285)
Prior Year adjustment		
Opening movement	0	55,467
Revised Opening Balance 1 April	(326,878)	(300,818)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the comprehensive income and expenditure account		
- charges for depreciation of non-current assets	35,667	36,769
- charges for impairment/revaluations of plant, property and equipment	11,036	25,441
- gains in fair value on Investment properties	86	(956)
- amortisation of intangible assets	429	323
- revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	22,158	17,842
- disposals	25,776	41,322
	95,152	120,741
Adjusting amounts written out of Revaluation Reserve	(25,933)	(23,205)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	69,219	97,536
Capital financing applied in the year		
-Use of capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(7,694)	(11,602)
-Use of major repairs reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(9,059)	(9,013)
-application of capital grants	(60,924)	(78,346)
-statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the general fund and HRA balances	(14,369)	(14,339)
-capital expenditure charged against the general fund and HRA balances	(4,257)	(5,486)
-Use of capital receipts reserve to finance HRA debt repayment	(8,000)	(4,810)
-Use of flexible capital receipts capital receipts	1,580	0
Balance at 31 March	(360,382)	(326,878)

Note 38 Pension Fund Liability

The movement in the liabilities in the Pension Fund are as follows:

	Period ended 31 March 2020			Period ended 31 March 2019		
	Assets		Net (liability)/	Assets		Net (liability)/
	Obligations	Liabilities	asset	Obligations	Liabilities	asset
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fair value of employer assets	1,124,418	0	1,124,418	1,044,986	0	1,044,986
Present value of funded liabilities	0	(1,682,916)	(1,682,916)	0	(1,539,538)	(1,539,538)
Present value of unfunded liabilities	0	(55,252)	(55,252)	0	(56,284)	(56,284)
Opening Position	1,124,418	(1,738,168)	(613,750)	1,044,986	(1,595,822)	(550,836)
Service cost						
Current service cost*	0	(59,347)	(59,347)	0	(49,915)	(49,915)
Past service cost (including curtailments)	0	(2,345)	(2,345)	0	(872)	(872)
Effect of settlements	(1,010)	1,589	579	(985)	1,583	598
Total service cost	(1,010)	(60,103)	(61,113)	(985)	(49,204)	(50,189)
Net interest						
Interest income on plan assets	26,996	0	26,996	27,035	0	27,035
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0	(41,997)	(41,997)	0	(41,524)	(41,524)
Impact of asset ceiling on net interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total net interest	26,996	(41,997)	(15,001)	27,035	(41,524)	(14,489)
Total defined benefit cost recognised in Profit or (Loss)	25,986	(102,100)	(76,114)	26,050	(90,728)	(64,678)
Cash flows						
Plan participants' contributions	8,393	(8,393)	0	7,781	(7,781)	0
Employer contributions	35,667	0	35,667	32,702	0	32,702
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	(46,996)	46,996	0	3,547	0	3,547
Benefits paid	(3,534)	3,534	0	(48,200)	48,200	0
Unfunded benefits paid	3,534		3,534	(3,547)	3,547	0
Expected closing position	1,147,468	(1,798,131)	(650,663)	1,063,319	(1,642,584)	(579,265)
Remeasurements						
Change in demographic assumptions	0	42,875	42,875	0	0	0
Change in financial assumptions	0	137,875	137,875	0	(95,154)	(95,154)
Other experience	0	69,143	69,143	0	(430)	(430)
Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(90,963)	0	(90,963)	61,099	0	61,099
Total remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(90,963)	249,893	158,930	61,099	(95,584)	(34,485)
Effect of business combination and disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair value of employer assets	1,056,505	0	1,056,505	1,124,418	0	1,124,418
Present value of funded liabilities	0	(1,499,566)	(1,499,566)	0	(1,682,916)	(1,682,916)
Present value of unfunded liabilities	0	(48,672)	(48,672)	0	(55,252)	(55,252)
Closing position	1,056,505	(1,548,238)	(491,733)	1,124,418	(1,738,168)	(613,750)

* The current service cost includes an allowance for administration expenses of 0.5% of payroll.

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT**Note 39 Cash Flow Operating Activities**

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Interest Received	(874)	(428)
Interest Payable	12,618	12,590
	<u>11,744</u>	<u>12,162</u>

Note 40 Cash Flow Investing Activities

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	87,804	91,802
Investments - Purchase of and deposits made	1,075,020	1,088,495
Investments - Sale of and returning of deposits made To review	(1,097,477)	(1,050,023)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(15,912)	(16,071)
Other receipts from investing activities	(51,184)	(88,095)
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>(1,749)</u>	<u>26,108</u>

Note 41 Cash Flow Financing Activities

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	£000	£000
Cash Receipts of short and long term borrowing	(11,744)	(15,213)
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>(11,744)</u>	<u>(15,213)</u>

NOTES RELATING TO ACCOUNTING DECISION-MAKING**Note 42 Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted**

For 2019/2020, there are a number of accounting policy changes that have been issued but not yet adopted. The standards introduced in the 2020/2021 Code of Practice that have not yet been adopted are:

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

These amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments including its impairment requirements, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. It is not expected that these amendments will have a material impact on the accounts when they are applied from 1st April 2020.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards

The primary objective of these improvements is to enhance the quality of standards, by amending existing International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards to clarify guidance and wording. It is not expected that these improvements will have a material impact on the accounts when they are applied from 1st April 2020.

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

These amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement.

This amendment does not need to be applied where its application is immaterial, and if material will only affect the amounts reported in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure account, the Balance Sheet entries are unaffected by the amendment.

The updating of these assumptions only applies to changes from 1st April 2020 and, since this could result in positive, negative or no movement in the net pension liability, no prediction can be made currently of the possible accounting impact.

IFRS16 Leases

This standard will require local authorities that are lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as right-of-use assets with corresponding lease liabilities rather than expense the rental charge through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. CIPFA/LASAAC have deferred implementation of IFRS16 for local government to 1 April 2021.

An estimated impact of this standard will need to be reported in the 2020/21 Statement of Accounts, so the Council is continuing to assess the potential impact. Whilst this review is continuing, it is currently not possible to estimate the likely impact, but it is not expected that there will be a material impact on the accounts.

The code of practice requires the Council to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year. It is considered that these standards will not have a material impact on the financial statements of Wiltshire Council, so no further disclosure is required in these accounts in this year.

Note 43 Critical Judgements in applying accounting policies

In applying the Accounting Policies set out in the Notes to the Accounts Annex 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The main critical judgement made in the Statement of Accounts relates to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic. There is a general uncertainty about the longer term impact on the Council, the effect on services provided and there remains a degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government for both Revenue and Capital funding.

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. These assumptions are included in the Council's Business Plan and this is being regularly reviewed in these constantly changing times.

Note 44 Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.

All operational buildings that were closed at the end of the year, due to the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, have been reviewed for the effect on useful life. It is felt that although these assets were temporally effected, the current best estimate is that the assets are still held ready to be used again, therefore there is no requirement for a general impairment in valuation

If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. The total depreciation charge made in 2019/20 on PPE assets was £36 million so if the assumptions were to change this could have an effect on the amount of depreciation charged in future years. This would be mitigated by the fact that depreciation is reversed out so has no impact on the level of Council Tax.

Fair measurements value

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model), however per note 52, the Council does not hold any of this type of asset at present. Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in note 52 below.

The Council uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) model to measure the fair value of some of its investment properties and financial assets.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, vacancy levels (for investment properties) and discount rates – adjusted for regional factors (for both investment properties and some financial assets).

Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for the investment properties and financial assets.

This list does not include assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value based on a recently observed market price.

Pensions Liability

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured and further details of the assumptions are in note 49.

Arrears

At 31 March 2020, the Council had a balance of short term debtors of £81.9 million. An allowance for expected credit losses of £21.1 million or around 26% of the debt has been made. With the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, and the consequential current economic climate it is difficult to assess the accuracy of this provision, but this will be continually kept under review.

An increase or decrease in collection rates would have the effect of changing the level of allowance for expected credit losses needed. See note 26 for further details.

Note 45 Authorisation of Accounts for Issue

These accounts will be considered and authorised by the Chief Financial Officer of Wiltshire Council on 28 August 2020. It is hoped that the final audited version of these accounts will be considered for approval by the Audit Committee at its meeting on 18 November 2020.

Note 46 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts were authorised by the Chief Financial Officer on 28 August 2020. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes.

Where events take place or further information is obtained before this date, the figures in the financial statements and notes will be adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There are no adjusting events after the Balance Sheet date for 2019/20.

Note 47 Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a potential liability which depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events. The Council is required to disclose an estimate in respect of future costs that may occur that are not currently reflected in the accounts. The Council has identified three contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2020.

Insurance Claims

As at 31 March 2020 there are 19 insurance claims where liability has yet to be established. The estimated value of these claims should the Council be found liable in every instance is £0.884 million.

Legal Claim

As at 31 March 2019 there was 1 legal claim pending a tribunal. The estimated value of this claim should the Council be found liable is £0.080 million.

NHS Trusts – Business Rates

As at 31 March 2019 a date of 4 November 2019 has been set regarding the High Court challenge by NHS Trusts over whether or not they are entitled to claim 80% mandatory charitable relief on their business rates. The Local Government Association retains the view that NHS trusts and foundation trusts are not charities and, therefore, not eligible for mandatory business rate relief. As at 31 March 2020 it is not possible to estimate the amount of this potential liability.

Note 48 Pension Schemes Accounted for as defined contribution Schemes**Teachers pension scheme**

In 2019/20 the Council paid £12.04 million (£9.58 million in 2018/2019) to the Department for Education and Skills in respect of teachers' pension costs which represents 16.48% of teachers' pensionable pay for the period from April 2019 to August 2019 and 23.68% of teachers' pensionable pay for the period from September 2019 to March 2020. In addition, the Council is responsible for all pension payments relating to added years it has awarded, together with the related increases. In 2019/20 these amounted to £2.35 million (£2.38 million in 2018/2019).

Note 49 Defined benefit Pension Schemes**Participation in Pensions Schemes**

As part of the terms and conditions of employment for officers and other employees, the Council offers retirement benefits. Although these 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.

The Council participates in two pension schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme for civilian employees, administered by Wiltshire Council—this is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level estimated to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme – this is an unfunded scheme, meaning that there are no investments assets built up to meet the provisions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. The liability for this scheme falls upon central government.

Liabilities for the LGPS pension scheme have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method based on the full actuarial valuation of the fund carried at 31 March 2020.

Pension costs have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on the basis required by IAS 19, contributions payable to the Wiltshire Council pension scheme are based on a 2020 actuarial valuation report dated 31 March 2020. These IAS 19 amounts are then reversed out by a contribution to/from the Pensions reserve, so that they have no impact on the Council Tax.

Assets and liabilities in relation to Retirement Benefits

The underlying assets and liabilities for the retirement benefits attributable to the Council as at 31 March 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Local Government Pension Scheme	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Fair Value of Employer Assets	1,124,418	1,056,505
Present Value of Funded Liabilities	(1,682,916)	(1,499,566)
Net (Under)/Overfunding in Funded Plans	(558,498)	(443,061)
Present value of Unfunded Liabilities	(55,252)	(48,672)
Net Asset/(Liability)	(613,750)	(491,733)
Amount on balance sheet		
Asset	1,124,418	1,056,505
Liability	(1,738,168)	(1,548,238)
Liability Amount in Balance Sheet	(613,750)	(491,733)

A more detailed breakdown is included in note 38

Information about the defined benefit obligation

	Liability split £000	Liability split %	Average Age
Active members	468,395	31.2	51.0
Deferred members	386,243	25.8	52.0
Pensioner members	644,928	43.0	69.0
Total	1,499,566	100.0	16.5

The obligation shows the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. Statutory arrangements for the funding of the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy. The deficit on the scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

Pension Assumptions

Financial Assumptions

The estimates of pensions payable in future years are dependent on certain assumptions. The main assumptions used in the calculations are:

Assumptions as at Year Ended:	31 March 2020 % per annum	31 March 2019 % per annum
Pension Increase Rate	1.9%	2.5%
Salary Increase Rate	2.3%	2.8%
Discount Rate	2.3%	2.4%

Assumptions on Mortality Rates

Life expectancies are based on the Fund's Vita Curves with improvements. Based on this, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.7 years	24.0 years
Future Pensioners	22.5 years	25.5 years

Life expectancies for the prior period-end are based on the Fund's analysis. The allowance for future life expectancies is shown below:

Year Ended	Prospective Pensioners	Pensioners
31 March 2020	CMI 2013 model assuming the current rate of improvements has peaked and will converge to a long term rate of 1.25% p.a.	CMI 2013 model assuming the current rate of improvements has peaked and will converge to a long term rate of 1.25%

Pension Assets**Fair value of employer assets**

Assets in the Wiltshire County Council Pension Fund are valued at a fair value, principally market value for investment and consist of the following categories, by proportion:

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	0	0	0	2%		23,342	0	23,342	2%	
Manufacturing	0	0	0	2%		17,380	0	17,380	2%	
Financial										
Institutions	0	0	0	0%		3,178	0	3,178	0%	
Health & Care	0	0	0	0%		5,028	0	5,028	0%	
Information										
Technology	0	0	0	10%		115,462	0	115,462	10%	
Other	0	0	0	1%		9,399	0	9,399	1%	
Real Estate:										
UK Property	0	88,371	88,371	11%		0	117,928	117,928	11%	
Overseas Property	0	39,925	39,925	2%		0	25,691	25,691	2%	
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:										
Equities	0	569,670	569,670	53%		0	591,598	591,598	53%	
Bonds	0	271,772	271,772	16%		0	184,071	184,071	16%	
Infrastructure	0	81,803	81,803	2%		0	19,855	19,855	2%	
Other	0	221	221	0%		0	3,132	3,132	0%	
Cash & Cash Equivalents										
All	4,743	0	4,743	1%		8,354	0	8,354	1%	
Total	4,743	1,051,762	1,056,505	100%		182,143	942,275	1,124,418	100%	

Projected defined benefit costs for the period to 31 March 2021

The estimated employer contributions for the year to 31 March 2021 will be approximately £33.212 million.

The amounts determined by the actuary to be charged to the revenue account under IAS 19 were as follows:

Period Ending 31 March 2021	Assets	Obligations	Net (Liability)/Asset	
	£000	£000	£000	% of Payroll
Projected Current Service Cost	0	(46,247)	(46,247)	(35.3%)
Total Service Costs	0	(46,247)	(46,247)	(35.3%)
Interest Income on Plan Assets	24,238	0	24,238	18.5%
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	0	(35,656)	(35,656)	(27.2%)
Total Net Interest Cost	24,238	(35,656)	(11,418)	(8.7%)
Total included in Profit or Loss	24,238	(81,903)	(57,665)	(44.0%)

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Change in Assumptions as at 31 March 2020	Approximate	
	% increase to Employer	monetary amount (£000)
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	139,860
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	10,191
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	128,776

Further information can be found in the Wiltshire Pension Fund annual report 2018/2019 which is available on request. Requests for this report, or any other queries arising from the Wiltshire Pension Fund Accounts, should be addressed to the Director, Finance & Procurement, Wiltshire Council, County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, BA14 8JN.

Note 50 Nature and Extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual treasury management strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies (covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash.)

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 to the Council;
- **Liquidity risk** - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- **Refinancing risk** - the possibility that the Council might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms; and
- **Market risk** - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates or stock market movements.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets, and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services.

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 is available on the Council's website.

The Annual Investment Strategy 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 & Poor's Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits with a financial institution located in each category.

The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are detailed below.

The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services. This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's, forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries

The full Investment Strategy for 2019/2020 was approved by Full Council on 26 February 2019 and is available on the Council's website.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set using internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in financial institutions of £102.249 million 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 31 March 2020 that this was likely to crystallise.

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

Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

Impairments arising from expected credit losses have been calculated using an historical default table provided by Link Asset Services.

The Expected Credit Loss for Individual Financial Assets (Fixed Term Deposits) recognised at amortised cost during 2019/20 is £2,876.

For deposits with Local Authorities no impairment is required since the Code does not recognise a loss allowance where the counterparty for a financial asset is central government or a local authority for which relevant statutory provisions prevent default.

Impairments for all other assets have been calculated using an historical default table provided by Link Asset Services. As the impairment is immaterial there no need to recognise this in the Accounts.

During the year, no financial assets were written off by the Council.

Credit Risk Exposure

The Council has the following exposure to credit risk at 31 March 2020.

	Credit Risk Rating	Gross Carrying Amount £000s
12 month expected credit losses	AAA	30,534
	AA	0
	AA-	21,078
	A+	10,110
	A	18,070
	BBB	0
	Sub BBB	0
Maximum Credit Risk Exposure		79,792
Landsbanki Winding Up Board		28
Total Carrying Amount of all Investments		79,820

The 12 month expected credit losses do not include the carrying amount for Landsbanki Winding Up Board as this investment has already been impaired.

During 2019/20 the council held no collateral as security.

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when 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.

Outstanding investments (£79.820 million) are all due to be repaid in less than one year.

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 treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- 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 is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period (as approved in the Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20):

Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

	Approved Minimum Limits	Approved Maximum Limits	Actual 31 March 2020		Actual 31 March 2019	
			£000s	%	£000s	%
Less than 1 Year	0%	25%	6,726	2.0%	10,172	2.9%
Between 1 and 2 Years	0%	25%	10,926	3.2%	4,000	1.2%
Between 2 and 5 Years	0%	45%	28,620	8.4%	28,000	8.1%
Between 5 and 10 Years	0%	75%	49,226	14.5%	50,123	14.5%
More than 10 Years	0%	100%	243,897	71.9%	252,906	73.3%
			339,395	100.0%	345,201	100.0%

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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise; and
- 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 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together Council's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor 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 rates borrowing would be postponed.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2020, if all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

Effects of a 1% Increase in Interest Rates

	2019/2020 £000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	0
Increase in Government grant receivable for financing costs*	0
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	(246)
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	54,487

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 51 – Fair Value.

Market Risk - Price Risk

The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

Market Risk - Foreign Exchange Risk

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

Note 51 Fair Value

All financial liabilities and financial assets represented by amortised cost, and long term debtors and creditors are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- For loans from the PWLB payable, borrowing rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures. An additional note to the tables sets out the alternative fair value measurement applying the premature repayment, highlighting the impact of the alternative valuation;
- For non-PWLB loans payable, prevailing market rates have been applied to provide the fair value;
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount; and
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The following table shows the fair values, based on new borrowing rates:

Financial Liabilities	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long Term Debt:				
Non-PWLB (Market) Debt	(64,172)	(90,747)	(61,981)	(93,298)
PWLB Debt	(275,223)	(325,143)	(283,220)	(345,810)
Total Long Term Debt	(339,395)	(415,890)	(345,201)	(439,108)
Temporary Debt	0	0	0	0
Short Term Debt	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Value	(339,395)	(415,890)	(345,201)	(439,108)
Short Term Creditors	(128,492)	(128,492)	(95,689)	(95,689)
Long Term Creditors	(2,067)	(2,067)	(2,241)	(2,241)
Total Financial Liabilities	(469,954)	(546,449)	(443,131)	(537,038)

The following table shows the fair values, based on the alternative premature repayment borrowing rates:

Financial Liabilities	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long Term Debt:				
Non-PWLB (Market) Debt	(64,172)	(140,757)	(61,981)	(115,586)
PWLB Debt	(275,223)	(428,293)	(283,220)	(394,816)
Total Long Term Loans	(339,395)	(569,050)	(345,201)	(510,402)
Temporary Debt	0	0	0	0
Short Term Debt	0	0	0	0
Total Loans Value	(339,395)	(569,050)	(345,201)	(510,402)
Short Term Creditors	(128,492)	(128,492)	(95,689)	(95,689)
Long Term Creditors	(2,067)	(2,067)	(2,241)	(2,241)
Total Financial Liabilities	(469,954)	(699,609)	(443,131)	(608,332)

The fair value of the liabilities 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. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2020) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

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 Council 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 £275.223 million would be valued at £325.143 million. But, if the Council 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 including the penalty charge would be £428.293 million.

The fair value of the treasury assets is equal to the carrying amount - because the Council's portfolio of loans only includes short term loans (less than one year to maturity), even with a fluctuation in shorter term rates, the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value will be immaterial.

Short-term debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

Note 52 Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties

Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1) £000	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £000	Fair value as at 31 March 2020 £000
Main Portfolio	0	0	23,099	23,099
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	23,099	23,099

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (Level 1) £000	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £000	Fair value as at 31 March 2019 £000
Main Portfolio	0	0	23,452	23,452
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	23,452	23,452

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 and 3 Fair Values for Investment Properties

Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3

The Council's Main Portfolio and Nurseries & Community Leases are measured using the income approach, by means of the discounted cash flow method, where the expected cash flows from the properties are discounted (using a market-derived discount rate) to establish the present value of the net income stream. The approach has been developed using the Council's own data requiring it to factor in assumptions such as the duration and timing of cash inflows and outflows, rent growth, occupancy levels, bad debt levels, maintenance costs, etc.

The whole of the Council's Investment Estate is therefore categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value measurements (and there is no reasonably available information that indicates that market participants would use different assumptions).

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

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

Valuation Techniques

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

Quantitative Information about Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties using Significant Unobservable Inputs – Level 3

	As at 31 March 2019	Valuation technique used to measure fair value	Unobservable inputs	Sensitivity
Main Portfolio	£000 23,452,300	Income Market Rentals Yields	Comparables Databases (Public & GVA Internal) Rents, yields, capital costs	Medium

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out externally, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The Council's Finance Officers work closely with the external valuer's and the Council's internal Strategic Property service reporting directly to the Chief Financial Officer on a regular basis regarding all valuation matters.

Notes to Accounts Annex 1 Accounting Policies

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2018/2019 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2019. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in accordance with proper accounting practices.

These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/2019 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

iii. Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

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

Landfill Allowance Schemes

Landfill allowances, whether allocated by DEFRA or purchased from another Waste Disposal Council (WDA) are recognised as current assets and are initially measured at fair value.

Landfill allowances allocated by DEFRA are accounted for as a government grant. After initial recognition, allowances are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. As landfill is used, a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability is discharged either by surrendering allowances or by payment of a cash penalty to DEFRA (or by a combination).

The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally the market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. However, where some of the obligation will be met by paying a cash penalty to DEFRA, that part of its liability is measured at the cost of the penalty.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation, the existence of which 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.

Contingent Assets

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

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

iv. Reserves

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

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

v. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new builds (chargeable developments for the Council) with appropriate planning consent. The Council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects to support development in the area.

CIL is received without outstanding conditions, it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure. However, a proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

vi. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end, which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

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

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are eligible to join the following separate pension schemes:

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

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

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

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

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.3% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds (the Iboxx Sterling Corporates Index, AA over 15 years).

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

- quoted securities – current bid price
- unquoted securities – professional estimate
- unitised securities – current bid price
- property – market value.

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

- 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
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs
- interest cost – the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

- expected return on assets – the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- gains or losses on settlements and curtailments – the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs
- 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 – debited to the Pensions Reserve
- contributions paid to the Wiltshire pension fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than when benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

vii. VAT

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

viii. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are not recharged to services as part of normal management accounts reporting. Therefore, there are no recharges for overheads and support services within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

ix. Intangible Fixed Assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrated that the project is technical, feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the authority will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributed to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase.

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods and services.

Amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses can be charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, they are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance, so the gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

x. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition: Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. The Council does not have a fixed de-minimis level for the recognition of capital expenditure but recognises expenditure as capital where appropriate.

Measurement: Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Assets are carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- Dwellings – fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- Surplus Assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective
- All other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use value (EUV).

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

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

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

Impairment: Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the remaining useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – Straight line allocation over a useful life of 5 years or in the case of services within buildings remaining useful life of the services as estimated by the valuer
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 60 years.

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

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

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

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing.

xi. Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at the highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but revalued annually according to market conditions at the year end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal. Rentals received in relation to investment properties result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance and are therefore reserved out in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xii. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance of a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

Housing Revenue Account capital charges are calculated in accordance with the prescribed statutory determination.

xiii. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

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

xiv. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee**Finance Leases**

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment.

The Council as Lessor**Finance Leases**

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as a gain or loss on disposal.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

Operating Leases

Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xv. Financial Instruments**Financial Liabilities**

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

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

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

Loans and receivables**Financial Assets**

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

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through profit or loss; and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income

The Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments, are not solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest is credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Expected Credit Loss Model

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

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

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

- Instruments with quoted market prices - the market prices
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following 3 levels:

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

xvi. Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

xvii. Interest in companies and other entities

The Council has no material interest in any companies or other entities.

xviii. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and similar contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment. The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council.

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

- i. Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- ii. Finance cost – an interest charge made on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

- iii. Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- iv. Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)
- v. Lifecycle replacement costs – proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

xix. Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense 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.

xx. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

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

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

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

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

xxii. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

xxiii. Non-Compliance with Code of Practice

For operational reasons, the accounts do not fully comply with the Code of Practice on minor points. The main non-compliance is in relation to debtors and creditors. Whilst the accounts are maintained on an accruals basis, i.e. all sums due to or from the Council are included whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year, exceptions are made for quarterly utilities payments based on meter reading dates. Since these policies are applied consistently year-on-year, they have no material effect on any one year's accounts.

xxiv. Foreign Currency

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date of the transaction. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xxv. Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are assets that are kept to increase the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. The accounting policies in relation to heritage assets that are deemed to include elements of intangible heritage assets are also presented below.

If items are of a material nature a separate external revaluation exercise would be commissioned and the assets carried at market value in the Balance Sheet; alternatively insurance valuations would be used to establish value. If this was the case these assets would be reviewed for impairment on a regular basis and the figures in the Balance Sheet updated accordingly. Any disposals would be treated in the same way as other assets. If the values of the assets are of limited or no value, then they will be disclosed in a note to the accounts only and not brought onto the Balance Sheet with a value. This decision is made based on whether the cost of obtaining a valuation exceeds the benefits to the users of the accounts.

For Wiltshire Council, which does not hold museum or art collections, the costs of commissioning external valuations exceeds the benefit to the users of the accounts therefore the assets are disclosed in a note to the accounts only. The assets disclosed in note 20 include a property (the East Grafton Windmill), the White Horse in Westbury, and a small collection of art held across the county.

xxvi. Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme

The Council is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. Phase 2 of this scheme began from 1 April 2014. The Council is required to purchase and surrender allowances, currently retrospectively, on the basis of emissions i.e. carbon dioxide produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted (i.e. as energy is used), a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the Council is recognised and reported in the costs of the Council's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of energy consumption.

xxvii. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

xxviii. Council Tax and Non-domestic Rates

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

Accounting for Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

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

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

Housing Revenue Account

This account records the transactions relating to the Council's housing stock. The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires its separation to give a clear picture of the cost of providing homes for council tenants. Housing Revenue Account income and expenditure does not affect the amount of Council Tax levied.

	NOTE	2019/2020		2018/2019	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Income					
Rents (gross):					
- dwellings		(24,756)		(24,371)	
- garages		(387)		(374)	
- other		(1,075)	(26,218)	(611)	(25,356)
Charges for services and facilities					(901)
Total Income			<u>(26,218)</u>		<u>(26,257)</u>
Expenditure					
Repairs and Maintenance			6,884		5,217
Supervision and Management:					
- general		3,286		2,895	
- special services		1,053	4,339	997	3,892
Increase in allowance for bad debts			526		334
Depreciation & Impairments of Fixed Assets					
- On dwellings	3	12,147		12,003	
- On garages	3	85		570	
- On other Assets	3	0		44	
			12,232		12,617
Total Expenditure			<u>23,981</u>		<u>22,060</u>
Net Cost Of Services per Income & Expenditure Account			<u>(2,237)</u>		<u>(4,197)</u>
HRA Services share of Corporate and Democratic Core			321		321
Net Cost of HRA Services			<u>(1,916)</u>		<u>(3,876)</u>
(Gain)/Loss on sale of HRA fixed assets					4,759
Interest Payable			3,587		3,672
Interest:					
- on balances		(98)		(110)	
- on mortgages		(54)	(152)	(55)	(165)
(Surplus)/Deficit for the Year on HRA services			<u>1,519</u>		<u>4,390</u>

Statement of Movement on the HRA Balances

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Balance on HRA at the end of previous year		
(Surplus)/ Deficit for year on HRA Income and Expenditure Account	1,519	4,390
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	1,904	(6)
Net (increase)/decrease before transfers to/ from reserves	3,423	4,384
Transfer to/ from reserves		
Net (increase)/decrease in year on HRA	3,423	4,384
Balance on HRA at the end of current year	(10,144)	(13,567)

Note to Statement of Movement on the HRA Balances

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but excluded from the movement on HRA balance for the year		
Gain/(Loss) on sale of HRA fixed assets	(1,904)	(4,759)
Items not included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but included from the movement on HRA balance for the year		
Transfer to/from Pension Reserve note 6	(438)	(263)
Transfer to/from Capital Adjustment Account		(464)
Transfer to/from accumulated absences	(11)	(6)
Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	4,257	5,486
Net Additional amount required by statute to be credited to the HRA balance for the year	1,904	(6)

Housing Revenue Account Notes

1 Housing Stock

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Houses and Bungalows		
- 1 bedroom	279	278
- 2 bedrooms	1,443	1,439
- 3 bedrooms	1,704	1,714
- 4+ bedrooms	135	132
Flats		
- 1 bedroom	955	947
- 2 bedrooms	721	734
- 3+ bedrooms	70	65
Total dwellings as at 31 March	5,307	5,309

The Council sold 31 houses during 2019/2020 under the right to buy scheme (RTB). The Council received a total before pooling of £3.134 million as capital receipts. The Council has also obtained an additional 29 houses as part of the Council House Build Programme in 2018/2019. The overall net decrease in council houses since 2018/2019 is therefore 2.

The figures above do not include the PFI housing units recently brought on stream; these are classified as general fund funding, and so are not part of the HRA. Further information on these PFI dwellings is found in the PFI note.

2 Arrears

The year end position regarding arrears owed to the HRA was:

	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000
Rent arrears	2,295	1,698
less rent payments in advance	(654)	(583)
less bad debt provision	(1,999)	(1,556)
Net arrears position	(358)	(441)

3 Movement of Housing Revenue Account Assets

	Council Dwellings (Structures) £000	Council Dwellings (Services) £000	Council Dwellings (Land) £000	Other Property (Garages) £000	Total £000
Net Book Value 1 April 2019	168,489	32,663	102,129	2,550	305,831
Additions in Year	7,578	2,276	0	0	9,854
Disposals	(1,538)	0	0	0	(1,538)
Revaluations	(4,013)	3,643	(2,110)	0	(2,480)
Depreciation	(5,616)	(6,530)	0	(85)	(12,231)
Category Adjustments	4	(182)	0	0	(178)
Balance at 31 March 2020	164,904	31,870	100,019	2,465	299,258

The Balance Sheet value of Council Dwellings (structures, services and land) as at 31 March 2020 was £296.793 million. This represents the valuation at existing use for social housing which is the value of the properties with a secured tenant continuing to live in the property paying social rents rather than market rents.

The Vacant Possession value (open market) of the properties at 31 March 2020 was £847.980 million. This represents the value of the houses if the property were sold without a secured tenant continuing in the property. Therefore it could be rented out at market rent so has a higher value. This figure has been discounted by a factor of 35% to get the Existing use value - social housing.

The difference between the Vacant Possession value and the Balance Sheet value of dwellings within the HRA shows the Economic Cost of providing Council Housing at less than open market rents. The Economic Cost of the properties at 31 March 2020 was £551.187 million.

4 Financing of HRA capital expenditure

	2019/2020 £000
Revenue and Reserves	3,499
Other receipts (MRR)	9,059
	12,558
Council Dwellings (Structures and Services)	9,854
Other housing	2,704
	12,558

5 Major Repairs Reserve

	2019/2020 £000	2018/2019 £000
Brought forward at 1 April	(4,739)	(1,599)
Transfer to Capital	9,059	9,013
HRA Depreciation	(12,232)	(12,153)
Carried forward at 31 March	(7,912)	(4,739)

6 Contribution to Pension Reserve

The HRA bears a share of the pension contribution due to the IAS 19 adjustment in proportion to the payments made during the year. See note 49 to the Core Financial Statements for more information on accounting for retirement benefits.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund is a statutory fund. It covers Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rate collection and the precepts of Wiltshire Council, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire and Swindon (Police), Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service (Fire) and Parish Councils.

	NOTE	Non-Domestic			Non-Domestic		
		Rates 2019/2020	Council Tax 2019/2020	Total 2019/2020 £000	Rates 2018/2019	Council Tax 2018/2019	Total 2018/2019 £000
Income							
Council Tax	1		(346,945)	(346,945)		(328,735)	(328,735)
Non-Domestic Rates		(151,223)		(151,223)	(153,797)		(153,797)
Transferred from General Fund							
Transitional Relief		589		589	2,118		2,118
		(150,634)	(346,945)	(497,579)	(151,679)	(328,735)	(480,414)
Disbursement							
Precepts and Demands							
- Wiltshire Council		72,336	270,997		73,240	258,450	
- Police			38,369			33,302	
- Fire		1,476	13,927		1,495	13,283	
- Town and Parish Councils			21,702			19,804	
- Central Government		73,812			74,735		
				492,619			474,309
Share of surplus/(deficit) on Collection Fund							
- Wiltshire Council		(4,367)	2,881		(1,249)	5,506	
- Police			371			702	
- Fire		(89)	148		(25)	291	
- Central Government		(4,456)			(1,275)		
				(5,512)			3,950
Cost of collection allowance							
	2	621			621		
Movement in allowance for Bad Debts		(52)	561		(215)	276	
Write-offs		1,265	747		627	724	
Appeals		(64)			164		
Other transfers to general fund		588			1,623		
				3,666			3,820
Fund surplus/(deficit) for the year							
		9,564	(2,758)	6,806	1,938	(3,603)	(1,665)
		150,634	346,945	497,579	151,679	328,735	480,414
Fund balance b/f							
		6,282	(3,973)	2,309	8,220	(7,576)	644
(Surplus)/deficit for year		(9,564)	2,758	(6,806)	(1,938)	3,603	1,665
Fund balance c/f	3	(3,282)	(1,215)	(4,497)	6,282	(3,973)	2,309

Notes to the Collection Fund

1 Council Tax

Council Tax is charged according to the Government's valuation of residential properties as at 1 April 1991. Valuations are stratified into eight bands for charging purposes. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the total amount of income required by the Collection Fund's preceptors and dividing this by the Council Tax base. The tax base is the total number of chargeable properties in all valuation bands converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings, with an allowance made for discounts and exemptions.

The average amount of Council Tax required from a property in any tax band is the band D charge; the average for Wiltshire Council was £1,854.68 for 2019/20 multiplied by the ratio specified for that band. Ratios specified for the bands A to H are as follows:

Band	Ratio	Estimated No. of Taxable Properties after discounts	2019/2020 Band D Equivalent Dwellings	2018/2019 Band D Equivalent Dwellings
Band A Disabled	5/9	30	17	17
Band A	6/9	15,405	10,270	10,064
		15,435	10,287	10,081
Band B	7/9	29,993	23,328	23,069
Band C	8/9	43,444	38,617	38,199
Band D	9/9	33,207	33,207	32,770
Band E	11/9	26,107	31,909	31,466
Band F	13/9	15,996	23,106	22,832
Band G	15/9	10,166	16,944	16,797
Band H	18/9	1,150	2,300	2,305
			179,698	177,519
Adjustment for MOD contribution in lieu, new properties, & collection rate			5,199	5,186
Council Tax Base			184,897	182,705

2 National Non-Domestic Rates

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2020 was £390,056,478 (£387,042,044 at 31 March 2019). The national non domestic multiplier for the year was 50.4p (49.3p in 2018/19) and the small business rates relief multiplier was 49.1p (48.0p in 2018/19).

3 Collection Fund Balance

The Council has to record transactions for Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates in the Collection Fund Account. The balance, as usable income, will be paid to the Council and its major preceptors in future years.

	Non-domestic			Non-domestic		
	Rates 31/03/2020 £000	Council Tax 31/03/2020 £000	Total 31/03/2020 £000	Rates 31/03/2019 £000	Council Tax 31/03/2019 £000	Total 31/03/2019 £000
Wiltshire Council	(1,608)	(1,019)	(2,627)	3,078	(3,389)	(311)
Police	0	(144)	(144)	0	(410)	(410)
Fire	(33)	(52)	(85)	63	(174)	(111)
Central Government	(1,641)	0	(1,641)	3,141	0	3,141
	(3,282)	(1,215)	(4,497)	6,282	(3,973)	2,309

Glossary

For the purposes of compiling the Statement of Accounts, the following definitions have been adopted and may be useful to the reader in understanding terminology used in the statement.

Accruals

The recognition of income and expenditure as it falls due, not when cash is received or paid.

Amortisation

The writing down of the value of intangible fixed assets in line with its programmed useful life.

Assets

These can be either:

- **Intangible assets** – assets which are non-physical in form, that is, which cannot be seen. Examples are patents, goodwill, trademarks and copyrights.
- **Property plant and Equipment (PPE) assets** – tangible assets that give benefits to the Council for more than one year.
- **Community assets** – assets without determinate life that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity. They may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include parks and historic buildings.
- **Infrastructure assets** – inalienable fixed assets such as highways and footways.
- **Non-operational assets** – fixed assets not directly used for service provision. Examples include surplus land and buildings awaiting sale or further development.
- **Heritage assets** – Assets held solely for historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities.

Balance Sheet

A summary of all the assets, liabilities, funds, reserves etc.

Best Value

The Council duty to provide effective and efficient services based on community need and desire.

Budget

The Council's financial plans for the year. Both capital and revenue budgets are prepared and, amongst other things, used as performance measures.

Capital Expenditure

Substantial expenditure producing benefit to the Council for more than one year.

Capital Receipts

The proceeds of the disposal of assets, non-approved investments and the repayment of grants made by the Council.

Cash Flow Statement

A summary of the inflows and outflows of cash with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. This is the institute of professional local government accountants and produces standards and codes of practice followed in the production of a Council's accounts.

Code of Practice

Issued by CIPFA, this is a code of proper accounting practice with which Local Authorities in England and Wales must comply in preparing their financial statements.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CI&ES)

This account shows expenditure on and income from the Council's day-to-day activities. Expenditure includes salaries, wages, service and depreciation charges. It gives the cost of the main services provided by the Council.

Creditors

Money owed by the Council to others.

Debtors

Money owed to the Council by others.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

A central government grant paid to the Council for the use for expenditure on schools.

Depreciation

The writing down of the value of tangible fixed assets in line with its programmed useful life.

Employee Costs

Pay and associated costs such as national insurance, pension contributions etc.

Exceptional Items

Items that, although usual to the activities of the Council, by their nature need separate disclosure because of their unusual size or incidence.

Extraordinary Items

Material items needing separate disclosure because they are unusual to the activities of the Council by their nature.

General Fund

The main revenue fund of the Council which shows income from and expenditure on the Council's day-to-day activities. It excludes the provision of housing which must be charged to a separate Housing Revenue Account.

Government Grants

The amounts of money the Council receives from the Government and inter-government agencies to help fund both general and specific activities.

Government Grants Deferred

Capital grants which are credited to the Balance Sheet and amortised to revenue over the life of the relevant asset to offset provisions made for depreciation.

Gross Expenditure

Expenditure before deducting any related income.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The account which sets out the expenditure and income on the provision of housing. Other services are charged to the General Fund.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet.

IFRSs

International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board requiring information to be shown in accounts.

Leases

These may be finance leases that transfer the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the Council. Alternatively, they may be operating leases that are more akin to a hire agreement.

Liabilities

Amounts the Council either owes or anticipates owing to others, whether they are due for immediate payment or not.

Long Term Contracts

A contract that, once entered into, will take longer than the current period of account to complete.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

Statute requires revenue accounts to be charged with a Prudent Minimum Revenue Provision as a notional redemption cost of all external loans.

Major Repairs Allowance (MRA)

Funded by Central Government. It represents the long term average amount of capital spending required to maintain a Council's housing stock in its current condition.

Net Expenditure

Gross expenditure less directly related income.

Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

Wiltshire Council collects Non-Domestic Rates from local businesses and organisations. The income is then distributed between Wiltshire Council, Central Government and Wiltshire & Swindon Fire Authority in line with the relevant statutory and accounting guidelines.

Precept

The amount of income demanded of the Collection Fund by an authority entitled to that income.

Preceptor

An authority entitled to demand money of the Collection Fund. The preceptors on Wiltshire Council's Collection Fund are the Council itself, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire and Swindon, Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service and Parish and Town Councils.

Private Financing Initiative (PFI)

A long-term contractual public private partnership under which the private sector takes on the risks associated with the delivery of public services in exchange for payments tied to standards of performance.

Provision for Credit Liabilities (PCL)

Statute requires the Council to set aside provision to repay external loans and other credit transactions. Debt-free authorities do not have to apply the whole of the balance shown within the Capital Financing Reserve.

Provisions

Amounts held in reserve against specific potential liabilities or losses where there is uncertainty as to amounts and/or due dates. Payment to a provision is counted as service expenditure.

Rateable Value

Assessment by the Inland Revenue of a property's value from which rates payable are calculated.

Reserves

Amounts prudently held to cover potential liabilities. Payments to reserves are not counted as service expenditure.

Revaluation Reserve

A capital reserve where changes in the value of fixed assets are disclosed when they are revalued. This reserve replaces the Fixed Asset Restatement Account (FARA) which was previously required.

Revenue Expenditure

Day-to-day running costs of services.

Revenue Income

Day to day income received for services.

Revenue Support Grant

A Government grant paid towards the cost of General Fund services.

Running Expenses

The cost of running a service less employee expenses and capital charges.

Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

This reserve holds the amounts of capital receipts derived from the disposal of fixed assets until such a time that they are used to finance capital expenditure.

Useful Life

The anticipated period that an asset will continue to be of benefit.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

An indirect tax levied on vatiable goods and services.