

Havant Borough Council

**FINANCIAL REPORT AND
STATEMENT OF
ACCOUNTS**

2020/21

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Introduction

The Statement of Accounts for Havant Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2021 has been prepared and published in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 (“the Code”) issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. The Code is based on International Financial Reporting Standards, as adapted for the UK public sector under the oversight of the Financial Reporting Advisory Body.

The information contained in these accounts can be technical and complex to follow. The aim of this report, therefore, is to provide a narrative context to the accounts by presenting a clear and simple summary of the Council’s financial position and performance for the year and its prospects for future years. This will give electors, local Havant residents, Council Members, partners, other stakeholders and interested parties confidence that public money which has been received and spent, has been properly accounted for and that the financial standing of the Council is secure.

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 came into force on 1 April 2015, setting out the detailed requirements in relation to the duties and rights specified in the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. These regulations introduce earlier deadlines for publication of the accounts. The deadline for completion of the accounts for 2020/21 is 1st August for the unaudited statement of accounts and 30 September for the audited statement of accounts. This is a revised deadline for 2020/21 due to global pandemic and subsequent pressures put on Local Authorities. The Council is required to publish unaudited accounts by the 1st August and Audit Committee will need to approve the audited accounts.

As the financial statements demonstrate, the financial standing of the Council is sound. The Council has well established good financial management disciplines and processes and operate in an environment of continuous improvement.

This narrative report is structured as follows:

1. An Introduction to Havant
2. Covid 19
3. Summary of Achievements
4. Governance
5. Summary of the 2020/21 Financial Performance of the Council
6. Strategic Risks
7. Liability for Pensions Costs
8. Future Plans
9. Material assets/liabilities
10. Explanation of the Financial Statements
11. Acknowledgements

1. An Introduction to Havant Borough

The Borough of Havant is nestled between the South Downs and the Solent, covering approximately 55km² of southeastern Hampshire. There are roughly 125,000 people living in the semi-urban borough, which benefits from 60km of coastline and more than 5 times the UK average of green urban space. The borough has a strong history of industry, is home to more than 4,000 businesses, and has excellent road and rail connections to London, Southampton, Portsmouth and Brighton. However there are pockets of deprivation within the borough which score poorly for educational attainment, health and wellbeing.

Havant Borough Council is comprised of 38 councillors (elected by thirds) and operates according to the leader and cabinet model. In 2020-21 the Council has been controlled by a Conservative majority, with two Labour councillors, two UKIP councillors and one Liberal Democrat councillor.

The councillors are supported by 219 full time equivalent members of staff, who co-ordinate the provision of more than 70 services from the Public Service Plaza in the centre of Havant. The Council’s Constitution sets out the committee structure, scheme of delegation and other important regulatory matters, and has been thoroughly reviewed throughout 2020-21 to ensure that it remains an effective, streamlined document.

The Council's income comes from a variety of sources. Against a backdrop of decreasing funding from central government, the Council has worked hard to continue delivering efficient and effective services to residents and businesses. It is committed to careful and sustainable management of its resources in an upcoming time of change and will prioritise the needs of local people and businesses as it undergoes transformation.

The business case for sharing senior managers across both East Hampshire District Council and Havant Borough Council was agreed by the Council on 30 June 2010. In January 2022 Havant Borough Council and East Hants District Council decided that a partnership was no longer present the best option for a sustainable and successful future and made a business case for ending the partnership. An Interim Chief Executive was appointed as the Chief Executive for Havant.

2. Covid 19 PANDEMIC

Background

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a considerable impact on the Council. On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak of coronavirus a 'public health emergency of international concern'. On 31 January 2020 the first confirmed cases of Covid-19 were recorded in the UK. The Government's lockdown, announced on 23rd March 2020, meant that many of the businesses in the District were forced to close – significantly impacting on the local economy, which in turn impacts on the Council's income. Following the first nationwide lockdown the Government did ease some restrictions and introduced a new tiered based system to contain the virus. However, further nationwide lockdowns were required towards the end of the financial year which further impacted on the Council. Furthermore, the Council has had to put considerable resources into ensuring that residents are safe during this period and that the most vulnerable in our community are cared for. In addition, throughout the period the Council has been providing support to local businesses through the timely and effective distribution of business grants as requested by central Government. The overall impact of Covid-19 on the Council has been not only a reduction of income but also additional cost pressures and while central Government has provided financial support there has been considerable pressure on the Council.

Community Support

The Council, supported by partners such as Community First, has provided support to vulnerable residents throughout the pandemic either through signposting to support available and by ensuring referrals are made to appropriate support networks. The focus has been to protect the 'clinically extremely vulnerable, identified by the NHS (those on the shielded list) but also those not on the shielded list who could potentially be vulnerable due to their age or circumstances such as facing financial hardship. A virtual call centre was established, known as the Local Response Centre (LRC) and staff in the organisation were redeployed to answer calls seven days per week. The shared resource (with East Hants District) was to assist with any support needs such as delivery of food parcels or medicine to those who requested them. All residents in the area received a newsletter advertising the contact details of the call centre and all vulnerable residents on the shielded list received a call from the Council to check whether they needed any assistance. A food hub was also established to ensure food banks were appropriately stocked in the area with Civil Enforcement Officers redeployed to deliver emergency food packages.

Following a request by central Government, anyone presenting as homeless during the lockdown was provided with temporary accommodation regardless of whether there was a legal duty owed to them. To ensure vacancies were available the Council block booked accommodation to ensure space was available and has since been working on plans to ensure people do not return to the streets. In addition, gypsies and travellers are designated as being in a vulnerable group and as such the Council has worked to ensure any temporary sites are available should they be required.

The Council has also supported the establishment of testing centres either run by external parties or most recently establishing a community testing centre manned by Council staff ensuring the effective distribution of rapid lateral flow tests. Further to this the Council has administered the Test and Trace grant scheme providing financial support to residents who have been instructed to isolate as a result of a positive test. Test and Trace support payments have been provided to ensure those residents isolating do not lose out financially or feel they need to stop isolating in order to work. A Council Tax Support Scheme has also been in place for those residents requiring additional financial support as a result of hardship during the pandemic

- Test & Trace grant (mandatory scheme):
- Test & Trace grant (discretionary scheme):
- Council Tax Hardship Support grant: £1.100 million

Business Support

During the year the Council has been instrumental in ensuring that local businesses are supported through the processing and distribution of grants. The pandemic has had and will continue to have a significant impact on businesses and the economy with the nature and scale of the event being unprecedented. Government has released a package of support which has been developed and implemented quickly. The Government package includes a range of initiatives including loans, grants, extended business rates reliefs and business support tools. An expanded business rates relief scheme has increased the amount of business rate relief to 100% for 2020-21 and broadens the eligibility to include leisure, hospitality, estate and letting agencies and certain gambling establishments. Eligible nurseries also received 100% business rate relief.

In total the Council administered 12 grant schemes as detailed below and gave out over £26 million to over 2500 local businesses during 2020-21 across the business grant schemes.

- Small Business Rate Relief Grant
- Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grant (£10K)
- Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grant (£25K)
- Local Authority Discretionary Grant
- Local Restrictions Support Grant (Closed) Addendum
- Additional Restrictions Grant
- Christmas Pub Grant
- Local Restrictions Grant (Open)
- Local Restrictions Grant (Closed)
- Local Restrictions Support Grant (Closed) Tier 4
- Local Restrictions Support Grant (Closed) January 2021
- Closed Business Support

A business support taskforce of Council officers was established who took forward a number of proactive steps to ensure businesses were supported including contacting all businesses directly by email and/or phone, writing directly to all business premises, an intensive communications campaign including electronic e-bulletins and using our network of business contacts, local Councillors and MPs.

In addition, the Council, through the use of Covid marshals and Environmental Health officers has provided support and advice to businesses on Covid restrictions and required social distancing measures, ensuring that businesses were operating in compliance with Covid laws, lockdowns and the tiered system.

Financial Impact

The Council has had considerable financial pressure as a result of the pandemic and potentially will impact on the longer-term financial sustainability of the Council which will become clearer during the recovery period post pandemic. The combination of additional expenditure, lost income and economic uncertainty is a significant challenge and officers have undertaken a programme of work to assess the likely impacts in developing our response. The Council has completed regular returns to central Government detailing the financial impact of the pandemic both on lost income and additional expenditure.

Central Government has provided a number of financial grants that have allowed the Council to mitigate the financial impact of the pandemic as below:

- Covid (unringfenced) grant: £2.181 million
- Reopening High Streets grant: £0.113 million
- Compliance and Enforcement grant: £0.067 million
- Emergency Assistance grant (Defra): £0.136 million
- Rough Sleepers emergency funding: £0.002 million

- Contain Outbreak Management fund: £0.126 million
- Clinically Extremely Vulnerable fund: £0.057 million
- National Leisure Recovery fund: £0.265 million
- Sales, Fees and Charges compensation scheme: £1.042million

The Council has suffered substantial losses across many of its largest streams of income. These include parking, leisure, and property. However, the Council has continued to run services throughout the pandemic including, for example, regulatory services such as Planning and Building Control and this has helped to mitigate the financial impact. As with any recession, investment income is anticipated to reduce which will create further pressures on the Council's finances. On the expenditure front some of the key areas of additional pressure have included accommodation and support for rough sleepers, support for our community and support for our leisure services, and again these have been partially mitigated through the use of grant funding. Due to the Council's reliance on commercial income and fees and charges and consequently its exposure to the economic cycle, the Council has sought in recent years to build up the general fund balance to ensure the Council is financially resilient in a recession. Moving forward, the Council has reset its Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) in recognition of the impact of the pandemic and the Council's strategic objectives and set a balanced budget for 2021-22. The Covid-19 crisis has meant that the Council has had to review what its most critical services are, and which are required to still be operational even during a global pandemic. The changing environment and "new normal" in will require the Council to review the services it provides, its delivery models and the outcomes that are of the highest priority. This will also require the Council to review the structural position of its budget and how that needs to change going forward.

Service Impact

Covid-19 has changed the way the Council works in a very short space of time and the focus during the pandemic has been are making sure officers are able to work from home safely, supported in adapting to the changing working conditions and ensuring that resources are used most effectively by identifying opportunities for redeployment to those service areas that need it most.

Corporately, the majority of staff have been home based for the financial year with only a small selection of staff who cannot be home based working in the Council offices in a covid secure environment. Increased communications with staff through virtual meetings have been held as well as wellbeing support available for staff to be able to access.

Service delivery has continued throughout the pandemic with all our statutory services continuing to operate. Service changes within Environmental Services were initiated during the lockdowns to ensure that essential elements of waste collection continued. While the Council offices have been closed for the year, Customer Services has remained available via phone and/or email. Regulatory services (Planning, Licensing, Building Control) have been maintained with the utilisation of virtual site visits where necessary. Staff were redeployed, where necessary, to support the Council response to the pandemic, for example, supporting the Local Resource Centre or delivering food parcels.

Through the use of virtual Council meetings all Council business could be conducted remotely, and residents had the option to join the meetings virtually which has resulted in increased participation and numbers attending. Going forward, while entirely virtual meetings would need additional, new legislation it is hoped that meetings being held in a hybrid form (in person and virtual) will increase participation in local democracy.

Summary

The coronavirus pandemic has had a profound impact on all aspects of life in Havant. Through 2020/21 the Council has adopted a pro-active evidence-led approach to ensure that it responds to the emerging needs of residents and businesses. Going forward the Council will move into a recovery phase and will seek to continue to provide support to residents, businesses, and officers to ensure that the area recovers as soon as possible from this once in a generation global event.

3. Summary of Achievements

The Corporate Strategy

Havant Borough Council sets out its strategic aims and objectives in its Corporate Strategy, which articulates its mission 'enhance the lives of our residents, businesses and visitors'. The strategy, is composed of four interlinked themes:

- A fit for purpose Council
- A safer, healthier and more active Havant
- A thriving economy with infrastructure to support our ambitions
- An environmentally aware and cleaner Havant.

The delivery of this new Corporate Strategy is supported by a Corporate Action Plan which detail the key corporate objectives and commitments made for the forthcoming financial year.

The Corporate Strategy is supported by a policy and strategy framework which includes the Local Plan and provides additional operational context to our overarching strategic objectives.

The Council has achieved many of the performance targets it set for 2020/21 as well as delivering many projects and initiatives and this is alongside the Council response to the pandemic as detailed above.

A fit for purpose Council

During 2020/21:

- Approved a new Constitution to support the council's operations and ensuring efficient governance. The new Constitution provides a clear set of guiding principles for the council allowing the authority to be more agile, cost effective and able to respond to the needs of the community.
- Embarked on the 'Shaping our Future' transformation programme which will enable the Council to achieve its objectives and deliver its new strategies and priorities going forward.

A safe environment, healthier and more active Havant

During 2020/21:

- The Council, supported by partners such as Community First, has provided support to vulnerable residents throughout the pandemic either through signposting to support available and ensuring referrals are made to appropriate support networks. The focus has been to protect the 'clinically extremely vulnerable', identified by the NHS (those on the Shielding List) but also those who could potentially be vulnerable to financial hardship.

A thriving economy with infrastructure to support our ambitions

During 2020/21:

- Supported our local businesses through the timely distribution of government grants and provided business advice to employers throughout the Covid pandemic, including running various campaigns such 'Shop Local' and 'Free After Three'.

- Took community events online with a virtual jobs fair helping residents look for new work opportunities.

An environmentally aware and cleaner Havant

During 2020/21:

- Appointed a Cabinet led with specific responsibility for Climate in order to develop our Climate Strategy
- Approved the approach regarding the Langstone Flood and Coastal Risk management approach.

Key Business Indicators

The table below contains some of our key corporate performance indicators in 2020-21, with comparison figures from 2019-20 and the average for local authorities in England. In addition, we have sought to improve our performance reporting by adding further key performance measures which we now monitor during the year.

Key Performance Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	National average (source: LG Inform, 2018-19)
Business Rates collection rate	99.2%*	87.05%	98.3%
Council Tax collection rate	96.9%*	94.41%	97.2%
Major planning applications decided within 13 weeks or agreed extension (over 70%)	100%	98%	89%
Minor planning applications decided within 13 weeks or agreed extension (over 65%)		82%	
All planning applications decided within 26 weeks (above 98%)		99%	
Homelessness interventions (above 600 for the year)		960	
Freedom of Information requests responded within statutory deadline (above 95%)		97%	

*Collection rates were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic which resulted in direct debits being cancelled and enforcement action stalled.

4. Governance

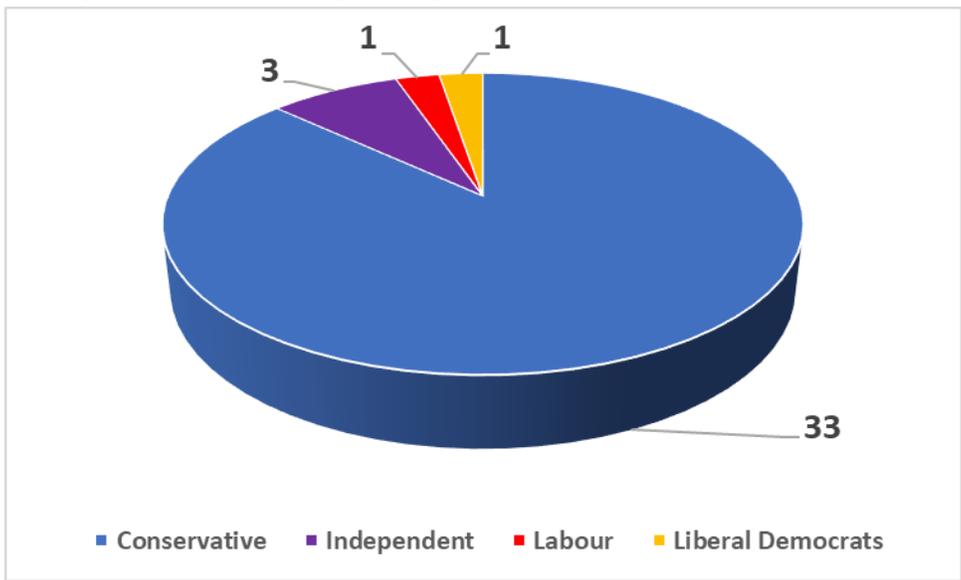
Governance refers to the arrangements put in place to ensure that our intended outcomes are defined and achieved. For example, the Corporate Governance Board meets on a quarterly basis to discuss internal audit, risk management, health and safety, emergency planning, information governance, and any complaints received from the Local Government Ombudsman.

The Council

Havant Borough is made up of 38 councillors elected in thirds, with each Councillor serving a four-year term. Councillors are democratically accountable to the residents of their ward.

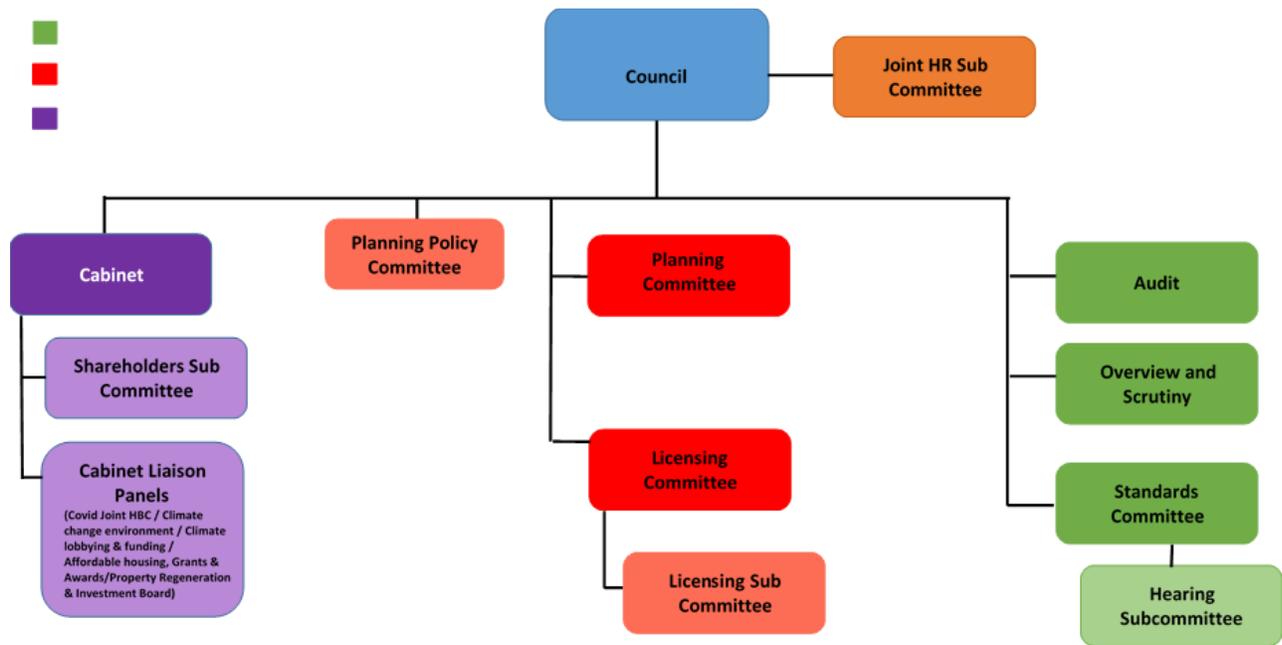
The overriding duty of councillors is to the whole community, but they have a special duty to their constituents, including those who did not vote for them.

All councillors meet together for Full Council meetings six times a year. These are held in public, and are used to decide the council's **overall** policies and set the budget each year.



The political make up of the members is shown in the table above.

All the Councillors meet together as Full Council and set the policy and budget framework within which the Council operates. Set out below is a diagram of the Decision-Making bodies for Havant Borough Council that were in place during 2020/21.



Cabinet

Havant Borough runs on a 'Leader and Cabinet' model. This works in the same way as the Prime Minister and Cabinet but on a local scale. The political party which has had the most councillors elected by the public forms the cabinet, and elects one of its members as the Leader (currently Councillor Alex Rennie).

The Cabinet makes collected policy decisions for the council. The Cabinet will be advised and supported in its policy formulation role by Scrutiny and Policy Development Panels, with particular areas of responsibility and encompassing a broad range of opinion and expertise. In addition it is also advised by a number of committees.

The Cabinet has to make decisions which are in line with the council's overall policies and budget. If it wishes to make a decision which is outside the budget or policy framework, this must be referred to the council as a whole to decide.

Each Cabinet Member is responsible for an area of the council's work, known as portfolios.

Overview & Scrutiny Committee

The Committee is made up of 14 Councillors.

The Committee has the remit to;

- Review and scrutinise the decisions made and performance of the Executive and/or council officers both in relation to individual decisions and the impact of those decisions over time
- Review and scrutinise the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas

Audit Committee

The Committee is made up of 8 Councillors.

The Committee had the remit to.

- provide independent assurance of the adequacy of the risk management framework and the associated control environment;
- to provide independent scrutiny of the authority's financial and non-financial performance to the extent that it affects the authority's exposure to risk and weakens the control environment, and to oversee the financial reporting process.

Planning Committee

The Committee is made up of 7 Councillors and normally meets monthly.

The majority of planning applications are dealt with by council officers under delegated powers from the Planning Committee as they are relatively straight forward. Approximately 20% are referred to councillors to make a decision.

The Planning Committee's function is:

- to deal with applications for planning permission and the conduct of planning appeals. It considers the larger more controversial applications.
- Changes of use, for example a building changing from a newsagent to a fish and chip shop, are also deemed to be developments requiring planning consent.

The committee also has an enforcement role in ensuring that planning conditions are complied with and that unacceptable development which has taken place without the necessary planning permission is removed or ceased, and is responsible for the protection and preservation of trees.

Licensing Committee

The Committee is made up of 15 Councillors and meets as required. The Licensing Committee is responsible for licensing and registration functions.

The full list of matters includes:

- hackney carriage and private hire taxis (and drivers);
- theatre licences; game dealers;
- entertainment licences; and
- lotteries.

Standards Committee

The Committee is made up of 8 Councillors.

The Standards functions are:

- to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by Members and Co-opted Members of the Council;
- to adopt a Code of Conduct dealing with the conduct expected of Members and Co-opted Members of the Council when acting in that capacity;
- to put in place arrangements to investigate and make decisions on written allegations against Elected Members both at District and Parish level and undertake an overview of complaints handling and Local Government Ombudsman investigations, including the power to make payments or other benefits in cases of maladministration etc.

Planning Policy Committee

The Committee is made up of 10 Councillors and met once during the year.

The Planning Policy Committee functions are:

- to agree the emerging content of the Havant Borough Council Local plan throughout its preparation

Joint HR Committee

The Committee is made up of 5 Councillors from EHDC and 5 Councillors from HBC. The Committee met 3 times during 2020-21.

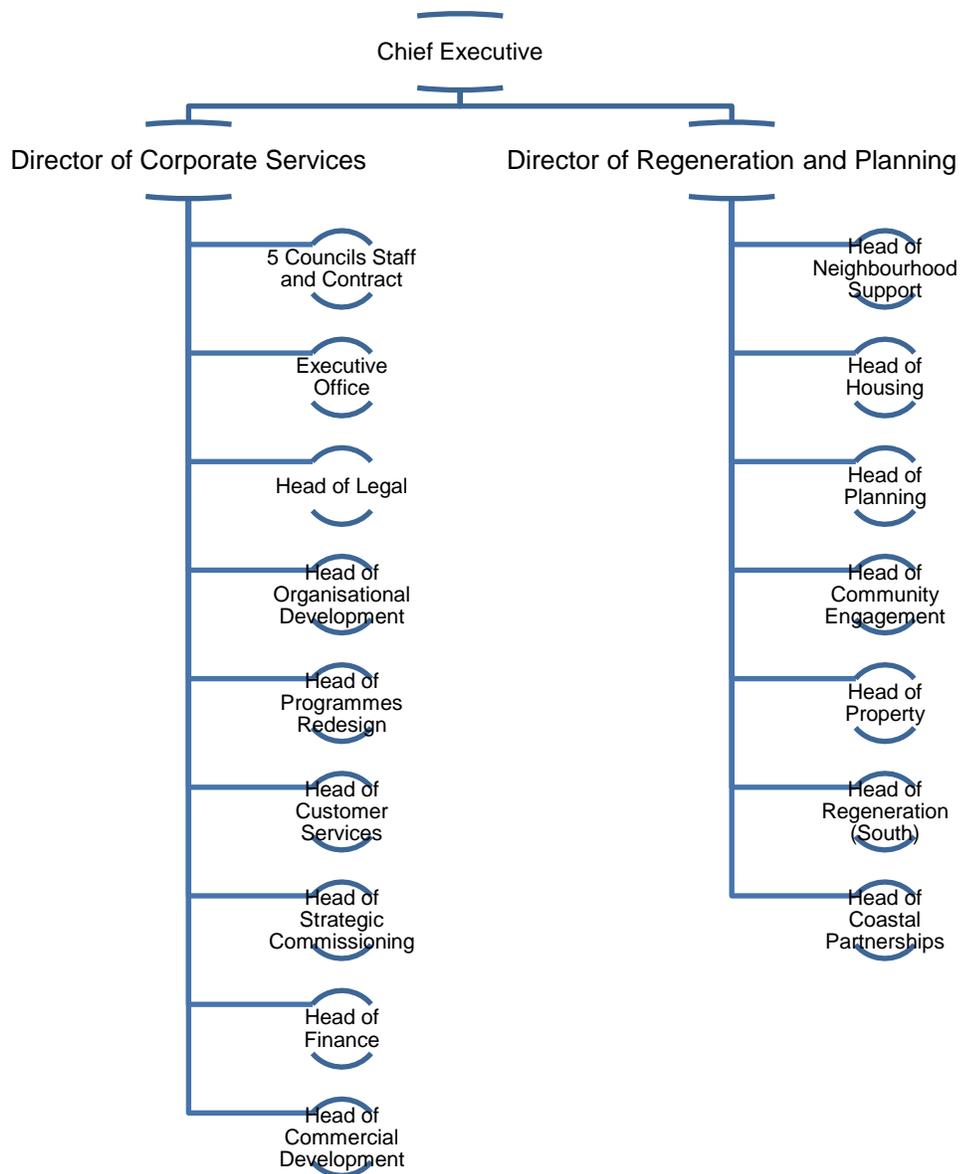
In addition to the above there are various sub-committees including Constitution, Shareholders and Licensing sub-committee which met as required during the year.

All meeting information (papers and minutes) of all Committee meetings are located on our website:

<https://havant.moderngov.co.uk/mgListCommittees.aspx>

Management Structure

Supporting the work of elected Members is the organisational structure of the Council headed by the Executive Team. This is comprised of East Hampshire District Council's most senior officers. The Council appoints a Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer, as required by law. These officers have responsibility to take action if the Council has, or is about to, break the law or if the Council is about to set an unbalanced budget. Areas of responsibility are shown below:



Staffing

A summary of the Council's staffing is shown in the table below:

Employees	2019/20	2020/21
Total number of current permanent full and part time employees	248	300
Total number of current temporary / fixed term employees	*	
Total number of employees	248	300
Total number of employees expressed as full time equivalents	219	253

Posts	2019/20	2020/21
Total number of permanent full and part time posts	266	
Total number of temporary / fixed term posts	*	
Total number of posts	266	
Total number of posts expressed as full time equivalents	235	

*- Not available

Sickness and accident statistics are shown in the table below:

	2019/20	2020/21
Short term sickness (days per FTE)	3.7	1.4
Long term sickness (days per FTE)	2.8	5.3
Overall sickness (days per FTE)	6.5	6.7

5. A Summary of the 2020/21 Financial Performance of the Council

General Fund

A summary of the General Fund position is shown below in the format used for management accounting and reported to Members throughout the year.

	Final Budget	Outturn	Exceptional items - Variation *		Variation
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
Director of Corporate Services					
5 Councils Staff and Contract	622	504		(118)	-19.0%
Executive Office	405	416		11	2.6%
Head of Legal	862	828		(34)	-4.0%
Head of Organisational Development	818	473		(345)	-42.2%
Head of Programmes Redesign	2,799	2,820		21	0.7%
Head of Customer Services	2,793	2,438	(617)	262	9.4%
Head of Strategic Commissioning	3,768	3,692		(76)	-2.0%
Head of Finance	1,833	1,099		(734)	-40.1%
Director of Regeneration and Planning					
Head of Coastal Partnerships	358	193		(165)	-46.1%
Head of Neighbourhood Support	(410)	410		820	-200.0%
Head of Housing	347	290		(57)	-16.4%
Head of Planning	550	329		(221)	-40.2%
Head of Community Engagement	520	435		(85)	-16.3%
Head of Property	(1,473)	(1,361)		112	-7.6%
Head of Regeneration (South)	426	399		(27)	-6.3%
Other Operating I&E (Corporate Pension Costs)	853	(21)		(874)	-102.5%
Total Cost of Services	15,072	12,944	(617)	(1,511)	-10.0%
Interest from Investments	0	0		0	
Interest payments	0	108		108	
Covid Income Support	0	(1,071)	(1,041)	(30)	
Meridian	0	0		0	
Net Cost of Services	15,072	11,981	(1,658)	(1,433)	-9.5%
Funded by:					
Business Rates Retention	(5,605)	(12,868)	(8,623)	1,360	-24.3%
Council Tax Demand on the Collection Fund (inc precepts)	(8,642)	(8,680)		(38)	0.4%
Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	77	77		0	0.0%
New Homes Bonus Grant	(902)	(902)		0	0.0%
General Grants	0	(2,350)	(2,350)	0	
Total Funding	(15,072)	(24,723)	(10,973)	1,322	-8.8%
Net (Surplus) / Deficit	0	(12,742)	(12,631)	(111)	

The General Fund Revenue Budget outturn is a surplus of £0.111m (excluding the exceptional Covid items). The main variances are detailed in the sections that follow:-

Service Area	Variance to budget (£000)	Reasons
5 Councils Contract & Staff	(118)	Reduction in expenditure across salary budget and training/travel expenses
Organisational Development	(345)	Reduction in expenditure across the service as a result of focus on Covid-19 pandemic and therefore reduced spend on planned activities for 2020-21. Reduced recruitment activity within Human Resources as a result of recruitment freeze during first lockdown period and overall reduced recruitment for the remaining year.

Customer Services	262	Additional expenditure on contract costs within revenue & benefits and customer services including additional costs of delivering the Covid business grant scheme
Finance	(734)	Covid-19 related savings contained within this budget which were identified at the start of the pandemic and utilised to offset the additional expenditure within services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £0.463 million Covid related savings identified across services
Neighbourhood Support	820	Reduction in income across the service as a result of Covid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £1.125 million was lost within parking services £0.746 million has been claimed through the Government lost sales, fees and charges scheme. Savings within the service as a result of reduced recruitment activity resulting in salary, NI and pension savings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £0.200 million in salary savings
Planning	(221)	Additional savings have been made within the service as a result of reduced activity on areas such as the Local Plan during the year as a result of focus on Covid as well as additional income received in Planning Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £0.180 million reduced expenditure and additional income in Planning Policy £0.075 million additional income in Development Management
Community Engagement	(85)	Focus on Covid related activities and use of Covid grants during the pandemic resulting in savings on planned budget spend
Coastal Partnership	(165)	Additional income achieved within the Transport team as well as additional savings in expenditure.

General Fund: Capital Programme

The General Fund Capital Programme is summarised in the table below:

Havant Borough Council			
Capital Programme Summary			
	2020/21 Original Budget Feb 20 £ (000)	2020/21 Provisional Outturn £ (000)	2020/21 Variance £ (000)
Housing			
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,628	508	(1,120)
Operational Land and Buildings			
HBC Plaza	3,600	0	(3,600)
Developer contributions	1,200	1	(1,199)
Neutrient Neutrality Mitigation	0	290	290
CILfundedHBCownedassets	0	115	115
CILFunded-NonHBCAssets	0	125	125
HaylingIslandBMA	0	418	418
HaylingIsland Strategy	0	168	168
LangstoneFCERM	0	231	231
Broadmarsh Feasibility Study	0	30	30
AcornCentreExtension	0	7	7
Charterhouse Vertidrain	0	7	7
FeasibilityStudyreMUGAHook	0	5	5
Hayling Island Goose Refuge	225		
Sothorn Coastal	20	0	(20)
Vehicles and Equipment			
Refurbishment of HBC Play Areas	70	51	(19)
New Allotments	135	0	(135)
IT Equipment			0
Asset Maintenance Management System	35	0	(35)
Building Control - Software	22	1	(21)
Parking Machines			
Total Capital Programme	6,935	1,957	- 4,978
	2019/20 Original Budget Feb 19 £ (000)	2019/20 Provisional Outturn £ (000)	2019/20 Variance £ (000)
Funded By:			
REFCUS (Revenue funded as Capital under Statute)	1,628	634	(994)
External Grants & Contributions	5,045	1,323	(3,722)
Use of Specific Reserves	127	0	(127)
Use of Capital Receipts	135	0	(135)
Borrowing Requirement	0	0	0
Total Funding	6,935	1,957	(4,978)

The outturn on the General Fund Capital Programme is an overall underspend of £4.978 million. The reasons for the significant variances are predominately reduced spend on a number of capital projects in particular around expenditure on CIL as a result of the pandemic and not taking forward the HBC Plaza Development (phase 1).

6. Strategic Risks

The Council maintains a risk register which details the major corporate risks facing its functionality and the delivery of its corporate objectives. Services maintain their own risk registers and can escalate a risk to the corporate register if necessary.

7. Liability for Pensions Costs

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

The Council's net Pension Liability valued on an IAS 19 basis increased from £44.990 million at 31st March 2020 to £48.508 million at 31st March 2021. It is detailed in Note 8 to the accounts. Gross liabilities have increased by £21.625 million mainly due to changes in the financial assumptions, and the fair value of assets has increased by £18.107 million.

The Council does not operate its own Pension Fund but is part of the Hampshire Local Government Pension Scheme which is administered by Hampshire County Council. Full details of the Pension Scheme and its accounts are available on-line at www.hampshire.gov.uk

8. Future Plans

In common with the rest of local government, the Council has seen a steady reduction in its core funding in recent years. The Government's aim is to phase out non-specific grant funding altogether, instead allowing local authorities to retain a higher proportion of business rates collected locally.

The Medium Term Financial Strategy has recently been updated indicating that due to reductions in government funding and demands on Council services as well as more general economic changes brought about by Brexit the financing of the Council services remains challenging.

To balance the budget there will be a continuing need for service transformation, efficiencies and other savings initiatives for the foreseeable future.

The Medium Term Financial Strategy

The budget for 2020/21 was set against further reductions in Government grant. The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy has been updated and takes into account inflation (both pay and contract), superannuation and national insurance changes.

The medium term financial strategy for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26 is set out in the table below

**Havant Borough Council
General Fund Summary
2021/22 to 2025/26 Medium Term Financial
Strategy**

	2021/22 Draft Budget £ (000)	2022/23 Estimate £ (000)	2023/24 Estimate £ (000)	2024/25 Estimate £ (000)	2025/26 Estimate £ (000)
Director of Corporate Services					
5 Councils Staff and Contract	287	287	287	287	287
Head of Legal	913	913	913	913	913
Head of Organisational Development	724	724	724	724	724
Head of Programmes Redesign	3,039	3,039	3,039	3,039	3,039
Head of Customer Services	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Head of Strategic Commissioning	3,855	4,064	4,277	4,495	4,717
Head of Finance	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
Director of Regeneration and Planning					
Head of Coastal Partnerships	417	417	417	417	417
Head of Neighbourhood Support	(486)	(486)	(486)	(486)	(486)
Head of Housing	454	454	454	454	454
Head of Planning	560	560	560	560	560
Head of Community Engagement	584	584	584	584	584
Head of Property	(1,858)	(1,858)	(1,858)	(1,858)	(1,858)
Head of Regeneration (South)	562	562	562	562	562
Total Cost of Services	13,791	14,000	14,213	14,431	14,653
Regeneration Investments	(198)	(198)	(198)	(198)	(198)
Salary inflation (cumulative)		383	777	1,183	1,601
Other cost inflation (cumulative)		250	500	750	1,000
Net Cost of Services	13,593	14,435	15,292	16,166	17,056
Business Rates Retention	(4,496)	(4,293)	(4,379)	(4,467)	(4,556)
Section 31 grant	(1,953)	(1,992)	(2,032)	(2,072)	(2,114)
Levy payment	996	1,016	1,036	1,057	1,078
Business Rates Collection fund (surplus)/Deficit	1,439				
Council Tax	(8,890)	(9,113)	(9,341)	(9,576)	(9,816)
Council Tax Collection Fund (surplus)/Deficit	(136)				
General Grants					
New Homes Bonus Grant	(347)	(91)	0	0	0
Other Financing					
Covid 2021-22 allocation	(743)				
Lower Tier Services Grant	(200)				
Contributions to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	737	987	987	987	987
Contributions to/(from) General Fund Balance					
Total Deficit/(Surplus)	0	949	1,562	2,095	2,635

As outlined earlier in this report, the medium term plan will be revisited in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. An update on the Council's MTFs, along with an analysis of the financial impact on the Council of Covid-19 will be provided to Cabinet during the year. A new medium term plan for 2022/23 to 2026/27 will then be submitted to Cabinet and Full Council for approval in February 2022.

Capital Strategy 2021/22

The CIPFA revised 2017 Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a capital strategy report, which seeks to provide the following:

- a high-level long term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services
- an overview of how associated risk is managed
- the implications for future financial sustainability

The Council's Capital Strategy for 2021/22 was approved by Full Council on 24th February 2021 and is available on the Council's website.

Within the capital strategy is the Capital Programme for 2021/22 to 2025/26 was prepared to mirror the 5 year timeframe of the MTFS.

	YTD	5 YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME				
Havant Borough Council Capital Programme Summary Project	2020/21 Revised Forecast £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
Housing						
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628
IT Equipment						
Design and System Implementation Programme		204				
Asset Maintenance Management System	0	35				
Building Control - Software	15	0				
Southern Coastal	0	0				
Vehicles and Equipment						
Pest Control Vehicles						
Refurbishment of HBC equipped play areas	70	70				
Land and Buildings						
Developer contributions / CIL		1,044				
Hayling Island Goose Refuge	0					
Nutrient Neutrality Mitigation	216					
Hayling Island BMA	620	426				
Hayling Island Strategy	231	263	65			
Broadmarsh Feasibility	48					
Langstone FCERM	199	501	132	2,233	1,125	
Grand Totals	3,027	4,171	1,825	3,861	2,753	1,628
Projected Capital Financing						
REFCUS (Revenue funded as Capital under Statute)	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628
External Grants & Contributions	1,314	2,234	197	2,233	1,125	0
Use of Specific Reserves	85	309	0	0	0	0
Use of Capital Receipts						
Borrowing Requirement						
Revenue Funding						
Total Projected Funding	3,027	4,171	1,825	3,861	2,753	1,628

9. Material assets/liabilities

The Council did not purchase any significant assets during the year. The Council did dispose of Brockhampton West site for which it received a capital receipt of

£8 million

10. Explanation of the Financial Statements

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require the Council to produce a Statement of Accounts for each financial year. There have been no changes to policies.

These statements contain a number of different elements which are explained below.

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Statement of Responsibilities sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Finance Officer.

Independent Auditor's Report gives the auditor's opinion of the financial statements and of the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.

Statement of Accounts

- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** shows the cost of providing services in the year in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.
- **Movement in Reserves Statement** shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves.
- **Balance Sheet** shows the value of the Council's assets and liabilities at the reporting date. These are matched by reserves which are split into two categories; usable and unusable reserves.
- **Cash Flow Statement** shows the changes in the Council's cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period.
- **Collection Fund** is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation of billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and its distribution to precepting bodies.

11. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank all those involved in managing the Council's finances and preparing this Statement of Accounts. Their support under ever increasing competing demands has been appreciated throughout these challenging times.



Chief Finance Officer

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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Chief Finance Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Havant Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2021 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the:

- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- Movement in Reserves Statement,
- Balance Sheet,
- Cash Flow Statement,
- the related notes 1 to 27,
- Collection Fund Statement and the related notes 1 to 3.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Havant Borough Council as at 31 March 2021 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller and Auditor General's (C&AG) AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Chief Finance Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 31 August 2023 from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the authority's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Financial Report and Statement of Accounts 2020/21, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the other information contained within the Financial Report and Statement of Accounts 2020/21.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Council;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we are not satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2021.

We have nothing to report in these respects

Responsibility of the Chief Finance Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 43, the Chief Finance 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 2020/21, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authority either intends to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the council and determined that the most significant are:

- Local Government Act 1972,
- Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992)
- Local Government Act 2003,

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended in 2018 and 2020,
- Planning Act 2008 and the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/948)
- The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, and
- The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.

In addition, the council has to comply with laws and regulations in the areas of anti-bribery and corruption, data protection, employment legislation, tax legislation, general power of competence, procurement and health & safety.

We understood how Havant Borough Council is complying with those frameworks by understanding the incentive, opportunities and motives for non-compliance, including inquiring of management, head of internal audit, those charged with governance, monitoring officer and obtaining and reading documentation relating to the procedures in place to identify, evaluate and comply with laws and regulations, and whether they are aware of instances of non-compliance. We corroborated this through our reading of the council's committee minutes, through enquiry of employees to confirm council policies, and through the inspection of other information. Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures had a focus on compliance with the accounting framework through obtaining sufficient audit evidence in line with the level of risk identified and with relevant legislation.

We assessed the susceptibility of the council's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by understanding the potential incentives and pressures for management to manipulate the financial statements, and performed procedures to understand the areas in which this would most likely arise. Based on our risk assessment procedures, we identified inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure and management override of controls to be our fraud risks.

To address our fraud risk of inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure we tested the council's capitalised expenditure and REFCUS to ensure the capitalisation criteria were properly met and the expenditure was genuine.

To address our fraud risk of management override of controls, we tested specific journal entries identified by applying risk criteria to the entire population of journals. For each journal selected, we tested specific transactions back to source documentation to confirm that the journals were authorised and accounted for appropriately. We also assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and evaluated the business rationale of any identified significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified reporting criteria issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in April 2021, as to whether Havant Borough Council had proper arrangements for financial sustainability, governance and improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined these criteria as those necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether Havant Borough Council put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2021.

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, Havant Borough Council had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Council's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our work on value for money arrangements.

In addition, we cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have issued our Auditor's Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2021. We have completed our work on the value for money arrangements and will report the outcome of our work in our commentary on those arrangements within the Auditor's Annual Report.

Until we have completed these procedures, we are unable to certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of Havant Borough Council, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Kevin Suter
Ernst & Young LLP

Kevin Suter (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
Southampton
29 July 2022

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Introduction

The Leader of the Council (Councillor Alex Rennie) and Interim Chief Executive (Kim Sawyer) both recognise the importance of having good systems in place to manage and deliver services to the residents of Havant Borough. Each year the Council is required to produce an Annual Governance Statement (AGS) which describes how its corporate governance arrangements have been working. This AGS is in respect of 2020-21.

The Council also publishes an Annual Statement of Accounts which provides further information on the opportunities and challenges faced by the Council.

The purpose of the governance framework

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values by which the Council directs and controls its activities, and how it leads, engages with and accounts to the community it serves. The framework brings together an underlying set of legislative requirements, good practice principles and management processes and enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to an acceptable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve the Council's aims and objectives, and seeks to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify, prioritise and manage the risks to the achievement of the Council's aims and objectives.

The governance framework addresses the way the Council is controlled and managed, both strategically and operationally, and how it will deliver its services. The framework recognises that the Council's business is focused upon its corporate priorities and seeks to facilitate delivery to our local communities.

The risk management processes and other internal control systems such as standards of conduct and audit form part of this framework. Members and senior Officers are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of the Council's affairs and the stewardship of the resources at its disposal. This task is managed by the Executive Board which comprises the Chief Executive, Executive Director and Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer) with advice and guidance provided by the Monitoring Officer. The Executive Board is provided with assurance by the Corporate Governance Board.

Governance during Covid-19

The year 2020-21 has been characterised by the challenges around delivering services while maintaining good governance during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Council has adapted by introducing remote and/or hybrid Council meetings which adhered to lockdown restrictions and government guidance for the relevant points in time, and allowed robust and appropriate decision making to continue. In addition, the majority of our staff have been working remotely, as per government instruction to 'work from home if you can', with all statutory Council services continuing to be delivered throughout the year. Staff have also been redeployed to cover Covid-19 guidance requirements, such as providing Covid marshal support in town centres, staffing community testing centres and monitoring business premises compliance with regulations. Health and safety has been prioritised throughout, with the Council offices achieving Covid secure status and a robust procedure established for office attendance and undertaking site visits. Our business continuity arrangements were drawn upon to prioritise the delivery of key services, working with the Local Resilience Forum and partner organisations to ensure that the Council's resources were targeted to effectively support the communities of Havant borough.

Our organisational response has been reviewed through targeted audits and the Overview & Scrutiny Committee has reviewed same and provided feedback. A Cabinet report detailing the Council's response to the initial phase of the pandemic in spring 2020 can be viewed at <https://havant.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=128&MId=11073>. In addition, the Council has commissioned specialist advisors to produce a Covid-19 Recovery Plan which will set out how best to assist the borough as it emerges from the pandemic.

External audit has reviewed the annual accounts and cashflow position in relation to Covid-19 financial pressures. Internal audit have provided assistance in relation to the administration of Covid support grant certification and

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

assurance in relation to financial stability of the organisation during Covid and on the welfare support provided to the Council's staff.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

How do we know it is working?

The annual process that we use to maintain and review effectiveness of our governance arrangements includes a wide input.



ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

How we apply the governance framework to the Local Code of Corporate Governance

The Council aims to achieve effective corporate governance through the Local Code of Corporate Governance. The table below highlights examples of how the Council has adhered to its governance commitments as set out in the Code and includes hyperlinks to sources of further information which include more detail about how the Council has implemented its commitments.

A. BEHAVING WITH INTEGRITY, DEMONSTRATING STRONG COMMITMENT TO ETHICAL VALUES AND RESPECTING THE RULE OF LAW	
How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action
<p>There are codes of conduct in place for all Councillors and Officers which can be found in Part 4 of the Constitution. The Council has appointed independent persons to investigate any allegations of misconduct, and the Standards Committee receives regular reports from the Monitoring Officer on any complaints regarding Councillors. During the year the Audit and Finance Committee reviewed and revised the Code of Conduct which was undertaken following the publication of the report into standards in local government. Full Council approved the amended Code of Conduct in January 2021.</p> <p>The Council's Constitution contains the standing orders, scheme of delegation, financial regulations and contracts procedure rules. The Constitution also contains the policies for anti-fraud and corruption, anti-bribery and whistleblowing. A comprehensive review of the Constitution has taken place throughout 2020-21 to ensure that it is an effective and up-to-date document. The revised version was approved at full Council in January 2021 for adoption on 1 March 2021.</p> <p>All Council employees have clear conditions of employment, and roles and responsibilities are set out in job descriptions. Mandatory performance objectives are set for all staff which ensure compliance with data protection law, Health and Safety regulations, and the Council's Safeguarding Policy. Staff must also undertake mandatory e-learning courses throughout the year on such topics to ensure their knowledge and understanding is up to date.</p> <p>There is a requirement for Councillors to make a Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests within 28 days of taking office and to notify the Council of any changes to the interests made in this declaration within a specified time period. Councillors must also disclose interests which are not registered but which are relevant to matters to be discussed at a meeting of the authority. Councillors are barred from participating in any discussion on, or voting on, the matter in relation to which the Member has a disclosable pecuniary interest. There is an up-to-date register of gifts and hospitality, and an annual register of declarations. Any declarations of interest made during meetings are recorded in the minutes.</p> <p>The Council has in place a complaints procedure including weekly reminders to relevant managers responsible.</p> <p>The Council has a shared Monitoring Officer with East Hampshire District Council and as a member of the Executive Board they are kept apprised on the Council's projects and actions and are ultimately responsible for legal compliance.</p> <p>Statutory officer roles are the Head of Paid Service who is the Chief Executive, the Chief Financial (S151) Officer, who carries overall responsibility for the Council's financial administration, and the Monitoring Officer, who ensures the Council acts lawfully. The Data Protection Officer is also a statutory role under the new GDPR legislation. All of these roles are shared with East Hampshire District Council.</p>	<p>Councillor Code of Conduct Staff Code of Conduct</p> <p>Standards Committee</p> <p>Audit & Finance Committee</p> <p>Constitution</p> <p>Anti Fraud & Corruption Policy including Fraud Response Plan Whistleblowing Policy</p> <p>Declarations of interest</p> <p>Complaints procedure</p> <p>Management structure</p>

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

B. ENSURING OPENNESS AND COMPREHENSIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	
How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action
<p>The Council has laid out its purpose, direction, vision and objectives in its Corporate Strategy which can be obtained either on the Council's website or from the Council's offices. The Council Corporate Strategy is comprehensively reviewed on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Corporate Strategy</p>
<p>The Council is committed to transparency and an open culture and publicises information in line with the publication scheme under the Freedom of Information Act. In addition, we subscribe to the Government's transparency agenda and publish information such as remuneration for senior management and information on items of expenditure over £500.</p>	<p>Freedom of Information</p>
<p>The Council's democratic function is responsible for ensuring agendas and key decisions are published in line with the statutory legal requirements. They are also responsible for supporting the scrutiny function of the Council and publishing a corporate calendar of dates annually. During the Covid-19 pandemic, Council meetings have been held remotely and/or in a hybrid manner according to government guidance and legislative requirements at the time, and these have been livestreamed via the Council's website which has resulted in increased public engagement with these meetings.</p>	<p>Committees and Papers</p>
<p>The Council usually carries out a residents' survey every two years, but during the Covid-19 pandemic has increased the frequency to be able to monitor the concerns and feelings of residents as the situation changes.</p>	<p>Residents' Survey</p>
<p>In addition to the publication of the residents' magazine, called 'Serving You', which is translated into accessible formats, the Council has a Facebook page and Twitter feed which is actively promoted and used. To promote transparency and wider engagement with Council decisions, residents can use social media such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram to get updates from and interact with the Council. Where remote meetings have taken place in 2020-21 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, these have been broadcast live via Skype and promoted on the Council's social media.</p>	<p>Serving You magazine HBC Facebook Twitter Instagram</p>
<p>The Council's website is set out in a clear and easily accessible way, using infographics and plain language. The information which residents use most, such as Council Tax and Waste and Recycling, can be accessed quickly and easily from the homepage. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Communications team have made regular updates to dedicated pages on the website to provide residents and business with reliable information on legislative changes and public health guidance as it has shifted throughout the year. Accessibility improvements have also been made to the website in 202-21 to meet new accessibility requirements.</p>	<p>http://www.havant.gov.uk/</p>
<p>The Statement of Accounts provides a clear summary of the Council's activity over the previous year, so that residents can see where money has been spent and what this has achieved.</p>	<p>http://www.havant.gov.uk/accounts</p>
<p>The Council has a joint venture partnership (Norse South East) for waste collection which is governed by the Norse South East Board. There are members from Norse Commercial Services and the Council on the Board. Norse South East is responsible for the procurement and efficient management of waste and recycling collections, street cleaning, public convenience cleansing, grounds</p>	<p>http://norsesoutheast.co.uk/</p>

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

maintenance and associated service facilities for the treatment and disposal of residual waste.	
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C. DEFINING OUTCOMES IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS	
How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action
<p>A refreshed Corporate Strategy has been developed and is subject to consultation; the refreshed Corporate Strategy contains the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environmentally aware and cleaner Borough • A safe environment, healthier and more active residents • A thriving local economy • A revitalised borough with infrastructure that meets our ambitions • A sustainable Council <p>These evidence based themes are used to guide the Council's corporate planning and decision making.</p> <p>The Council has also developed a Digital Strategy which supports the Corporate Strategy delivery and to create digitally 'savvy' staff and councillors and services designed to be accessible and convenient for our customers.</p> <p>The Council takes an annual approach to business planning, allowing a close link between business and financial planning. The Medium Term Financial Strategy is reviewed annually and forms the basis of the annual budgeting process.</p> <p>A Corporate Action Plan is prepared each year to support the delivery of the vision laid out in the Corporate Strategy, and progress against the objectives in the Corporate Action Plan is reported quarterly. Each service's Key Performance Indicators are monitored corporately and reported to the Executive Board on a quarterly basis to ensure that the objectives in the Corporate Action Plan are on target. Monthly financial forecasts are submitted to the Executive Board and quarterly to Councillors alongside the quarterly performance report. During the Covid-19 pandemic, financial monitoring reports have been improved, with modelling of the likely impacts of the pandemic on income and expenditure carried out to provide assurance on the Council's financial sustainability.</p> <p>The Council's budget report contains a summary of the budget and business plans that has been set for Havant Borough Council for 2020-21, as approved by the Council on the 26th February 2020. It shows on what service areas money is spent, and how this expenditure is funded. Also within this document is information showing the forecast financial position over the next five years, taking into account changes in government funding, other income and spending.</p> <p>The Council uses evidence based insight to inform decision making and uses the data available to understand residents and local businesses better. The Council is committed to consulting with and engaging with residents and local businesses in the planning and delivery of services to meet the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Corporate Strategy</p> <p>Digital Strategy</p> <p>Council Budget</p>

D. DETERMINING THE INTERVENTIONS NECESSARY TO OPTIMISE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INTENDED OUTCOMES
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ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action
<p>The Council has a Medium Term Financial Strategy (available on the Council's website as part of the budget for the forthcoming year) which is used to align resources to key priorities.</p> <p>The Council has report templates to ensure authors cover all the requirements to enable a decision to be made; they include options appraisal (if required), cost and risk analysis in addition to key signatories such as legal and finance and must include the portfolio holder. This process has been significantly improved in recent years to increase the robustness of decision making.</p> <p>All decision-making meetings are held in public and decisions made by Cabinet members and Officers are published in line with the statutory legal requirements, although some items are considered as exempt. Minutes of all Council meetings are made available to the public, and members of the public have the opportunity to contribute to Council meetings.</p> <p>The Council has a complaints and feedback system, which records and monitors customer comments, complaints and requests for information.</p> <p>The Council has an internal audit service sourced through the Southern Internal Audit Partnership. The internal audit service has an annual audit plan based on a risk analysis carried out by the auditors each spring. Audit recommendations are monitored to ensure that they are completed by the service within a reasonable timeframe, and any actions which are not completed are reported to Executive Board.</p> <p>The Overview & Scrutiny Committee has responsibility for the performance of overview and scrutiny functions under the Local Government Act 2000 Section 9F. The role of Overview & Scrutiny Committee is to hold Cabinet decision makers to account by monitoring and scrutinising the decisions being made, both before and after they take effect. Members of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee must not be members of the Cabinet and, where possible, should be from different political parties.</p>	<p>Medium Term Financial Strategy</p> <p>Council Decisions</p> <p>Complaints procedure</p> <p>Internal audit</p> <p>Overview & Scrutiny Committee</p>

E. DEVELOPING THE COUNCIL'S CAPACITY, INCLUDING THE CAPABILITY OF ITS LEADERSHIP AND THE INDIVIDUALS WITHIN IT	
How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action
<p>The Council has a joint management team with East Hampshire District Council. This management team is made up of the Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer (S151 Officer), Executive Director and the Heads of Service, most of which are shared with East Hampshire District Council. The costs of all shared management posts are shared between the Councils.</p> <p>A number of the Council's corporate services are delivered through the 5 Councils Partnership with Capita which is monitored via a shared Client Team.</p> <p>The Council has a performance management framework which includes a comprehensive induction programme for new starters. Performance appraisal processes for all employees include regular 1:1 meetings with line managers and assessment against the Staff Competency Framework. In 2020-21 new mandatory e-learning courses were introduced for all staff (including health and safety, equality and diversity, and time management), alongside the ongoing leadership development</p>	<p>Management structure</p>

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

<p>programme, business continuity and emergency planning training, and specialist professional training for frontline services.</p> <p>Following the Borough Council elections, all Councillors are required to undertake a comprehensive training programme which ensures that they have an understanding of the procedures and protocols of the Council. This may include training on planning and licensing matters and Councillors are not allowed to sit on the Planning or Licensing Committees until such training has been undertaken.</p> <p>In addition to the compulsory training, a series of other courses and events are also offered. Under the Councillor Development Programme and accompanying Competency Framework, during the course of a Councillor's four year term of office, regular skills audits are undertaken to identify any new skills requirements or refresher training requirements.</p>	<p>Councillor Competency Framework</p>
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F. MANAGING THE RISKS AND PERFORMANCE THROUGH ROBUST INTERNAL CONTROL AND STRONG PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	
How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action
<p>The Council ensures that the roles and responsibilities for decision making and governance arrangements are defined and allocated, so that there is clear accountability for decisions made and actions taken. The Council does this by appointing a Leader and a Cabinet, which allocates specific executive responsibilities.</p> <p>There are also a number of committees appointed to discharge regulatory and scrutiny functions. Each committee has clear terms of reference setting out roles and responsibilities. All leadership roles, the roles of key Officers and the Council's Scheme of Delegation are set out within the Council Constitution.</p> <p>The Cabinet operates within the policy framework set by Full Council, and makes key decisions. All Cabinet meetings are held in public, with the exception of exempt items. All decision records are publicly available, and the Forward Plan and Key Decision notice is published on the Council website. Decisions made by Cabinet can be called in for review by the Overview & Scrutiny Committee. Decisions can also be made by Officers under delegated powers and reported to Councillors in line with the Council Constitution. Authority to make decisions is given in the Scheme of Delegation and by specific delegation by Cabinet or Council.</p> <p>Risk is considered and recorded as part of the business planning process, and monitored throughout the year as part of the quarterly review of performance and financial management (quarterly performance report). The Council has a wide range of performance indicators, which are used to measure progress against the Council's priorities. Performance indicators are reported quarterly to the Executive Board, to Audit and Finance Committee, and informally to Cabinet. Performance indicators clearly link individual services to the corporate objectives and include details of national and local performance indicators and risk. Performance indicators are reviewed annually as part of the business planning process to ensure they continue to be relevant and stretching.</p> <p>A Corporate Governance Board has been established with an objective of providing a pragmatic layer of assurance to the business. Specifically, the Corporate Governance Board ensures that the organisation develops and implements an effective approach to corporate governance which enables the business and affairs of the Council to be carried out, directed and managed with the objective of enhancing value to the public.</p>	<p>Council structure</p> <p>Committee structure</p> <p>Forward Plan</p> <p>Corporate Governance Policy</p>

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

<p>This will be underpinned by the Local Code of Corporate Governance. In addition, the Corporate Governance Board is responsible for ensuring that an adequate risk management framework and associated control environment exists within the Council, and for monitoring the arrangements in place for the identification, monitoring and management of risks. The Board's Terms of Reference have been reviewed during 2020-21 in consultation with the Monitoring Officer.</p>	<p>Local Code of Corporate Governance</p>
<p>The Council has in place a number of policies and procedures to ensure decisions made are robust. These include the Finance and Contracts Procedure rules in the Constitution. Compliance with these policies is the responsibility of all Officers.</p>	<p>Policy Hub</p>

G. IMPLEMENTING GOOD PRACTICES IN TRANSPARENCY REPORTING AND AUDIT TO DELIVER EFFECTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY	
How the Council meets these principles	Where you can see Governance in action
<p>The Council publishes the Statement of Accounts annually within the statutory timescales. Accounting statements incorporate the full requirements of best practice guidance.</p>	<p>Statement of Accounts</p>
<p>The Council has an Audit and Finance Committee to provide assurance to the Council on the effectiveness of internal audit and the robustness of the Council's Annual Accounts. Risk management is controlled through the Corporate Governance Board and reported to Executive Board through the quarterly performance report. Risks rated as above the risk threshold are reported as part of the quarterly performance to Councillors. In 2020-21 these quarterly performance reports have begun to be published on the Council's website.</p>	<p>Audit and Finance Committee</p>
<p>Full Council is responsible for agreeing new policies and amendments to existing policies. It also sets out the policy and budget framework, and approves the annual budget. Audit and Finance Committee approves the Statement of Accounts.</p>	<p>Full Council</p>
<p>The Council is subject to independent external audit currently by Ernst & Young. The external audit plan outlines the work undertaken and the timing of external audit reports.</p>	
<p>The Council supplements this work with an internal audit service sourced through the Southern Internal Audit Partnership. The internal audit service has an annual audit plan based on a risk analysis carried out by the auditors each spring. This minimises the risk of fraud and error, and provides management with assurance that policies and procedures are robust. The Chief Internal Auditor is required to provide a written status report to the Executive Board, summarising the assurance opinions arising from the internal audit reviews carried out during the year.</p>	<p>Internal audit</p>
<p>The Audit and Finance Committee undertake the core functions of an audit committee.</p>	
<p>The Council has appointed the Chief Finance Officer as the Section 151 Officer with the statutory responsibility for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs.</p>	

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Review of effectiveness

The Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the following areas:

Area	Review of effectiveness
Political leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the agreement of the new Constitution the various Council committees were amended in 2020-21. The Overview & Scrutiny Committee is responsible for monitoring, scrutinising and holding the decision makers to account. The Audit and Finance Committee ensures that the internal and external audit reports it receives are robust and provides assurance to the Council that the governance processes in place are sufficient. The role of the Standards Committee is to monitor standards of conduct of Members and advise the Council on probity issues. • A significantly improved Councillor Development Programme has been developed with mandatory and optional training modules. This is being rolled out in 2021 to ensure that Members are equipped with the right skills and knowledge to be able to fulfil their duties. • A new Corporate Strategy covering the period from 2020 to 2024 was developed and will be subject to consultation with residents and other stakeholders during 2021-22, to ensure that it best reflects the Council's ambitions for the Borough in the coming years. All councillors were given an opportunity to comment on the draft of the Corporate Strategy. The Corporate Strategy is a key strategic document that articulates the vision, values and priorities of the organisation and provides a framework for putting the Council's resources to best use. • The Council's response to the initial phase of the Covid-19 pandemic was reviewed by the Overview & Scrutiny Committee over the summer 2020 with final report reviewed by the Committee in March 2021.
Officer leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council's Constitution underwent a comprehensive review in 2020-21, led by the Monitoring Officer, to ensure that it remains an effective and up-to-date document, and a revised version was approved in January 2021 and came into effect in March 2021. The document has been modernised and streamlined in order to make it easier to understand and to put into practice and its introduction is being accompanied by training to ensure that the new version is embedded. • The Corporate Governance Board report to the Executive Board on a quarterly basis on governance matters covering risk, health and safety, business continuity, emergency planning, information governance and financial risk. Updates are also provided to Audit and Finance Committee through the quarterly performance report which has undergone significant improvements during 2020-21 both in format (with a colour-coded dashboard format now being used to show the performance of different services) and content (with an extended range of quantitative performance indicators now being included). The Corporate Governance Board Terms of Reference have also been reviewed during 2020-21 to strengthen and clarify the Board's role in the organisation.
Internal assessment and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are regular reporting arrangements in place regarding the financial affairs of the Council. The budget for 2020-21 was agreed by Full Council on 26 February 2020 and financial performance is reported on a quarterly basis to Members. The Covid-19 pandemic posed a potentially significant threat to the Council's finances, but extensive modelling of different economic scenarios and identification of discretionary spending that could be reduced if income pressures continued throughout the year provided assurance on the financial sustainability of the Council. • Effective operation of the Performance Management Framework throughout the year: monitoring information on key areas of performance has been provided by the Governance Hub for review and action. The majority of service performance indicators were met during the year despite pressures caused by responding to the Covid-19 pandemic. • The Annual Governance Questionnaire is a survey run every January which asks officers for their self-assessment of the effectiveness of governance arrangements

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

	<p>in their service area. Participation has improved in recent years following the extension of the questionnaire to all staff to reflect that good governance is everyone's responsibility - the number of responses received for the January 2021 survey had increased by 50% compared to the 2020 survey. The results of the questionnaire highlighted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 89% of responses said there was evidence of meeting the criteria – this was consistent with last year (90%) ○ Areas of strength: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement with Members on a regular basis ▪ Performance appraisals and other people management policies ▪ Compliance with FOI procedure ○ Areas for improvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness of structure and operation of Committees ▪ Awareness of staff Code of Conduct ▪ Completion of e-learning courses ○ Significant changes from 2020 survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confidence in the use of evidence-based insight when making decisions has improved - percentage of respondents saying there was limited or no evidence of meeting the criteria was 26% last year; this has now decreased to 12% ▪ Confidence in robustness of information governance arrangements has decreased - percentage of respondents saying there was evidence of consistently meeting the criteria) was 72% last year; this has now decreased to 55% <p>Areas that scored poorly in the questionnaire will be targeted with a programme of improvements throughout 2021-22 and the questionnaire will be repeated to see if any trends can be identified.</p>
<p>Responsibilities of Chief Finance Officer (s151)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Finance Officer is the Responsible Financial Officer and is a member of the Executive Board, reporting directly to the Chief Executive. They are responsible for delivering and overseeing the financial management arrangements of the Council. Havant Borough Council shares a Chief Finance Officer with East Hampshire District Council. • They are also responsible for ensuring alignment with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting for 2020-21. Havant Borough Council's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the CFO in Local Government (2016). • During 2020-21 an internal audit review of the Council's financial sustainability was commissioned to provide assurance in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and the resulting financial pressures on the authority. The audit review was completed with a 'substantial' assurance rating and no management actions to be implemented, showing a high degree of confidence in the Council's financial management arrangements.
<p>Internal audit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council's internal audit programme is provided by the Southern Internal Audit Partnership which is hosted by Hampshire County Council. An audit plan, based on a full risk evaluation, is approved annually. • Progress against the audit plan is reported quarterly to the Audit and Finance Committee. Any outstanding high risk actions are addressed as a matter of priority. • Internal audit attend Corporate Governance Board every quarter to provide an update on progress of management actions. Any outstanding actions are reported to Executive Board to ensure that these are escalated where necessary and completed within a reasonable timescale. • The Southern Internal Audit Partnership delivered 15 internal audit opinions over the course of the year ending 31 March 2021 with 6 'substantial' assurance reports, 8 'reasonable' assurance reports, 1 'limited' assurance report and no 'no assurance' reports. Additional reviews were conducted which did not lead to an audit opinion as they were advisory reviews and/or follow-up reviews.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chief Internal Auditor's annual opinion of Havant Borough Council's framework of governance, risk management and management control is 'reasonable' and audit testing has demonstrated controls to be working in practice.
External audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Council's external audit requirement is provided by Ernst & Young LLP.• The role of external audit is to ensure that the Council's Accounts are free from material error, to provide a value for money conclusion and to certify key grant claims.• The Council's external auditor provided the Council with an unqualified opinion on the last set of accounts approved within their Audit Results Report.• Ernst & Young LLP also provided an unqualified opinion of the Council's arrangements to secure Value for Money.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Last year's key improvement areas

In the 2019-20 Annual Governance Statement, three key issues were identified for improvement. Below are the issues and actions taken during 2020-21.

Improvement area	Issue of concern	Objective and actions taken
Potential conflict of interest within partnership arrangements	Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council have had a shared Chief Executive and management team for several years which has allowed both Councils to benefit from salary savings and the sharing of skills and experience. During 2019-20 a number of opportunities to renegotiate contracts have highlighted the importance of acknowledging potential conflict of interest when working across two Councils. The current conflict of interest arrangements cover conflict between corporate and personal interests, but there is no formal policy in place for managing potential conflict of interest for the shared management of the two organisations. As the partnership arrangement with East Hampshire District Council continues to develop and change in the coming years, it is imperative that the individual priorities and needs of both Councils are considered as part of decision making processes, especially in contract negotiations	<p><i>Objective: Develop conflict of interest policy relating to shared management of the two Councils, particularly regarding contract negotiations.</i></p> <p>The Organisational Conflict of Interest Policy has been developed in consultation with the Monitoring Officer and this was adopted by Cabinet in June 2021.</p> <p><i>Objective: Review all shared service, shared workforce and shared values options for future direction of the partnership with this in mind.</i></p> <p>The 'Shaping our Future' programme has been launched and refined during 2020-21 and a key workstream within the programme will focus on the relationship between EHDC and HBC, with input from the relevant Portfolio Holders.</p> <p><i>Objective: Ensure that shared staff understand the importance of considering potential conflict of interests between the two organisations.</i></p> <p>As above, this will be a key focus within the 'Shaping our Future' programme. The Organisational Conflict of Interest Policy will provide a framework for discussion and will be promoted to all staff following its adoption by Cabinet.</p>
Development and embedding of new Corporate Strategy	<p>Following the expiration of the previous Corporate Strategy in 2019, a revised Strategy covering the period from 2020 to 2024 has been developed and will be subject to consultation with residents and other stakeholders during 2020 to ensure that it best reflects the Council's ambitions for the borough in the coming years.</p> <p>As one of the key strategic documents for the Council, the Corporate Strategy articulates the vision, values and priorities of the organisation and provides a framework for putting the Council's resources to best use.</p>	<p><i>Objective: In consultation with residents and other stakeholders, finalise and publish the Corporate Strategy.</i></p> <p>The draft Corporate Strategy was subject to consultation during 2021 with our residents and business panel. Along with several supporting strategies including the Regeneration Strategy, Digital Strategy and Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy, together these documents provide a strong strategic framework to shape and direct the work of the Council.</p> <p><i>Objective: Ensure that the new Corporate Strategy is embedded and that there are strong links between the strategy and the daily work of officers and councillors, particularly within the Performance Management Framework.</i></p> <p>All councillors were briefed on the Corporate Strategy themes and were given</p>

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

		<p>an opportunity to comment on the draft. The new Corporate Strategy themes have been embedded in the business planning cycle, being used to formulate the Corporate Action Plan 2020-21. Improvements to the report writing and review process, including targeted training for officers in November 2020, have emphasised how all reports coming forward for decision must explicitly identify the proposals' links to the Corporate Strategy themes. The Performance Management Framework is currently under review, awaiting the conclusion of an internal audit review, and will be taken forward as a key supporting workstream of the 'Shaping our Future' programme now that the Corporate Strategy has been approved.</p>
<p>Embedding of revised Constitution including codes of conduct and structure of Council</p>	<p>The Constitution review subcommittee will continue their work to ensure that the Constitution is modernised and streamlined in 2020-21. This will be followed by work to ensure that the revised Constitution is understood by all councillors and staff. This will be key to ensuring that the proper procedures are followed and that the framework of corporate governance remains strong.</p>	<p><i>Objective: Finish review of Constitution and produce revised version which is fit for purpose and able to be understood and used to guide decision making by all.</i> The revised Constitution was agreed at full Council in January 2021 and came into effect from March 2021.</p> <p><i>Objective: Embed an improved understanding of the Constitution and its role in the Council's functioning, taking the opportunity to improve awareness of the governance framework.</i> Extensive work has been undertaken alongside the development of the revised Constitution to improve understanding and awareness of corporate governance matters in 2020-21.</p>

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Identified key improvement areas

The Council is generally satisfied with the effectiveness of corporate governance arrangements and internal control. As part of its continuing efforts to improve governance arrangements the following issues, as highlighted in this Statement, have been identified for improvement in 2021-22.

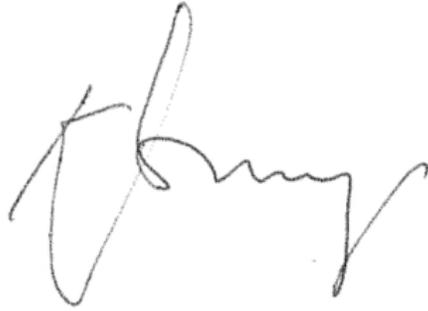
Issue of concern	Key improvement	Lead officer	Action required
Embedding of revised Constitution including codes of conduct and structure of Council	Now that the new Constitution has come into effect, work must continue to ensure that the revised version is embedded and understood by all councillors and officers. This will be key to ensuring that the proper procedures are followed and that the framework of corporate governance remains strong.	Monitoring Officer	Continue work to improve understanding of the Constitution, its role in the Council's functioning, and its relevance to officers' and councillors' daily work.
Review of the 2021/22 Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)	Considering the recent pandemic response, ensure that the published MTFS remains robust.	S151 Officer	Undertake a thorough review of the MTFS during the early part of 2021 to ensure that the Council's budget and MTFS remains robust in the light of the aftermath of the pandemic response, the withdrawal of government support and the impact of the pandemic on the local and national economy.
Review the governance arrangements for the 'Shaping our Future' programme	Ensure that the programme is well governed, with good control of investments and benefits.	Chief Executive	During the summer of 2021, review the arrangements for the 'Shaping our Future' programme, ideally with outside support such as internal audit, to ensure that the governance is strong and that decisions are soundly evidence based.
Compliance with the CIPFA Financial Management (FM) Code	This Code comes into effect from 2022/23 and the Council will need to be compliant.	S151 Officer	The Council will undertake a compliance review during 2021/22 so that any necessary actions to ensure compliance by 2022/23 are undertaken in a timely and planned manner.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Opinion

It is our opinion that corporate governance, along with supporting controls and procedures, is strong. We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our corporate governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and we will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. Rennie', written in a cursive style.

CEO

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'alex Rennie' in a cursive style.

Leader

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Council's Responsibility

The Council is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. At Havant Borough Council this officer is the Chief Finance Officer.
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- to approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Finance Officer Responsibility

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

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently.
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent.
- complied with the local authority Code.

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

- kept proper accounting records that were up to date.
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Chief Financial Officer Certificate

I certify that I have fulfilled my responsibilities noted above and that the accounts set out on pages 40 to 98 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2021 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2021.



Malcolm Coe

Chief Finance Officer

Approval of Accounts

The accounts were presented to the Audit and Finance Committee on the 28 July 2022 and were authorised by the Chairman of the Committee Councillor Inkster.



Chairman of Audit and Finance Committee

28 July 2022

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2019/20							
Balance at 1 April 2019	(7,403)	(2,292)	(1,384)	(12,883)	(23,962)	(33,813)	(57,775)
Movement in Reserves in 2019/20:							
Surplus (deficit) on the provision of services (accounting basis)	1,519	0	0	0	1,519	0	1,519
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	(7,531)	(7,531)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1,519	0	0	0	1,519	(7,531)	(6,012)
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis under regulation - note 6	(2,389)	0	(86)	(729)	(3,204)	3,204	0
Net increase/decrease before transfers to Earmarked reserves	(870)	0	(86)	(729)	(1,685)	(4,327)	(6,012)
Transfers to/from Earmarked reserves - note 11	4,773	(4,773)	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	3,903	(4,773)	(86)	(729)	(1,685)	(4,327)	(6,012)
Balance at 31 March 2020	(3,500)	(7,065)	(1,470)	(13,612)	(25,647)	(38,140)	(63,787)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES

	General Fund Balance	Ear-marked Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2020/21							
Balance at 1 April 2020	(3,500)	(7,065)	(1,470)	(13,612)	(25,648)	(38,140)	(63,787)
Movement in Reserves in 2020/21:							
Surplus (deficit) on the provision of services (accounting basis)	(11,878)	0	0	0	(11,878)	0	(11,878)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	554	554
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(11,878)	0	0	0	(11,878)	554	(11,324)
Adjustments between accounting and funding basis under regulation - <i>note 6</i>	(865)	0	(8,849)	(2,264)	(11,978)	11,978	(0)
Net increase/decrease before transfers to Earmarked reserves	(12,743)	0	(8,849)	(2,264)	(23,856)	12,532	(11,324)
Transfers to/from Earmarked reserves - <i>note 11</i>	12,733	(12,733)	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	(10)	(12,733)	(8,849)	(2,264)	(23,856)	12,532	(11,324)
Balance at 31 March 2021	(3,510)	(19,798)	(10,319)	(15,876)	(49,504)	(25,608)	(75,111)

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2020			31 March 2021
£'000			£'000
65,471	Property, Plant and Equipment	<i>Note 14</i>	64,544
32,501	Investment Properties	<i>Note 15</i>	32,367
42	Intangible Assets		34
124	Long Term Debtors	<i>Note 16</i>	615
98,138	LONG TERM ASSETS		97,560
0	Assets Held for Sale		0
10,266	Short Term Debtors	<i>Note 16</i>	22,312
0	Inventories		0
0	Short Term Investments	<i>Note 20</i>	0
24,260	Cash and Cash Equivalents	<i>Cash Flow</i>	45,532
34,526	CURRENT ASSETS		67,844
(13,118)	Short Term Creditors	<i>Note 17</i>	(32,605)
(292)	Bank Overdraft		(228)
(653)	Provisions	<i>Note 18</i>	(199)
(102)	Short Term Borrowing	<i>Note 20</i>	(106)
(280)	Capital grants receipts in advance	<i>Note 19</i>	(81)
(14,445)	CURRENT LIABILITIES		(33,219)
(4,249)	Capital grants receipts in advance	<i>Note 19</i>	(4,009)
0	Long Term Creditors		0
(1,939)	Provisions		(1,588)
0	Finance Lease		0
(3,253)	Long Term Borrowing	<i>Note 20</i>	(3,152)
(44,990)	Net Defined Pension liability	<i>Note 8</i>	(48,325)
(54,431)	LONG TERM LIABILITIES		(57,074)
63,788	NET ASSETS		75,111
(3,500)	General Fund		(3,509)
(7,065)	Earmarked Reserves	<i>Note 11</i>	(19,797)
(1,471)	Capital Receipts Reserve		(10,320)
(13,612)	Capital grants and contributions		(15,876)
(25,648)	USABLE RESERVES		(49,502)
(39,943)	Revaluation Reserve		(38,509)
(44,465)	Capital Adjustment Account		(45,069)
0	Deferred capital receipts		0
44,990	Pensions Reserve		48,325
1,148	Collection Fund Adjustment Account		9,362
130	Accumulated Absences Account		282
0	Share of Associate		0
(38,140)	UNUSABLE RESERVES	<i>Note 12</i>	(25,609)
(63,788)	TOTAL RESERVES		(75,111)



CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2019-20		2020-21
	£'000	£'000
(22,208)	Taxation	(12,845)
(32,762)	Grants and Contributions	(40,428)
(20,371)	Sales of goods and rendering of services	(20,138)
(100)	Interest received	(28)
(10)	Other receipts from operating activities	(31)
(75,451)	Cash inflows generated from operating activities	(73,470)
9,623	Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	10,788
25,104	Housing benefit payments	23,177
9,564	NNDR Tariff payments	9,720
22,326	Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services	14,644
132	Interest paid	129
4,965	Other operating cash payments	3,850
71,714	Cash outflows generated from operating activities	62,308
(3,737)	Net cashflows from operating activities	(11,162)
(440)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(8,851)
6,378	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	1,339
0	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	0
0	Proceeds from the sale of short-term and long-term investments	0
0	Other payments for investing activities	0
(5,502)	Other receipts from investing activities	(4,122)
436	Net cashflows from investing activities	(11,634)
0	Cash Receipts - long/short term borrowing	0
447	Repayments of long/short term borrowing	167
315	Changes in Council Tax balances held for preceptors	807
386	Changes in National Non-Domestic Rates balances held for preceptors	551
1,148	Net cashflows from financing activities	1,525
(2,153)	Net (Increase) / decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(21,271)
21,816	Cash and cash equivalents 1 April	23,969
	Adjust bank overdraft	292
2,153	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	21,271
23,969	Cash and cash equivalents 31 March	45,532
5,000	Call accounts and short term deposits	5,000
18,969	Bank balances	40,532
23,969	Cash and cash equivalents 31 March	45,532

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Going Concern

The concept of a going concern assumes that an authority, its functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Where this is not the case, particular care will be needed in the valuation of assets, as inventories and property, plant and equipment may not be realisable at their book values and provisions may be needed for closure costs or redundancies. An inability to apply the going concern concept can have a fundamental impact on the financial statements.

Accounts drawn up under the Code assume that a local authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. This assumption is made because local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of Central Government). If an authority was in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by Central Government either for the continuation of the services it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year.

The restrictions in place within the United Kingdom in response to Covid-19 have created significant issues for many businesses and residents. The government continued to provide some support for additional costs borne by authorities in the year 2020/21. This going concern assessment covers the period up to 31 August 2023.

The Council has prepared a cash forecast to August 2023 and it does not identify any need for borrowing and provides assurance of continuing liquidity for that period.

Our most recent balances compared to the year end reported in these statements is as follows.

Date	General Fund £ (000)	Earmarked Reserves £ (000)
31 March 2021	3,509	19,797
31 March 2022	3,509	15,920
31 August 2023	3,509	11,100

2021/22 Financial Monitoring

The revenue monitoring forecast for Quarter 2 shows a projected deficit for the net cost of services of £0.109 million, compared to a Quarter 1 deficit of £0.199 million. Overall the forecast has improved from Quarter 1, reflecting the savings that have arisen by management proactively managing the expenditure budget as well as an overall improvement in income budgets between Quarter 2 and Quarter 1.

The Government's Local Government Fair Funding Review for 2021/22 was delayed and increased Government funding was provided expenditure pressures in 2022/23. Un-ringfenced Lower Services Tier Grant of £0.150 and New Service funding of £0.230 million was allocated. The 2022/23 budget was set as a balanced budget.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

General Fund Balance	2021/22 Estimate £'000	2022/23 Estimate £'000	2023/24 Estimate £'000	2024/25 Estimate £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000
Opening Balance	3,509	3,509	3,509	3,632	3,099	2,561
Movement in Year	0	0	123	(533)	(538)	(329)
Closing Balance	3,509	3,509	3,632	3,099	2,561	2,232

The General Fund balance will remain above the 'minimum level of GF balances' set up by our S151, which is £2m, across this timeline. In conclusion, these factors, together with the anticipated future provision of services in the public sector, support the Council's adoption of the going concern basis for the preparation of the accounts. There are no material uncertainties to disclose.

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2020/21 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2021. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council. However for low individual value annual transactions (e.g. annual payment for beach hut licences) this is recognised on a cash basis.
- The new revenue recognition standard in IFRS 15 introduces a single model for income with prescribed steps to identify when control of goods or services passes to the customer together with associated revenue in the contract between the parties. An assessment was made of the income streams and the effect of IFRS 15 on the accounts which was found to be immaterial.
- 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. Inventories below £10,000 are considered immaterial and are expensed.
- 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 is accounted for as income on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

3. Accounting for Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates

The Council collects income from payers of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Ratepayers, but only part of the income relates to this Council, the balance being collected on behalf of other major precepting authorities, including the Government. The amounts of debtors, adjustments for doubtful debts, overpayment creditors and receipts in advance

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

that relate to the precepting authorities are shown as a single net debtor or creditor in the balance sheet. The element of the Collection Fund due to preceptors is held as part of the Short Term Creditors balance. Annual changes in the amounts held for preceptors are shown as part of financing activities in the Cash Flow Statement.

The amounts legally credited to the General Fund are those estimated before the start of the financial year, including distributions of estimated surplus, or contributions towards estimated deficits. In accounting terms, however, the Council's share of the collectable debit (including adjustments to allowances for doubtful debts and appeals) are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The difference between the cumulative amounts for statutory and accounting purposes forms the Collection Fund Adjustment Account (an unusable reserve) and the annual adjustment forms part of the accounting and financing adjustments.

4. 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 ninety days 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.

5. 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.

6. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. This provision, known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), is equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

7. 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

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that these benefits are charged to the General Fund in the financial year in which payment is made.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service cost line in the CI&ES 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

The majority of the Council's employees are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Hampshire County Council. The Scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

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

- The liabilities of the Hampshire 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 based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond chosen by the Fund's Actuary.
- The assets of the Hampshire pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities - current bid price
 - unquoted securities - professional estimate
 - unitised securities - current bid price
 - property - market value
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - current service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - allocated in the CI&ES 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 CI&ES as part of the cost of other Operating Expenses
 - net interest on the defined benefit liability, i.e. net interest expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and investment income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the period – taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
 - remeasurements comprising:
 - the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined liability, charged to the Pension Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
 - actuarial gains or 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

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

actuaries have updated their assumptions - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

- o contributions paid to the Hampshire pension fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff 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.

8. Events after the Reporting Period

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

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

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

9. Fair Values

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets (surplus assets and investment properties), and its available for sale financial asset, at fair value at each reporting date. The Council also discloses fair values for financial assets and liabilities categorised as loans and receivables. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction at the year end. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

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

When measuring the fair value the Council takes into account the market participants' ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset or liability in its highest or best use, or by selling it to another party that would use the asset or liability for 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 observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques for assets and liabilities that are measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Council can access at the year end.
Level 2	Inputs, other than quoted prices within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

10. Financial Instruments

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

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.

Liabilities include trade payables. It has been assessed that the carrying amount in the Balance Sheet is a proxy for the fair value of those liabilities.

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 measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are then measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and 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 loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

However, the Council has from time to time made a number of loans to voluntary organisations at less than market rates (soft loans). When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal.

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

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of an asset are credited/debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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. Lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Council.

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

The Council has a substantial amount of investments and employs treasury management advisers in addition to full time professional staff. However, reasonable and verifiable information to support the measurement of lifetime losses on individual instruments is not available without undue cost or effort. Losses are mainly assessed for the portfolio on a collective basis.

Financial Assets are amalgamated into the following groups to assess risk and associated loss allowances whilst making use of a simplified approach contained in regulations.

Group 1 – Commercial investments in line with treasury management policy including counterparties that have external credit ratings of A or better. Loss allowances will be assessed on a group basis using the simplified approach of collective assessment.

Group 2 – Loans to related parties. Loss allowances for these loans are assessed on an individual basis and / or an individual borrower basis.

Group 3 – Other loans to local businesses, in support of the Council vision and objectives. Loss allowances for these loans are assessed on an individual basis and / or an individual borrower basis.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset.

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

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets that are measured at FVOCI 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 charged to the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure and are held in the Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve.

Movements in amortised cost are charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services

Cumulative gains/losses on fair value are transferred to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services on derecognition.

11. 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 CI&ES 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 liabilities. 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 CI&ES.

Where capital grants are credited to the CI&ES, 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. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

The Council has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), charged on new builds with appropriate planning consent. The income from the levy will be used to fund various projects described as “infrastructure” in a broader sense than used for Council property. The infrastructure investment is determined in the 123 list and it is not necessarily this Council that will undertake the works. Part of the CIL income is retained to offset the cost of administration, and is accounted for as income for the Planning service. Some is also payable to parishes: this is treated as an agency service and is excluded from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The rest is intended for use to finance capital, and is treated as capital contributions. As it is received without conditions it is recognised immediately as capital grants and contributions income, and is then transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. A small proportion of the monies may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

The income from CIL is accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised immediately in the CI&ES at the commencement date of the chargeable development. Surcharges and interest received in accordance with the CIL regulations will be accounted for as if they were CIL receipts.

12. Investment Property

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

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, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's-length. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use.

Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CI&ES. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

13. Intangible 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 demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and that authority will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to use the asset. Costs relating to the development of computer software for internal use are capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred in the development phase. When the software is available for its intended use, these costs are amortised in equal annual amounts over the estimated useful life of the software.

Amounts capitalised include the total cost of any external products or services and labour costs directly attributable to development. Management judgement is involved in determining the appropriate internal costs to capitalise and the amounts involved. The useful life is determined by management at the time the software is acquired and brought into use and is regularly reviewed for appropriateness. For computer software licences, the useful life represents management's view of the expected period over which the Council will receive benefits from the software.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is written down over its useful life, to the appropriate line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. No intangible assets are recorded with indefinite lives. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired, and any losses are posted to the appropriate line in the Income and Expenditure Statement.

The calculated amounts for amortisation and impairment are charged to the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, but they are not proper charges against the General Fund. A transfer is therefore made from the Capital Adjustment Account to the General Fund to reverse the impact.

14. Interest in Companies and Other Entities

Local authorities are required to consider all their interests and to prepare a full set of group financial statements where they have material interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. In order to assess whether the Council has interests relevant to group accounts, consideration has been given to involvement with companies, partnerships, voluntary organisations, and other public bodies to determine whether;

- the Council has a formal interest in a body which gives it access to economic benefits or service potential and that the body is an identifiable entity carrying on a trade or business of its own.
- the interest constitutes control over the majority of equity capital or voting rights or over rights to appoint the majority of the governing body or the interest involves it exercising, or having the right to exercise, dominant influence over the entity, such that the entity is classified as a subsidiary of the Council.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

- If the authority does not have control, whether its interest involves it being able to exercise a significant influence over the entity without support from other participants, such that the entity is classified as an associate of the authority.
- If the authority does not have control, whether its interest allows it to direct the operating and financial policies in conjunction and with the consent of the other participants in the entity, such that the entity is classified as a joint venture for the authority.

Consideration has been given to the relationship with all potential entities. The Council's relationship with Norse South East will be assessed. Fuller disclosures have been made in the interests in other entities note in the Core Financial Statements.

The relationship with the body disclosed is not material and therefore there is no entity where the Council's interest is such that it would give rise to the requirement to prepare group accounts.

The position will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

15. 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. Initial direct costs of the Authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

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straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

16. Overheads and Support Services

The recharging of overheads and support services is not reflected in any part of these accounting statements and notes.

17. 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

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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.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

- Vehicles, plant, etc. and infrastructure - depreciated historical cost.
- Community assets and assets under construction - historic cost.
- Land and buildings - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value - EUV). Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost is used as an estimate of current value.
- Surplus Properties – fair value, as described in accounting policy above, equating to market value for their highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are subject to a full valuation once every five years, but are subject to a desktop review at the end of each year to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value, or fair value at the year-end. All investment properties are subject to a full valuation every year including surplus assets. In addition the top 10 assets in value and the top 20% across the portfolio are subject to a valuation. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the CI&ES where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings - straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the Valuer. Useful life is between 10 and 50 years depending on the asset.
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment - a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer. Useful life is between 3 and 20 years.
- Infrastructure - straight-line allocation over 10 to 50 years.

No depreciation is charged in year of acquisition but is charged at a full year rate in the year of disposal.

Reclassified assets are depreciated from year of reclassification.

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.

Componentisation of Property Assets

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.

Disposals

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 CI&ES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the CI&ES also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts and are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

18. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CI&ES 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

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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.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

19. Reserves

The Council maintains two groups of reserves, usable and unusable.

Usable reserves comprise the following:

- Capital Receipts Reserve: proceeds from the sales of non-current assets are initially credited to the CI&ES, but legally can only be used to finance capital expenditure, and so are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve and afterwards used for this specific purpose.
- Capital Grants Unapplied: the Council receives grants and contributions towards capital expenditure, and, where repayment conditions are not present or no longer apply, they are credited to the CI&ES and immediately transferred into the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve until required to finance capital investment.
- Earmarked Reserves: the Council may set aside earmarked reserves to cover specific projects or contingencies. These are transferred from the General Fund, and amounts are withdrawn as required to finance such expenditure. The expenditure itself is charged to the appropriate line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. There are no legal restrictions on the use of earmarked reserves, and unspent balances can be taken back to the General Fund in the same way.
- General Fund: this represents all other usable reserves, without legal restrictions on spending, which arise from annual surpluses or deficits.

Unusable Reserves consist of those which cannot be used to finance capital or revenue expenditure:

- Revaluation Reserve: this consists of accumulated gains on individual items of Property, Plant and Equipment. The Reserve contains only gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created. Accumulated gains before that date were consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:
 - revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
 - used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
 - disposed of and the gains are realised.
- Capital Adjustment Account: Receives credits when capital is financed from the General Fund or from the Capital Receipts and Capital Grants Unapplied reserves, and receives debits to offset depreciation and other charges relating to capital which are not chargeable against the General Fund. The account contains

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revaluation gains accumulated on non-current assets before 1 April 2007, the date on which the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

- **Deferred Capital Receipts:** in some cases (particularly former housing stock disposed of, where the purchaser financed the transaction through a mortgage from the Council) an asset is disposed of, but the income cannot be collected immediately. The Council maintains records for a long term debtor, offset by a balance in the Deferred Capital Receipts Account. When the income is received the debtor is written down and a transfer is made between this account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.
- **Pensions Reserve:** The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.
- **Collection Fund Adjustment Account:** this represents the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax income and Non-Domestic Rates in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as they fall due from payers, compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts from the Collection Fund to the General Fund.
- **Accumulated Absences Reserve:** this contains the difference between the statutory and accounting liability for the cost of accumulated absences: the cost is properly chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but not to the General Fund.
- **Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve:** this contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:
 - revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost.
 - disposed of and the gains are realised.

20. 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 is charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the CI&ES 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.

21. VAT

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

NOTE 2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 (the Code) requires changes in accounting policy to be applied retrospectively unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code. The Code requires an authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year.

- **Definition of a Business:** Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

It is anticipated that the above amendments will not have a material impact on the information provided in the statement of accounts.

NOTE 3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

Business rates -The assumptions around the outcome of appeals against the NNDR valuations (either received to date or expected in future years) represent a material and critical judgement applied to the accounts. The appeals provision is empirically derived from the experience with the 2010 lists as well as appeals determinations so far made against the 2017 list. This year the Council have used a third party, Analyse Local, to provide estimates for the provision for appeals.

Future funding for local government – Consultation is underway on changes to the Business Rates Retention scheme, which will ultimately replace existing government grants, creating uncertainty over future levels of funding. However, the Authority has determined that this uncertainty is not sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Asset classifications – the Council has made judgements on whether assets are classified as Investment Property or Property, Plant and Equipment. These judgements are based on the main reason that the council is holding the asset. If the asset is used in the delivery of services or is occupied by third parties who are subsidised by the council they are deemed to be Property, Plant and Equipment assets. If there is no subsidy and/or full market rent is being charged this would indicate that the asset is an Investment Property. The classification determines the valuation method to be used.

Lease classifications – the Council has made judgements on whether its lease arrangements are operating leases or finance leases. These judgements are based on a series of tests designed to assess whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee. The results of the tests are taken “in the round” and a decision has been made. The accounting treatment for operating and finance leases is significantly different (see accounting policy on leases) and could have a significant effect on the accounts.

Contractual arrangements – the Council has made judgements on whether its contractual arrangements contain embedded leases (i.e. arrangements that are not legally leases but take the form of payments in return for the use of specific assets).

Providing for potential liabilities – the Council has made judgements about the likelihood of pending liabilities and whether a provision should be made or whether there is a contingent liability. The judgements are based on the degree of certainty around the results of pending legal actions.

Production of group accounts – the Council has an interest in another entity, Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee, which manages the operations of Portchester Crematorium. The accounts of this entity have not been consolidated into the financial statements of the Council since grouping the accounts would not materially change the reported figures in the Statement of Accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Financial Statements contain 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 main items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2021 on which such assumptions have been made are as follows:

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 and mortality rates. A firm of consulting actuaries, is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

Changes in any one assumption would be affected by changes in others, so that the effect of a number of changes would be a complex calculation.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Council's external valuers provide a full valuation of all properties every 5 years. On an annual basis they provided desktop valuations as at 31 March 2021 for all of the Council's investment portfolio and for the top 20% in value of its' operational portfolio and where there has been material movement since the last full valuation. The remaining balance of operational properties was also reviewed to ensure values reflect current values. Valuations of property depend on various assumptions. In particular, valuers have to determine:

- The estimated life of the building.
- Whether or not there is a market for the property in its existing use, which means that they could value at such a market value (EUV). If there is no such market properties are valued at Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC).

Investment Property

The Council's valuers use valuation techniques to determine the fair value of investment property. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the property. The valuers base their assumptions on observable data as far as possible, but this is not always available. In that case, the valuers use the best information available. Estimated fair values may differ from the actual prices that could be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. If the value of the Council's investment properties were to reduce by 10% this would lead to a reduction in value of £3.237M.

Allowance for impairments of doubtful debts

The Balance Sheet contains figures for various groups of debtors, including sundry debtors, council tax, non-domestic rates, and recoveries of overpayments of housing benefits. Allowances are made, and updated at the end of each financial year, on the basis of recent rates of recovery of the particular class of debt, as far as it can be ascertained.

Allowance for impact of rating appeals

Following the 2017 revaluation, a new check, challenge, appeal process has been introduced, the impact of which is highly uncertain. The Council has made a provision for the likely impact on the its yield of expected future successful appeals for the period to the end of March 2021.

There are a number of appeals against rating values outstanding, many going back to 1 April 2010, and this Council is liable for its share (40%) of the losses resulting from successful appeals.

The Council has made a provision for the likely impact on the its yield of expected future successful appeals based on both the 2010 and 2017 lists for the period to the end of March 2021 based on work down by Analyse Local.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 5. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

2019-20				2020-21		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
			Director of Corporate Services			
216	81	297	5 Councils Staff and Contract	504	42	546
364	0	364	Executive Office	416	2	418
370	34	404	Head of Legal	828	25	853
1,350	73	1,423	Head of Organisational Development	473	77	550
2,932	256	3,188	Head of Programmes Redesign	2,820	335	3,155
3,316	139	3,455	Head of Customer Services	2,438	86	2,524
3,530	1,318	4,848	Head of Strategic Commissioning	3,692	1,149	4,841
857	(75)	781	Head of Finance	1,099	86	1,185
144	52	197	Head of Commercial Development	0	0	0
			Director of Regeneration and Planning			
187	498	685	Head of Coastal Partnerships	193	434	627
219	231	450	Head of Neighbourhood Support	410	715	1,125
164	86	250	Head of Housing	290	119	409
465	702	1,167	Head of Planning	329	(389)	(60)
754	321	1,075	Head of Community Engagement	435	403	838
(1,705)	2,327	624	Head of Property	(1,361)	1,907	546
358	82	440	Head of Regeneration (South)	399	67	466
941	(1,000)	(59)	Other Operating I&E	(21)	(0)	(21)
14,462	5,125	19,589	Cost of Services	12,944	5,059	18,003
(15,739)	(2,512)	(18,251)	Other Income and Expenditure	(25,686)	(4,186)	(29,872)
(1,277)	2,613	1,338	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	(12,742)	873	(11,869)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Earmarked Reserves	General Fund	Total		Earmarked Reserves	General Fund	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
(2,292)	(7,403)	(9,695)	Opening balances	(7,065)	(3,500)	(10,565)
0	(870)	(870)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	0	(12,742)	(12,742)
(4,773)	4,773	0	Transfers between General Fund and earmarked reserves	(12,732)	12,732	0
(7,065)	(3,500)	(10,565)	Closing General Fund balance	(19,797)	(3,510)	(23,307)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

	Financing and Accounting Adjustments				
	Capital and Assets	Pensions	Tax Collection	Other	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2019-20					
Director of Corporate Services					
5 Councils Staff and Contract	0	81	0	0	81
Head of Legal	0	34	0	0	34
Head of Organisational Development	1	72	0	0	73
Head of Programmes Redesign	58	198	0	0	256
Head of Customer Services	0	139	0	0	139
Head of Strategic Commissioning	1,316	2	0	0	1,318
Head of Finance	0	13	0	(88)	(75)
Head of Commercial Development	0	52	0	0	52
Director of Regeneration and Planning					
Head of Coastal Partnerships	80	418	0	0	498
Head of Neighbourhood Support	18	213	0	0	231
Head of Housing	0	86	0	0	86
Head of Planning	454	248	0	0	702
Head of Community Engagement	239	82	0	0	321
Head of Property	833	16	0	1,478	2,327
Head of Regeneration (South)	45	37	0	0	82
Other Operating I&E	0		0	(1,000)	(1,000)
Cost of Services	3,044	1,691	0	390	5,125
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(3,012)	143	1,029	(672)	(2,512)
Total for 2019-20	32	1,834	1,029	(282)	2,613

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

	Financing and Accounting Adjustments				Total £'000
	Capital and Assets	Pensions	Tax Collection	Other	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
2020-21					
Director of Corporate Services					
5 Councils Staff and Contract	0	44	0	(2)	42
Executive Directors	0	13	0	(12)	2
Head of Legal	1	21	0	3	25
Head of Organisational Development	0	37	0	41	77
Head of Programmes Redesign	221	131	0	(17)	335
Head of Customer Services	0	79	0	8	86
Head of Strategic Commissioning	1,697	0	0	(548)	1,149
Head of Finance	0	51	0	35	86
Head of Commercial Development	0	0	0	0	0
Director of Regeneration and Planning					
Head of Coastal Partnerships	15	378	0	42	434
Head of Neighbourhood Support	18	133	0	564	715
Head of Housing	0	57	0	62	119
Head of Planning	(534)	142	0	4	(389)
Head of Community Engagement	430	51	0	(77)	403
Head of Property	339	11	0	1,557	1,907
Head of Regeneration (South)	18	35	0	14	67
Other Operating I&E	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
Cost of Services	2,205	1,183	0	1,671	5,059
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(11,856)	1,005	8,216	(1,551)	(4,186)
Total for 2020-21	(9,651)	2,188	8,216	120	873

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 6. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts reserve	Capital grants unapplied	Unusable Reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2019-20					
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement					
Amortise Intangible Assets	(1)			1	0
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(3,224)			3,224	0
Movements in value of Investment Properties	939			(939)	0
Disposal of non-current assets	(374)			374	0
Capital receipts to Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	439	(439)			0
Capital grants and contributions to Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	2,860		(2,860)		0
Difference between accounting and statutory employment benefit	(50)			50	0
Difference between accounting and statutory credit for Council Tax	49			(49)	0
Difference between accounting and statutory credit for Non-Domestic Rates	(1,078)			1,078	0
Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital under Statute	(1,159)			1,159	0
Difference between accounting and statutory credit for pension costs	(1,834)			1,834	0
REFCUS income	714			(714)	0
Revaluation losses on PPE					0
Capital Grants and Contributions applied					0
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement					
Capital expenditure financed from revenue	175			(175)	0
Statutory Charge MRP	155			(155)	0
Capital expenditure financed from Capital Receipts		353		(353)	0
Capital expenditure financed from Capital grants and contributions			2,131	(2,131)	0
Total for 2019-20	(2,389)	(86)	(729)	3,204	0

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts reserve	Capital grants unapplied	Unusable Reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2020-21					
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement					
Amortise Intangible Assets	(9)			9	0
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(2,203)			2,203	0
Movements in value of Investment Properties	(772)			772	0
Disposal of non-current assets	1			(1)	0
Capital receipts to Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	9,048	(9,048)			0
Capital grants and contributions to Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	3,586		(3,586)		0
Difference between accounting and statutory employment benefit	(152)			152	(0)
Difference between accounting and statutory credit for Council Tax	72			(72)	0
Difference between accounting and statutory credit for Non-Domestic Rates	(8,288)			8,288	0
Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital under Statute	(634)			634	0
Difference between accounting and statutory credit for pension costs	(2,188)			2,188	0
REFCUS income	634			(634)	0
<i>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>					
Capital expenditure financed from revenue	0				0
Statutory Charge MRP	239			(239)	0
Other adjustments					
Capital expenditure financed from Capital Receipts	(199)	199			0
Capital expenditure financed from Capital grants and contributions			1,322	(1,322)	0
Total for 2020-21	(865)	(8,849)	(2,264)	11,978	(0)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 7. EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

2019-20		2020-21
Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services		Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services
£'000		£'000
13,047	Employee benefits expenses	13,476
57,478	Other service expenses	57,279
138	Interest payments	134
2,599	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment etc	2,212
0	Precepts and levies	0
0	Gains on the disposal of assets	0
<u>73,262</u>	Total Expenditure	<u>73,101</u>
(16,850)	Fees, charges and other service income	(16,685)
(86)	Investment Properties changes in fair value	772
(101)	Interest income	(28)
0	Investment income	0
(20,579)	Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rate income	(13,719)
(33,836)	Grants and Contributions	(46,459)
(66)	Gains on the disposal of assets	(8,851)
<u>(71,518)</u>	Total income	<u>(84,970)</u>
<u>1,744</u>	Net	<u>(11,869)</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

2019-20 £'000		2020-21 £'000
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
2,835	Current Service Cost	2,358
73	Curtailments	12
2,908	Cost of Services	2,370
1,102	Net interest expense	1,022
1,102	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	1,022
4,010	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,392
14,583	Return on plan assets, less included in interest expense	(21,035)
0	Actuarial gains & losses:	0
(3,995)	Changes in demographic assumptions	0
(3,473)	Changes in financial assumptions	23,973
(10,929)	Other	(1,791)
(3,814)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	1,147
196	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,539
	Movement in Reserves Statement	
4,010	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefit debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,392
(2,176)	Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1,204)
1,834	Total taken to Note 5	2,188
2019-20 £'000	Reconciliation of Fair Value of Employer Assets (scheme Assets):	2020-21 £'000
108,250	Value of Assets at 1 April	94,148
2,573	Interest income on plan assets	2,110
532	Contributions by Members	469
2,176	Contributions by the Employer	1,204
(14,583)	Return on assets excluding amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	21,035
(4,800)	Benefits Paid	(6,528)
94,148		112,438

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

2019-20		2020-21
£'000	Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation (scheme Liabilities):	£'000
(155,220)	Value of Liabilities at 1 April	(139,138)
(2,835)	Current Service Cost	(2,358)
(3,675)	Interest Cost	(3,132)
(532)	Contribution by Members	(469)
	Actuarial Gains and (Losses):	
3,995	Change in demographic assumptions	0
3,473	Change in financial assumptions	(23,973)
10,929	Other experience gains and (losses)	1,791
(73)	Losses on Curtailments	(12)
4,800	Benefits Paid	6,528
<u>(139,138)</u>		<u>(160,763)</u>
<u>(44,990)</u>	Net Liability at 31st March	<u>(48,325)</u>

2019-20		2020-21
	Mortality assumptions:	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:	
23.0	Men	23.1
25.5	Women	25.5
	Longevity at 45 for future pensioners:	
24.7	Men	24.8
27.2	Women	27.3

2019-20		2020-21
2.0%	Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.7%
3.0%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.7%
2.2%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.7%
2.3%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.1%

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Fair value of employer assets

The assets at the year-end listed above are made up of the following categories:

31 March 2020			Asset Category	31 March 2021		
Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Prices not quoted in Active markets	Total		Quoted Prices in Active Markets	Prices not quoted in Active markets	Total
%	%	%		%	%	%
44.10%	8.60%	52.70%	Equities	49.40%	7.60%	57.00%
0.80%	6.50%	7.30%	Property	0.80%	5.30%	6.10%
21.80%	0.00%	21.80%	Government Bonds	17.30%	0.00%	17.30%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Corporate Bonds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2.00%	0.00%	2.00%	Cash	1.40%	0.00%	1.40%
14.10%	2.10%	16.20%	Other	15.90%	2.30%	18.20%
82.80%	17.20%	100.00%	Totals	84.80%	15.20%	100.00%

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The Local Government Pension scheme liabilities have been assessed by Aon, estimates being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2019.

Sensitivity analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

Impact on the defined benefit obligation in the scheme

	Increase in assumption £000s	Base Figure £000s	Decrease in assumption £000s
Post retirement mortality (increase or decrease in 1 year)	165,747	159,987	154,387
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	160,147	159,987	159,827
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	162,707	159,987	157,427
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	157,107	159,987	162,867

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 9. INCOME FROM GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

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

2019-20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
(25,951)	DWP benefits grants	(24,068)
(714)	Grants for revenue financed from capital under statute	(634)
	Council tax hardship	(1,100)
(1,029)	Other Grants and Contributions	(3,522)
(27,694)	Total within Cost of Services	(29,324)
0	Sales fees and Charges	(1,041)
0	Covid LA Support Grant	(2,121)
0	Benefits Administration Grant	0
(1,587)	New Homes Bonus	(902)
(1,652)	Business Rate Grants	(9,217)
0	Local Services Support Grant	0
0	Community Housing Fund	0
(43)	Other non-specific grant	(267)
(2,860)	Grants and contributions towards capital expenditure	(3,586)
(6,142)	Total within Taxation and non-specific grant income	(17,134)
(33,836)	Total income from grants and contributions	(46,458)

NOTE 10. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

The Council did not purchase any significant assets during the year. The Council did dispose of Brockhampton West site for which it received a capital receipt of

£8 million

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 11. EARMARKED RESERVES

The Council maintains a number of Earmarked Reserves for a variety of purposes. Below is an analysis of the Council's reserves showing the movements and transfers that took place.

	Balance at 31 March 2019	Transfers out 2019/20	Transfers in 2019/20	Balance at 31 March 2020	Transfers out 2020/21	Transfers in 2020/21	Balance at 31 March 2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund - earmarked	(1,208)	1,185	0	(23)		0	(23)
S31 Grant Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	(8,623)	(8,623)
Insurance Reserve	(653)	0	0	(653)	0	0	(653)
Capital Reserve	(13)	13	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring Reserve	(418)	0	0	(418)	0	0	(418)
Financial Management Reserve	0	0	(3,867)	(3,867)	0	0	(3,867)
Externally funded Reserve - earmarked reserve	0	0	(609)	(609)	609	0	0
Service Support Reserve	0	0	(114)	(114)	0	(1,190)	(1,304)
Regeneration Reserve	0	0	(431)	(431)	0	(559)	(990)
Regeneration Investment Framework Reserve	0	0	(950)	(950)	0	0	(950)
Covid Financial Resilience Reserve	0	0	0	0		(2,180)	(2,180)
Pensions Resilience Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	(789)	(789)
Total	(2,292)	1,198	(5,971)	(7,065)	609	(13,341)	(19,797)

The purposes of these reserves are set out below:

General Fund Earmarked Reserve	To fund specific projects
S31 Grant Reserve	To hold S31 grant balances due to timing of when the grant is received and when it is applied.
Insurance Reserve	To fund any insurance claims below the excess during the year.
Capital Reserve	To fund specific capital projects.
Restructuring Reserve	To fund costs associated with the restructure of the Council.
Financial Management reserve	To meet any potential future financial liabilities that may arise (for example insurance claims)
Externally Funded Reserve	These are all external contributions which are committed to specific projects.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

ServiceSupport Reserve	To cover specific service projects which may arise in the future (e.g. economic development work or Local Plan work)
Regeneration Reserve	To ring fence income from Meridien for future economic development
Covid Financial Resilience Reserve	To provide financial resilience to the Council post Covid.
Regeneration Investment Framework Reserve	To provide funding for future regeneration of the Borough
Pensions Resilience Reserve	To provide funding for pension in the future to help mitigate the deficit.

NOTE 12. UNUSABLE RESERVES

	Balance 1 April 2019	Comp- rehensive I&E	Accounting - Financing Adjust.	Balance 31 March 2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revaluation Reserve	(37,582)	(3,756)	1,395	(39,943)
Capital Adjustment Account	(43,361)	0	(1,104)	(44,465)
Pensions Reserve	46,930	(3,774)	1,834	44,990
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	119	0	1,029	1,148
Accumulated Absences Account	80	0	50	130
Total for 2019-20	(33,814)	(7,530)	3,204	(38,140)

	Balance 1 April 2020	Comp- rehensive I&E	Accounting - Financing Adjust.	Balance 31 March 2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revaluation Reserve	(39,943)	(593)	2,026	(38,510)
Capital Adjustment Account	(44,465)	0	(604)	(45,069)
Pensions Reserve	44,990	1,147	2,188	48,325
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	1,148	0	8,216	9,364
Accumulated Absences Account	130	0	152	282
Total for 2020-21	(38,140)	554	11,978	(25,608)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Capital Adjustment Account

2019-20 £000		2020-21 £000
(43,361)	Balance 1 April	(44,465)
	Accounting / Financing Adjustments:	
1	Write down Intangible Assets	9
3,224	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	2,203
(937)	Movements in value of Investment Properties	772
374	Gain or (loss) on sale of non-current assets	0
445	Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital under Statute	634
	Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital under Statute -	
0	Income	(634)
(176)	Capital expenditure financed from revenue	0
(353)	Capital expenditure financed from Capital Receipts	0
	Capital expenditure financed from Capital grants and	
(2,131)	contributions	(1,323)
(156)	MRP	(239)
(1,395)	Depreciation charged to Revaluation Reserve	(2,026)
(44,465)	Balance 31 March	(45,069)

Revaluation Reserve

2019-20 £000		2020-21 £000
(37,582)	Balance 1 April	(39,943)
	Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:	
(3,756)	Gain on revaluation of assets	(593)
	Accounting / Financing Adjustments:	
1,395	Depreciation charged to Revaluation Reserve	2,026
(39,943)	Balance 31 March	(38,510)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Pensions Reserve

2019-20		2020-21
£000		£000
46,930	Balance 1 April	44,990
	Comprehensive Income & Expenditure:	
(3,814)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	1,147
40	Prior year adjustment	0
	Accounting / Financing Adjustments:	
	Difference between accounting and statutory credit for pension costs	
1,834		2,188
44,990	Balance 31 March	48,325

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

2019-20		2020-21
£000		£000
119	Balance 1 April	1,148
	Accounting / Financing Adjustments:	
	Difference between accounting and statutory credit for	
(49)	Council Tax	(72)
	Difference between accounting and statutory credit for Non-	
1,078	Domestic Rates	8,288
1,148	Balance 31 March	9,364

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Accumulated Absences Account

2019-20		2020-21
£000		£000
80	Balance 1 April	130
	Accounting / Financing Adjustments:	
	Difference between accounting and statutory employment	
50	benefit	152
130	Balance 31 March	282

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 13. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

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

The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is made up of the following balance sheet items.

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
9,833	Opening Capital Financing Requirement 1 April	13,606
	<i>Capital Investment</i>	
1,981	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,322
4,392	Investment properties	0
22	Intangible assets	1
1,159	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)	634
	<i>Sources of finance</i>	
(355)	Capital receipts	0
(2,380)	Government grants and other contributions	(1,322)
(176)	Sums set aside from revenue and reserves	0
(714)	Grants and contributions towards REFCUS	(634)
(156)	MRP	(239)
13,606	Closing Capital Financing Requirement 31 March	13,368
31 March 2019		31 March 2020
£'000		£'000
65,471	Property, Plant and Equipment	64,104
32,501	Investment Properties	32,367
42	Intangible Assets	34
0	Assets Held for Sale	0
(39,943)	Revaluation Reserve	(39,043)
(44,465)	Capital Adjustment Account	(44,094)
13,606		13,368

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant etc	Infra-structure	Commun. Assets	Assets under Const-ruktion	Surplus Props.	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost:							
Opening value 1 April 2019	59,774	7,366	1,999	5,059	0	0	74,198
Additions	847	156	978	0	0	0	1,981
Disposals	(708)	(1,742)	0	(163)	0	0	(2,613)
Impairment losses	(1,195)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,195)
Reclassifications	661	0	(17)	(1,893)	0	0	(1,249)
Revaluations	1,713	0	0	0	0	0	1,713
Value 31 March 2020	61,092	5,780	2,960	3,003	0	0	72,835
Cumulative Depreciation:							
Opening value 1 April 2019	(747)	(6,984)	(445)	(1,306)	0	0	(9,482)
Charge for the year	(1,605)	(75)	(31)	(23)	0	0	(1,734)
Disposals	86	1,742	0	163	0	0	1,991
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	1,861	0	0	0	0	0	1,861
Balance 31 March 2020	(405)	(5,317)	(476)	(1,166)	0	0	(7,364)
Net book value 31 March 2020	60,687	463	2,484	1,837	0	0	65,472

	Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant etc	Infra-structure	Commun. Assets	Assets under Const-ruktion	Surplus Props.	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost:							
Opening value 1 April 2020	61,092	5,780	2,960	3,003	0	0	72,835
Additions	130	56	846	0	290	0	1,322
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses	(285)	0	0	0	0	0	(285)
Reclassifications	97	344	(1,012)	(67)	0	0	(638)
Revaluations	119	0	(980)	0	0	0	(861)
Value 31 March 2021	61,153	6,180	1,814	2,936	290	0	72,373
Cumulative Depreciation:							
Opening value 1 April 2020	(405)	(5,317)	(476)	(1,166)	0	0	(7,364)
Charge for the year	(1,758)	(75)	(63)	(23)	0	0	(1,919)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	(114)	(186)	300	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	1,454	0	0	0	0	0	1,454
Balance 31 March 2021	(823)	(5,578)	(239)	(1,189)	0	0	(7,829)
Net book value 31 March 2021	60,330	602	1,575	1,747	290	0	64,544

Assets are revalued on a 5-year programme. The useful economic life of operational land and buildings is also assessed. An annual desktop assessment is also carried out at the end of each financial year, and the values are

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

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

There are no quoted prices for identical assets, but there are values available for similar assets, so it has been possible to value them at Level 2 of the Fair Value hierarchy (see Note 2.9 above), both at the start and end of the financial year.

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

	Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant etc	Infra-structure	Community Assets	Assets under Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Carried at historical cost:		6,180	1,814	2,936	290	11,220
Carried at fair value as at:						
31-Mar-21	41,625					41,625
31-Mar-20	7,035					7,035
31-Mar-19	1,628					1,628
31-Mar-18	5,028					5,028
31-Mar-17	5,837					5,837
Total cost or valuation	61,153	6,180	1,814	2,936	290	72,373

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2021, there were no material capital commitments outstanding

At 31 March 2021 there were no other commitments relating to capital expenditure on Property Plant and Equipment.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

2019-20		2020-21
	£'000	£'000
(1,707)	Rental income from investment property	(2,351)
228	Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	573
(822)	Net gains from fair value adjustments	772
(2,301)	Total	(1,006)

Balance Sheet movements in Investment Properties during the year:

2019-20		2020-21
	£'000	£'000
26,055	Balance at start of the year	32,501
4,391	Additions	0
822	Net gains from fair value adjustments	(772)
1,233	Assets reclassified to Property Plant & Equipment	638
32,501	Balance at end of the year	32,367

The Council's Investment Properties consist of commercial properties let at market rents. There are no quoted prices for identical properties, and also no significant observable values for similar properties. Values have therefore been assessed under Level 3 of the Fair Value hierarchy (see Note 2.9 above), both at the start and end of the financial year. They are measured using the income approach, by means of the discounted cash flow method, where the discounted cash flows from the properties are discounted (using a market-derived discount rate) to establish the present value of the net income stream. In all cases the highest and best use for these assets is their current use.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 16. DEBTORS

31 March 2020		31 March 2021
£'000		£'000
	Amounts falling due within one year:	
289	Central government bodies	677
0	Central Government bodies - Business rates	9,710
5,531	Other Local Authorities & Public Bodies	4,746
0	Other Local Authorities & Public Bodies - business rates	1,942
6	NHS	0
7,869	All other bodies	9,143
	Less allowances for expected credit losses	
(507)	General Fund debtors	(635)
(2,579)	Housing benefit Overpayments	(2,810)
(214)	Council Tax Arrears	(214)
(129)	Business Rates Arrears	(246)
10,266	Total short term debtors	22,313
124	Amounts falling due after one year (all other bodies)	615
10,390	Total Debtors	22,928

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 17. CREDITORS

31 March 2020		31 March 2021
£'000		£'000
	Amounts falling due within one year:	
(3,729)	Central government bodies	(22,432)
(888)	Other Local Authorities & Public Bodies	(2,564)
(4)	Public Corporations	0
	Accumulated Absences	(282)
(8,497)	All other bodies	(7,328)
(13,118)	Total short term creditors	(32,606)
0	Amounts falling due after one year (all other bodies)	0
(13,118)	Total Creditors	(32,606)

NOTE 18. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Provisions

	Insurance Fund	Milestone Payments	Business Rates Backdated Appeals	Municipal Mutual Insurance	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance outstanding at 1 April 2020	(55)	(598)	(1,928)	(11)	(2,592)
Additional provisions made during the year			(735)		(735)
Amounts used in the year	6	448	1,085	2	1,541
Balance outstanding at 31 March 2021	(49)	(150)	(1,578)	(9)	(1,786)
Under 1 year	(49)	(150)			(199)
1 year and over			(1,578)	(9)	(1,587)
Balance outstanding at 31 March 2021	(49)	(150)	(1,578)	(9)	(1,786)

The Council has a liability for its share of refunds of rate income arising from successful appeals against rateable values. The provision decreased by £350K to £1.578m in 2020/21.

The Council has a liability for its share of the milestone payments that were due to Capita at certain stages of the contract. At the 31 March 2021 Havant's share of the liability amounted to £150K.

Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2021.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 19. CAPITAL GRANTS RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE

31 March 2020	£'000		31 March 2021	£'000
		Amounts falling due within one year:		
	0	S106		0
	(280)	Other		(81)
	(280)	Total short term capital grants received in advance		(81)
		Amounts falling due after one year (all other bodies)		
	(2,611)	S106		(2,449)
	(1,638)	Other		(1,560)
	(4,249)	Total long term capital grants received in advance		(4,009)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

31 March 2020			31 March 2021	
Book Value	Fair Value		Book Value	Fair Value
£,000	£,000		£,000	£,000
124	124	Financial assets at amortised Cost	615	615
124	124	Long term Assets	615	615
3,180	3,180	Short Term Debtors	2,215	2,215
23,968	23,968	Cash and bank accounts	45,532	45,532
27,148	27,148	Other financial assets at amortised cost	47,747	47,747
27,272	27,272	Total Financial Assets	48,362	48,362
31 March 2020			31 March 2021	
Book Value	Fair Value		Book Value	Fair Value
£,000	£,000		£,000	£,000
(102)	(122)	Public Works Loan Board	(106)	(106)
(6,162)	(6,162)	Short Term Creditors	(6,373)	(6,373)
(6,264)	(6,284)	Short Term Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(6,479)	(6,479)
(3,253)	(3,885)	Public Works Loan Board	(3,152)	(3,930)
(3,253)	(3,885)	LongTerm Liabilities at amortised cost	(3,152)	(3,930)
(9,517)	(10,169)	Total Financial Liabilities	(9,631)	(10,409)

The value of debtors and creditors reported in the table above are solely those amounts meeting the definition of a financial instrument. The balances of debtors and creditors reported in the balance sheet and Notes 17 and 18 also include balances which do not meet the definition of a financial instrument, such as tax-based debtors and creditors.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Valuation Techniques for Fair Values

The fair values valuations have been provided by the Council's Treasury Management advisor, Link Asset Services. This uses the Net Present Value (NPV) approach, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms. This is a widely accepted valuation technique commonly used by the private sector. The discount rate used in the NPV calculation should be equal to the current rate in relation to the same instrument from a comparable lender. This will be the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation, for an instrument with the same duration i.e. equal to the outstanding period from valuation date to maturity. The structure and terms of the comparable instrument should be the same.

Fair values in the tables above are calculated in line with the levels described in Accounting Policy 2.9 above. The Fair value through the profit and loss assets are assessed at Level 1 (quoted price), while the others are at Level 2 (observable inputs other than quoted prices).

For loans from the PWLB, valued in line with level 2, new loan rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value.

Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial instruments

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

- (i) credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.
- (ii) liquidity risk - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- (iii) market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movement.

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework in the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Risk Management is carried out by the Financial Services Team in accordance with the policies laid out in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy, which govern the maximum type of investment risk to which the Council can be exposed.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. The risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet minimum credit criteria using the Link Asset Services creditworthiness model. The model uses a sophisticated modelling approach which uses credit ratings from all three ratings agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's) overlaid with credit watches and outlooks, Credit Default Swap spreads and sovereign ratings. Deposits are not made with banks or financial institutions unless they are rated independently with a minimum score. The minimum score will depend on the type and length of investment as detailed in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy. Credit limits are set for each institution where deposits are placed.

The credit criteria in respect of the financial assets held by the Council at 31 March 2021 are summarised below.

- i. All investments will be with approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch.
- ii. The total principal funds invested for up to 6 months is 50%
- iii. The total principal funds invested for up to 3 months is 50%
- iv. The total principal funds invested for up to 1 year is 30%
- v. The total principal funds invested for more than 1 year is £10million

A copy of the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement Annual Investment Strategy is available on the Council's website.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on a review during 2020/21 of past experience:

The council does not generally allow credit for customers such that [£1.542m] is past due for payment. The past due not impaired is analysed as follows'

31 March 2020		31 March 2021
£'000		£'000
1,220	0-30 days	989
458	31-90 days	54
75	91-180 days	65
473	Over 180 days	434
<u>2,226</u>	Total	<u>1,542</u>

Debtors include trade receivables of £1.542m as at 31 March 2021 (£2.226m as at 31 March 2020).. The Council has provided £0.453m (31 March 20 £0.326m) as a general impairment allowance for non-collection of this debt.

Liquidity Risk

The Council has a robust cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has access to borrowings from the Public Works Loans Board for long term funding and substantial reserves. Interest rate risk is managed through the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy Reserve. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

31 March 2020	PWLB	31 March 2021
£'000		£'000
101	Less than one year	102
105	Between one and two years	107
341	Between two and five years	605
668	Maturing in five to ten years	682
<u>2,038</u>	Maturing in more than ten years	<u>1,756</u>
<u>3,253</u>	Total	<u>3,252</u>

Market Risk

The Council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its investments. Changes in interest rates on variable rate investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and affect the General Fund balance. The average investment rate for the reported year was 0.07%.

If interest rates had been 1% higher as at 31 March 2021 with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	£'000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(373)
Impact on Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	(373)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

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 and affect the General Fund Balance.

NOTE 21. AGENCY SERVICES

Agency Services are services that the authority provides on behalf of another organisation. The Authority acts as an agent for the collection of Council Tax and Business Rates as an agent for major precepting bodies and Central Government. Income and Expenditure relating to these arrangements are disclosed within the Collection Fund outturn. The Authority acts as an agent for the South Downs National Park for certain planning services. The Authority also acts as an agent on behalf of Central Government for the payment of Housing Benefit. The cost of providing Housing Benefit is met from subsidy paid by Government.

Covid Grants paid on agency basis	Income	Expenditure	Repayment of Excess	Total to be re-paid
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Year: 2020-21				
Local Restrictions Support Grant (Closed) Addendum	(1,675)	991		(684)
Additional Restrictions Grant	(3,646)	1,579		(2,067)
Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open)	(228)	23		(205)
Local Restrictions Support Grant (Closed) 5 Jan 21 onwards	(6,174)	3,599		(2,575)
Business Grants	(25,004)	17,298	7,558	(148)
Closed Business Support Payment	(5,022)	2,948		(2,074)
Test & Trace	(314)	87		(227)
TOTAL	(42,063)	26,525	7,558	(7,980)

NOTE 22. LEASES –

Authority as Lessee

The Authority may enter into lease arrangements to obtain assets used to provide services as an alternative to purchasing. Additionally, the Authority also leases out assets, for example, to community organisations. Lease arrangements may be finance or operating leases. The purpose of this note is to disclose the nature and extent of the Authority's leasing obligations.

Lease Classifications

Leases are classified either as finance leases or operating leases. A finance lease is an arrangement where substantially all of the risks and rewards that are incidental to ownership of the asset, transfer from the lessor to the lessee. Leases that do not transfer substantially all of the risk and rewards are classified as operating leases. Where an arrangement includes both land and buildings, the land and buildings element are considered separately for classification and leases of land are generally considered to be operating leases.

Authority as Lessee: Finance Leases

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

The Authority does not lease any of its assets under a finance lease agreement.

Authority as Lessor: Operating Leases

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

- For the provision of community services including sports facilities, community centres and village halls.
- For economic development purposes, to provide affordable retail accommodation for local business.
- To provide allotment space for local residents.

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

31 March 2020 £'000		31 March 2021 £'000
2,465	Not later than one year	2,435
8,654	Later than one year and not later than five years	8,189
64,854	Over 5 years	60,686
<u>75,973</u>		<u>71,310</u>

NOTE 23. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Allowances and expenses paid to Councillors during the year were:

2019-20 £'000		2020-21 £'000
308	Members Allowances	325
<u>5</u>	Expenses	<u>0</u>
<u>313</u>		<u>325</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

NOTE 24. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION AND EXIT PACKAGES

Senior Officer Remuneration

The Council's Senior Employees' remuneration and expenses was as follows:

Post holder information (Post title)	Salary (Inc. fees & Allowances)	Pension Contributions**	Net cost to Havant	Net cost to East Hants	Total Remuneration
	£	£			£
Financial Year: 2019-20					
Chief Executive	134,959	21,715	78,337	78,337	156,674
Director for Regeneration & Place	100,481	15,976	58,228	58,228	116,457
Director for Corporate Services & Chief Finance Officer	102,000	16,422	59,211	59,211	118,422
Director for Operations & Neighbourhood Support (Until August 2019)	28,900	4,654	16,777	16,777	33,554
TOTAL COST	366,339	58,767	212,553	212,553	425,106

Post holder information (Post title)	Salary (Inc. fees & Allowances)	Pension Contributions**	Net cost to Havant	Net cost to East Hants	Total Remuneration
	£	£			£
Financial Year: 2020-21					
Chief Executive	139,087	15,972	77,529	77,530	155,059
Director for Regeneration & Place	102,035	10,394	56,214	56,215	112,429
Director for Corporate Services & Chief Finance Officer	105,104	11,005	58,054	58,055	116,109
TOTAL COST	346,226	37,371	191,797	191,800	383,597

The business case for sharing senior managers across both East Hampshire District Council and Havant Borough Council was agreed by the Council on 30 June 2010. The above officers are all employees of East Hants District Council and 50% of their salaries and pension costs are re-charged annually to Havant Borough Council.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Salaries over £50,000

2019-20		2020-21
8	£50,000 - £54,999	8
5	£55,000 - £59,999	3
0	£60,000 - £64,999	5
2	£65,000 - £69,999	2
1	£70,000 - £74,999	1
4	£75,000 - £79,999	2
0	£80,000 - £84,999	2
1	£85,000 - £89,999	1
0	£90,000 - £94,999	0
0	£95,000 - £99,999	0
0	£100,000 - £104,999	0
<hr/> 21		<hr/> 24

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Exit Packages

2019/20				Banding	2020-21			
Number of exit packages			Cost		Number of exit packages			Cost
Compuls. Redund.	Other departures	Total exit packages	Total		Compuls. Redund.	Other departures	Total exit packages	Total
			£					£'000
1	0	1	885	£0 - £20,000	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	28,092	£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	28,977		0	0	0	0

NOTE 25. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

Fees were payable to EY as the Council's external auditors as follows:

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
37	External audit services*	36
9	Other services	0
46		36

*Final fees to be agreed

NOTE 26. RELATED PARTIES

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

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Authority has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are detailed in Note 9.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Members

Members of the council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2020/21 is shown in Note 24. During 2020/21, no works or services were commissioned from companies in which Members had an interest. No grants were awarded to organisations in which Members were on the governing body. The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants. The Register of Members Interests are available for public inspection.

Officers

There was no known material related party transaction with officers for 2020/21 or for 2019/20.

2019-20 £	Organisation	Nature of control	2020-21 £
114,000	Havant & District Citizens Advice Bureaux	payment of a grant under a service level agreement	114,000
38,356	Community First	payment of a grant under a service level agreement and a contribution towards the cost of providing meals for the elderly	27,650
<u>152,356</u>	Total		<u>141,650</u>

Entities Controlled or Significantly influenced by the Authority

A Joint Management structure is established with East Hampshire District Council. Details of the transactions with East Hampshire District Council can be found in Note 24 Officers' remuneration

NOTE 27. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

The Council must consider all of its interests in entities and prepare a full set of group accounts where they have material interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. The following actions are carried out:

- Determine whether the Council has any form of interest in an entity
- Assess the nature of the relationship with the Council
- Determine the grounds of materiality whether group accounts should be prepared.

Having considered the accounting requirements and the Council's involvement with all companies and organisations, Group Accounts have not been prepared.

Norse South East

- NORSE SOUTH EAST LTD is a joint venture between Havant Borough Council and NORSE COMMERCIAL SERVICES LTD (Part of NORSE GROUP – wholly owned by NORFOLK COUNCIL)
- NORSE COMMERCIAL SERVICES LTD own 100% of the A shares – 8 shares of £1 each
- Havant Borough Council own 100% of the B shares – 2 shares of £1 each
- The Shareholders Agreement provides detail on how the directors and board shall operate, and how profit before tax is to be shared (50:50). Havant get their 50% share as a "discount/rebate". The profit after paying this discount back to Havant is subject to Corporation tax and profits net of tax belong totally to Norfolk Council.
- It is considered by all parties that it is a teckal company for both Havant and Norfolk.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS

Other Partnerships

The Council has an interest in Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee which manages the operations of Portchester Crematorium. The Joint Committee is represented equally by the four constituent authorities, Fareham Borough Council, Havant Borough Council, Gosport Borough Council and Portsmouth City Council. Further information can be obtained from: The Treasurer to the Joint Committee, Civic Centre, Civic Way, Fareham. The accounts of this entity have not been consolidated into the financial statements of the Council. Havant Borough Council's share of the net assets of Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee is £2,444,228 (£2,458,943 in 2019/20). During 2020/21 the Council received £180,000 from the Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee (£160,000 in 2019/20) being its share of the distributable surpluses.

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT AND NOTES

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
	<u>Council Tax</u>	
	INCOME	
(70,464)	Income from Council Taxpayers	(72,990)
(2)	s13A relief	(483)
(70,466)		(73,473)
	EXPENDITURE	
	Precepts and demands on Collection Fund	
50,351	Hampshire County Council	53,068
8,201	Hampshire Police & Crime Commissioner	8,724
2,756	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Authority	2,849
8,324	Havant Borough Council	8,642
	Apportionments of previous year surplus	
93	Hampshire County Council	(467)
14	Hampshire Police & Crime Commissioner	(76)
5	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Authority	(26)
15	Havant Borough Council	(77)
	Bad & Doubtful Debts	
250	Write offs of uncollectable income	148
22	Provision for uncollectable income-addition / (reduction)	48
70,031		72,833
(435)	Movement on Fund Balance - (surplus)/deficit	(640)
	FUND BALANCE FOR COUNCIL TAX	
(273)	Balance brought forward	(708)
(435)	Surplus for year	(640)
(708)	Balance - (surplus)/deficit carried forward	(1,348)
(708)		(1,348)

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT AND NOTES

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
	<u>Non-Domestic Rates</u>	
	INCOME	
(35,471)	Income from Ratepayers	(15,304)
	Apportionments of previous year deficit	
(257)	Central Government	0
(46)	Hampshire County Council	0
(5)	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Authority	0
(206)	Havant Borough Council	0
(35,985)	Total	(15,304)
	EXPENDITURE	
	Precepts and demands on Collection Fund	
17,146	Central Government	17,781
3,086	Hampshire County Council	3,201
343	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Authority	356
13,717	Havant Borough Council	14,225
	Apportionments of previous year surplus	
	Central Government	202
	Hampshire County Council	36
	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Authority	4
	Havant Borough Council	162
576	Transitional Relief	503
	Bad & Doubtful Debts	
19	Write offs of uncollectable income	0
50	Provision for uncollectable income	294
	Impairments resulting from appeals	
448	Write offs of uncollectable income	448
3,160	Provision for uncollectable income	(1,322)
135	Transfer to General Fund - Cost of Collection Allowance	132
38,680		36,022
2,695	Movement on Fund Balance - (surplus) / deficit	20,718
	FUND BALANCE FOR NON-DOMESTIC RATES	
381	Balance brought forward	3,076
2,695	(Surplus) / deficit for year	20,718
3,076	Balance - (surplus) / deficit carried forward	23,794

NOTE 1. GENERAL

These accounts represent the transactions of the Collection Fund (accounting separately for income relating to council tax and non-domestic rates) which is a statutory fund separate from the main accounts of the Council, although the elements related to this Council are included within its accounting statements and notes. The account has been prepared on the accruals basis. The costs of administering collection are accounted for within Central Services in the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

NOTE 2. COUNCIL TAX

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT AND NOTES

Council Tax derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into 9 valuation bands (A-H). Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax base (i.e. the equivalent numbers of Band D dwellings).

Band & Value	Number of Chargeable Dwellings	Relationship to Band D	Band D Equivalent
	Total		£
Band A - up to £40,000 (disabled)	0	5/9	3.97
Band A - up to £40,000	8,374	6/9	3061.77
Band B - over £40,000 up to £52,000	14,375	7/9	8414.87
Band C - over £52,000 up to £68,000	13,057	8/9	9758.16
Band D - over £68,000 up to £88,000	9,947	-	8854.58
Band E - over £88,000 up to £120,000	5,698	11/9	6400.78
Band F - over £120,000 up to £160,000	2,482	13/9	3370.51
Band G - over £160,000 up to £320,000	950	15/9	1477.10
Band H - over £320,000	41	18/9	51.79
	54,924		41,393.32
MOD adjustment			54.70
Tax Base			41448.02

The Council Tax Base, as shown in the final column above, assumes a collection rate of 98.75% of the numbers of properties adjusted for discounts.

NOTE 3. INCOME FROM BUSINESS RATEPAYERS

Under the arrangements for business rates, the Council collects non-domestic rates for its area which are based on local rateable values multiplied by a uniform rate. The national multipliers for 2020/21 were:

- 49.9p for qualifying Small Businesses (49.1p in 2019/20)
- 51.2p for other businesses (50.4p in 2019/20) – the standard multiplier

The rateable value as at the 31st March 2021 was £85,112,818 (£86,272,218 as at 31 March 2020).

GLOSSARY

ACCRUALS

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

ACTUARIAL GAINS & LOSSES

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses), or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

AMORTISATION

The practice of reducing the value of intangible assets to reflect their reduced worth over time.

BUDGET

The Council's policy expressed in financial terms for a specified period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the provision and improvements of lasting assets such as land, buildings, vehicles and equipment. The Council may also incur capital expenditure on assets that it does not actually own (see Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital under Statute, below).

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The proceeds from the sale of fixed assets.

CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

CODE OF PRACTICE ON LOCAL AUTHORITY ACCOUNTING

Standards issued by the accountancy bodies to prescribe approved accounting methods.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life, and that have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include parks and open spaces.

CONTINGENCY

A condition which exists at the Balance Sheet date and where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

CREDITORS

Amounts owed by the Council but not paid at the date of the balance sheet.

DEBTORS

Amounts owed to the Council but unpaid at the date of the balance sheet.

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME

A pension scheme under which benefits are payable under regulations, in which the benefits are not directly related to the scheme investments. The scheme may be funded or unfunded.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, passing of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

GLOSSARY

EARMARKED RESERVES

Internal reserves set aside to finance future expenditure for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions.

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Material items which derive from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Council and which need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size or incidence to give fair presentation of the accounts.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. In simple terms it covers both financial assets and financial liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors and derivatives and embedded derivatives.

GENERAL FUND

The main revenue account of the Council which contains the revenue income and expenditure of all services provided.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Central Government contributions towards local authority expenditure. Examples are Revenue Support grant and Housing Benefit Subsidy.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Long-Term Assets that are inalienable, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. An example is the sea wall and promenade.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Identifiable non-monetary assets such as software licences.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Property held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both

LEASE

An agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or a number of payments, the right to use an asset (property, plant and equipment, investment properties, non-current assets available for sale or intangible assets) for an agreed period of time.

PAST SERVICE COST

Discretionary pension benefits awarded on early retirement are treated as past service costs. This includes added years and unreduced pension benefits awarded before the rule of 85 age.

PRECEPT

The amount of money the County Council, Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner and the Fire Authority have instructed the Council to collect and pay out of council tax receipts held in the Collection Fund. The Council also pays from its General Fund precepts issued by parish and town councils within the district.

PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Tangible assets that yield up benefit to the Council over more than one accounting period, e.g. Land and Buildings.

PROVISIONS

Sums set aside for any liabilities or losses which are likely to be incurred, but uncertain as to the dates on which they will arise.

GLOSSARY

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

A Government financed body which provides a source of long term borrowing for local authorities.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Day to day expenditure on the running of services. It includes staff costs, utility charges, rent and business rates, IT and communications and office expenses.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Legislation in England and Wales allows certain expenditure to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in the expenditure being carried on the Balance Sheet as a non-current asset, for example Disabled Facility Grants.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT

A Government grant distributed to local authorities to augment income raised by the council tax. It is centrally determined on a needs basis.

SURPLUS ASSETS

Items of Property Plant and Equipment that are no longer held for council purposes, but are not being actively marketed.

UNUSABLE RESERVES

These are reserves, including those offsetting non-current assets and the negative reserve that offsets the long term pension liability, that are not immediately available to support revenue or capital expenditure.

USABLE RESERVES

These reserves are available to support the Council's expenditure, although the Capital Receipts Reserve and the Capital Grants and Contributions Reserve may only be used for capital purposes.