

Statement of Accounts 2019/20

31 March 2020

COMMUNITY LANGUAGES

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Bengali

যদি বৈজ্ঞানিক ও প্রযুক্তিগত তথ্য (যেমন) ডাটাবেস ব্যবহার করা সহজ, অডিও বা ব্রাইল
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Gujarati

અંગ્રેજી સિવાયની કોઈક કોઈ એક ભાષા માં તમે આસાનીથી વાતચીત કરવા લો તો એમું કરવા
ચિન્ટી છે. Gujaratiવાની અને વાપરનારની સગવડ હોને વજા પાવી શકે છે. આ માટે રેસિડેન
નંબર 020 8726 6000 ઉપયોગ કરવો.

Hindi

यदि आपको अंग्रेजी के अलावा किसी और भाषा में आसानी से बात कर
सकते हैं तो कृपया अवश्य करें। दोभाषिया और अनुवादक का प्रबन्ध किया
जा सकता है। टैलिफोन : 020 8726 6000.

Punjabi

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ, ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਸੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨੀ ਆਸਾਨ ਲਗਦੀ
ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਕਰੋ। ਦੋ-ਭਾਸ਼ੀਏ ਅਤੇ ਤਰਜਮਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ
ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ ਹੈ: 020 8726 6000.

Somali

Haddii ay kula tahay in si fudud laguugu fahmi karo luqo aan
ahayn Ingiriisi, Fadlan samee sidaa. Afceliyeyaal iyo tarjubaano
ayaa lagu qaban. Telifoonku waa 020 8726 6000.

Tamil

உங்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தவிர வேறு மொழியில் பேசுவதற்கு வசதிடாக இரந்தூதர்கள்,
தயவு செய்து பேசுமா. மொழி மொழிமாண்கள் கற்றுக்கொடுவார்கள்.
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Turkish

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Urdu

اگر آپ انگریزی کے علاوہ کسی اور زبان میں بات کرتے ہیں آسانی محسوس کرتے ہیں تو براہ کرم
اسی ہی کیجئے۔ آپ اپنے ترجمان اور غریبی ترجمان کے ذریعہ اس کے ساتھ ہیں۔ ٹیلی فون نمبر
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THE AUTHORITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Authority is required:

- ▶ to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 Officer;
- ▶ to approve the Statement of Accounts.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, INVESTMENT & RISK AND SECTION 151 OFFICER

The Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom is required to present fairly the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 Officer has:

- ▶ selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- ▶ made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- ▶ complied with the Code of Practice;
- ▶ kept proper accounting records which are up to date; and
- ▶ taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON AND LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON PENSION FUND
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

CERTIFICATE of the Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 officer

I certify that this Statement of Accounts is an accurate summary of the accounts of the London Borough of Croydon and the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund, for the financial year 2019/20 prepared in accordance with the accounting policies stated.

Lisa Taylor
Director of Finance, Investment & Risk
S151 Officer

Cllr Karen Jewitt
Chair, General Purposes and Audit Committee

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO BE INSERTED AFTER COMPLETION OF AUDIT

INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to introduce the Council's Statement of Accounts for 2019/20. This statement summarises the Council's financial performance during 2019/20 showing expenditure for all services during the year and the Council's financial position as at 31 March 2020.

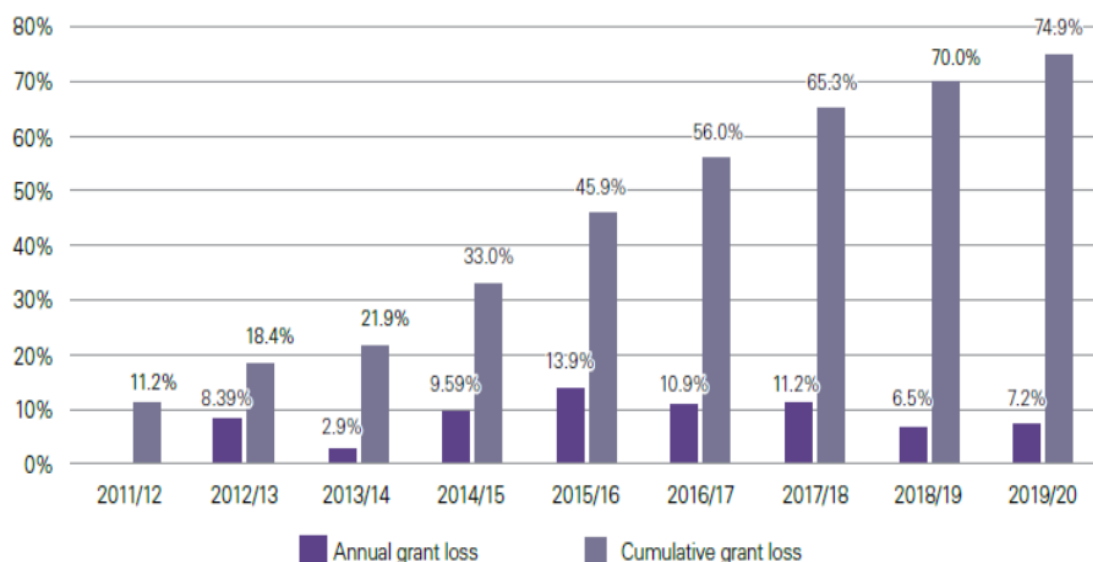
This Narrative Statement is an important part of the accounts. It provides information about Croydon and includes the key issues affecting the Council's accounts. It also summarises the financial position at the end of the financial year.

It should be noted that the deadlines for the preparation of the 2019/20 Accounts have been changed. With local authorities having been at the forefront of managing the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government recognised that meeting the deadlines for the completion of the accounts was not an immediate priority for local authorities dealing with the pandemic, and so it passed legislation to extend the publication date for the audited accounts to 30 November 2020. The Council has produced this Statement of Accounts as soon as it was practicable to do so.

BACKGROUND

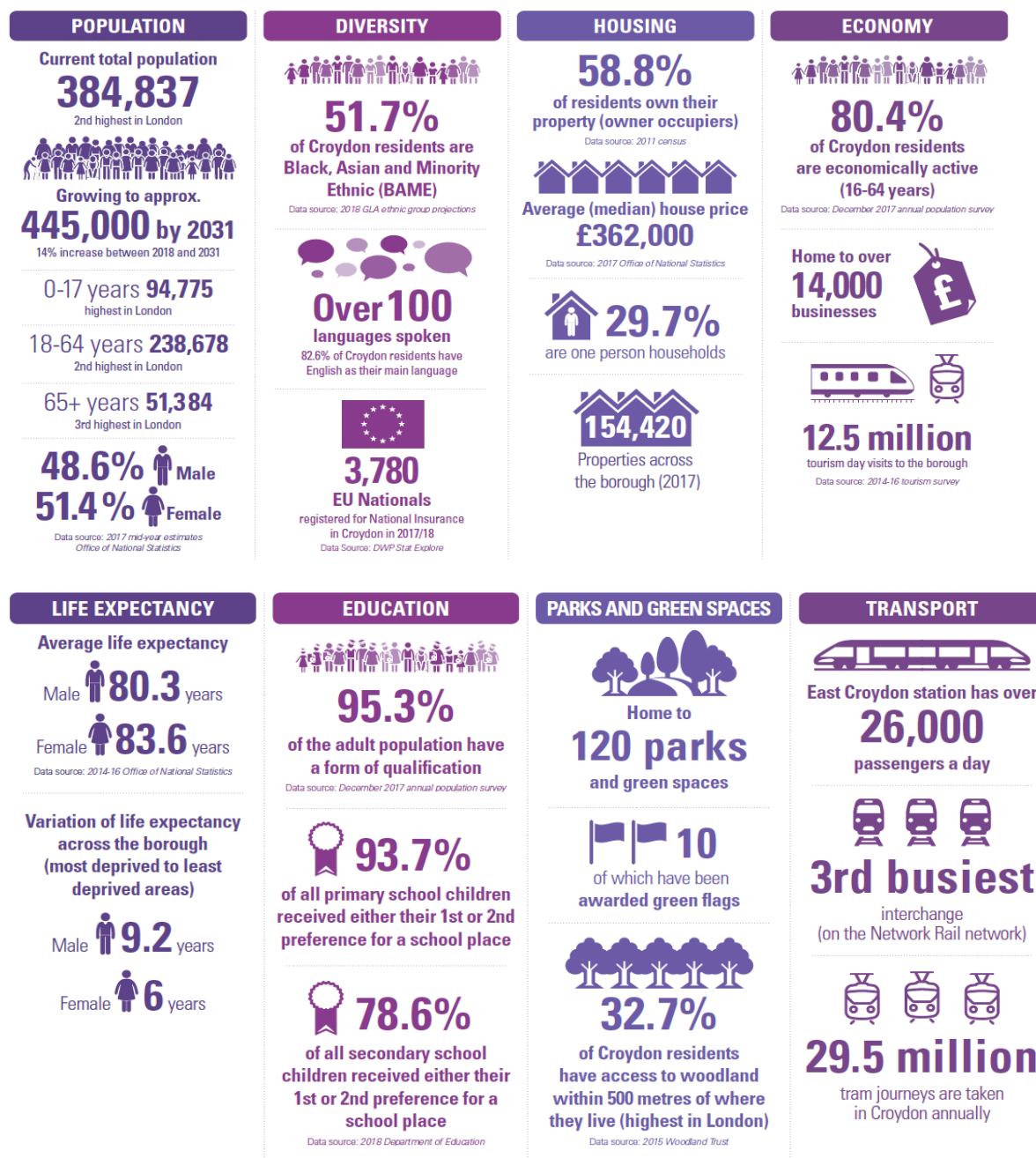
Croydon is the second largest London borough by population (currently 384,837 and forecast to increase to 445,000 by 2031) and, although situated in outer London, it is inheriting a raft of traditionally Inner London issues that impact the budget. The effects of welfare reform, Universal Credit and the rising cost of poor quality rental property within central London have seen large numbers of people move to Croydon in search of cheaper accommodation, care and living costs. Subsequently the Council is seeing the levels of poverty and homelessness rising, need is becoming more complex and demand for services is increasing, which has put more pressure on public services and housing.

Alongside this, since 2010, when austerity began, Croydon has seen its funding from Central Government reduce by 75% or £144m by 2019/20. The grant received in 2019/20 resulted in a £7.8m (8.2%) reduction compared to the previous year. This has had a significant impact on the Council's financial position. The reductions in funding are shown in the chart below.



The following page contains some key statistics about Croydon, all of which shape the services that the Council delivers.

Key statistics



Key Information about Governance at the London Borough of Croydon

The Council is a large and complex organisation providing a large number of services for local people, businesses and visitors to the Borough. All of the Council's policies are made by the Political Leadership and implemented by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and officers of the Council.

Political Structure in the 2019/20 Municipal Year

The Council is made up of 70 Councillors from 28 wards across the Borough with Labour having overall control.

Political Structure

The council comprises three main political functions, the Executive (Leader and Cabinet), Committees, and Scrutiny.

The Leader and Cabinet

The Leader and Cabinet are responsible and accountable for shaping policies and plans and recommending them to the council for approval. Cabinet also gives direction to departmental directors on the way services are managed 'and the budgets allocated to them.

Committees

Six non-executive committees take decisions relating to planning, licensing, standards of behaviour and conduct for members and officers, staffing issues, tenders, property transactions, liaison with local utility companies and internal audit.

Scrutiny

Scrutiny and Overview Committee holds the council executive functions to account. Examining aspects of council performance, the Scrutiny and Overview Committee also increasingly involves other local agencies which contribute to the economic, social and environmental well-being of the local population.

For more information on the council and its committees visit our website page Democracy and elections - London Borough of Croydon <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/democracy/dande>

Management Structure of the Council

Councillors are supported by the Executive Leadership Team who are led by the Chief Executive, Jo Negrini. The policies made by the Political Leadership are implemented by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and officers of the Council.

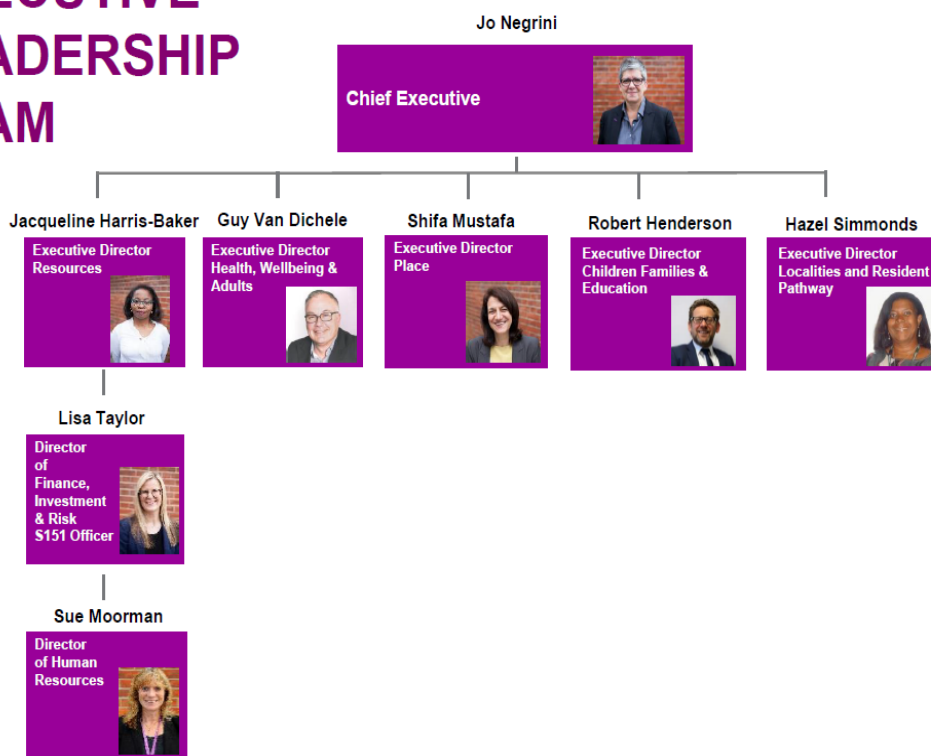
There are 5 Executive Directors leading 4 Directorates that deliver the services of the Council. The Executive Directors are supported by a team of Directors. The Council employs staff to deliver the services of the Council.

There are 3 statutory posts within the Council which must be filled by an officer of the Council and these are:

- Head of Paid Service which is held by the Chief Executive
- Monitoring Officer which is held by the Executive Director of Resources and
- Section 151 Officer which is held by the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk

The structure of the ELT who lead the Council at 31.03.2020 is shown below

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM



Note:

The Chief Executive Jo Negrini left on 30.09.2020 being replaced by Katherine Kerswell.

Executive Director of Children, Families and Learning left on 31.08.2020 being replaced by Debbie Jones

THE CORPORATE PLAN

The current Corporate Plan (2018-2022) sets out the council's strategic objectives for the Borough, and how we will develop and deliver our services over the four years. It speaks to the work with our partners and our communities. Crucially, it looks at the need for change in our service delivery to take a more preventative approach; improving outcomes for our residents, businesses and communities.

The plan ensures that the council focuses on getting the basics right, whilst driving for growth for all to benefit from in the borough, and improving equality of, and access to, opportunity. It does not cover everything that the council does; it focuses on a combination of the issues that matter most to our local communities, the national context, and the unique challenges arising from Croydon's growing population.

The plan is key to defining our operational service planning and performance management framework (an appendix to the Corporate Plan). The outcomes that we are working towards are detailed in the document, in addition to how we will achieve those ambitions. It links the strategic priorities of the council directly to the activities of each individual employee through services and the way we work. It will also enable us to measure our progress and alert us to the remedial actions needed to bring our performance back on track.

The Corporate Plan can be found at Corporate Plan 2018-2022

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Council has met the challenge of reductions in grant since 2010. 2019/20 was the final year of a four year funding agreement agreed with government. The purpose of this four year agreement, which was accepted by Croydon, was to help local authorities plan to become more self-sufficient by 2020, i.e. the end of the comprehensive spending review.

The future of local authority funding is uncertain at the moment. Local authorities are waiting for the outcome of the Government reviews to look at fair funding for local authorities and to reform the current business rates scheme. They are also expecting a reset of the baseline for the business rates retention scheme which is also due. The outcome of the reviews were due to be implemented at the start of 2020/21. However during 2019/20 Central Government's resources were focused on Brexit so that the UK could leave the European Union on 31 January 2020. This has meant that most of the Government's other work-streams have been delayed. All of the outcomes of the reviews affecting local government have been delayed and are now due to be implemented at the start of 2021/22. As a result of the delays the Government announced a one-year settlement for 2020/21, with the intention of aligning all of the changes to local government funding, so that they could all be introduced at the start of 2021/22. This uncertainty is a major risk factor in planning future service delivery as levels of funding are unknown.

Whilst waiting for the outcomes of the reviews to be implemented a second and unforeseen risk has emerged. In December 2019 China announced to the world that it was experiencing the spread of a new disease, COVID-19. This has spread throughout the world and was declared as a world-wide pandemic in early March. The Government declared a lockdown, on 20th March 2020, which meant that the country was effectively shut down. Whilst the Government was quick to provide financial support to businesses many of them have been forced to close – significantly affecting the local economy. The Council has been heavily impacted as it has been at the forefront of providing the response to COVID-19 and has had to put considerable resources ensuring that the most vulnerable in our community are cared for. It has also suffered a significant loss of commercial income.

The financial impact has been relatively small in 2019/20, as the pandemic only started to have an impact in the last two weeks of March 2020. However, the true scale of its impact on the Council's finances will be felt during 2020/21. The Council is expecting substantial losses across many of its largest income streams such as parking, commercial rental income, licensing fees, registrars and planning fees. It will also have a bearing on a number of savings programmes that were agreed as part of the 2020/21 budget.

The Council has had to incur additional COVID-19 related expenditure in areas such as accommodation and support for rough sleepers and additional costs in supporting our most vulnerable adults and children – some of whom may not have required our support previously.

It is difficult to quantify the impact of COVID-19 at this stage with any certainty, but the financial pressure on the Council will be substantial, estimated to be in the tens of millions of pounds – even after the Government's emergency COVID-19 funding for local authorities is taken into account.

Whilst the budget was set to include growth that had been previously identified there has continued to be an increase in demand for services, particularly within Adults and Children's social care. Significant effort has been made to manage these pressures and bring them under control, but they continue to be a substantial risk for the Council.

The council has continued to fund a number of exceptional items which we believe should be funded by the government including Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, no recourse to public funds and costs associated with appeal rights exhausted. The funding that Croydon receives is not adequate to cover the associated costs. Numbers are still continuing to increase, which is driving up the costs further. During 2019/20 the Council continued lobbying the Government in these areas in relation to fairer funding, and were successful in securing some additional funding from 1 April 2020.

There are further financial challenges facing the Council. The General Fund balance stands at £7.4m at 31 March 2020. However there are several potential calls on this balance. There is a claim, which has not yet been settled and the Council has provided for this. The Council owns a hotel as an investment. Since the end of the financial year the lessee has gone into administration and so have handed back the lease. This has left the Council with an investment property that is not earning any rental income. Options are being considered as to what to do with this asset. With both the local and national economies in turmoil at present because of the impact of COVID-19 the short term outlook for generating any income with this asset is not very good.

These challenges along with the huge impact that COVID-19 will have on the 2020/21 budget have resulted in action being taken in 2020/21 to review the financial position of the Council. The Council has already begun a review of its Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) in recognition of the impact of the pandemic and the Council's strategic objectives.

The COVID-19 crisis has meant that the Council is reviewing 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 which we are likely to find ourselves 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. The coronavirus pandemic has had a profound impact on all aspects of life in Croydon.

REVENUE BUDGET 2019/20

The Council's 2019/20 General Fund and HRA budget was approved by full Council on 4 March 2019. 2019/20 was the last year of the four year funding agreement with the government. A one-year settlement has been announced by the Government for 2020/21.

To set a balanced budget for 2019/20 the council made a number of key assumptions around the level of growth for areas where demand and costs have increased alongside savings to offset this growth.

These assumptions included the continued delivery of our transformation programme and the use of capital receipts to fund transformation projects. For 2019/20 the planned use of capital receipts to fund the projects was £29m. More details of some projects that have actually taken place during the year can be found later in this narrative statement under the section about Transformation.

The Council also approved an Efficiency Strategy in October 2016. This sets out the key principles and programmes that will be targeted to deliver savings. The key principle and areas of focus continue to be:-

- ▶ Getting the most out of our assets
- ▶ Better commissioning and contract management
- ▶ Managing Demand
- ▶ Prevention and early intervention
- ▶ Integration of Health and Social care
- ▶ Delivering Growth
- ▶ Commercial Approach
- ▶ Digital

In addition the council has been in a position over the last 5 years to declare a council tax surplus as a result of tax base growth and improved collection rates. This trend is expected to continue and this has been built in to the 2020/21 budget.

Clearly delivering against a budget with a significant amount of savings whilst coping with an increased population driving further pressures on services is demanding. The Council recognises that it needs to increase reserve levels and the 2020/21 budget allows for a £5m contribution to general fund reserves.

As a result the final outturn position for the Council is an over spend of £2.942m when compared to the budget for the year.

The Council continues to face huge financial pressures, deriving notably from:

- ▶ Historic underfunding of Croydon over the last 15-20 years
- ▶ Cumulative cuts of more than 75% of government funding between 2010/11 and 2019/20
- ▶ Failure to recognise the inflationary pressures that the Council is subject to The Local Government Association (LGA) predicted funding shortfall of £8bn across the Public Sector by 2025. This is as a result of growing demand for services and increases in population particularly in social care services where the gap for adult social care is predicted to be £3.6bn by 2025 and £3.1bn in children's services
- ▶ Predicted shortfalls in a number of other areas, with key ones being, Homelessness at £421m and Public Health £655m
- ▶ Substantial population increase
- ▶ Significant growth in demand for services, both from demographic pressures, such as an ageing population and changes to the make-up of the borough's population
- ▶ Impact of welfare reform, notably the benefits cap, freezing of in-work benefits, inadequacy of local housing allowance and universal credit
- ▶ Underfunding of new duties, such as Health Visiting, Deprivation of Liberty assessments, the Homelessness Reduction Act and extension of responsibility for care leavers to 25.
- ▶ Continued failure to properly fund the direct and indirect costs of Croydon's status as the gateway authority for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC), even in the face of increased funding for other authorities
- ▶ Impact of the underfunding of the health economy
- ▶ Failure to fund the cost of High Needs via Dedicated Schools Grant adequately
- ▶ Restrictions on council housing, including rent restrictions and rules on right-to-buy receipts.
- ▶ Delivering improvement as a result of the recent Ofsted inspection findings in Children's Social Care.

Croydon has reported an overall Dedicated School Grant (DSG) deficit for the period 2019/20 of £14.524m (an increase in the deficit of £5.331m on the 2018/19 reported deficit of £9.193m) which equates 4% of the gross DSG allocation. Over the last five years, Croydon has built up a significant deficit against its High Needs Block allocation from central government due to the increasing population of children and young people coupled with a rise in numbers of pupils with Education, Health and Care Plans and the costs of placements.

Croydon launched a High Needs Strategy in 2019 which sets out a five year plan to address the current overspend and identifies three key areas which specifically impact on High Needs Block spend:

- ▶ development of local capacity;
- ▶ strengthening capacity for inclusion in local mainstream schools; and
- ▶ improved pathways for post 16 young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

The High Needs Strategy supports the delivery of improvements to address these areas, including improved use of data intelligence in projecting and planning for resources to meet identified needs. The strategy also forms the basis of the revised DSG Deficit Recovery Plan submitted to the Department of Education during 2019/20.

MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The Medium Term Financial Strategy 2018/22 was approved at full council in October 2018. This detailed the Council's financial position over the 4 years, detailing expenditure, income, subsequent budget gap and the strategy for closing the gap.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic it was quickly identified that there would be an extensive impact on service delivery and the financial position of the Council. So in response to this the Council has already begun a review of its Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) in recognition of the impact of the pandemic and the Council's strategic objectives.

PERFORMANCE

During 2019/20 the council has made significant improvements in a number of service areas. Below are examples of our key major achievements and improvements :

Education and Learning

- ▶ Standards in Croydon's schools remain above the national average at the end of Early Years Foundation stage phonics screening check, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2, consolidating the improvements seen in recent years. At key Stage 4 (GCSE) the attainment of our pupils is above the England average and progress outcomes are positive. At Key Stage 5 vocational outcomes are good but A- Level performance continues to be an area for development.
- ▶ 89.1% of children attend a good or better secondary school, with 47.8% of pupils attending an outstanding school compared to 24.8% nationally.
- ▶ 89.8% of children attend a good or better primary school, with 23.5% of pupils attending an outstanding school, compared to 18.1% nationally.

Roads, Transport and Streets

- ▶ Completion of the Blackhorse Lane Bridge renewal which reopened in February 2020
- ▶ Continuation of our public realm programme to enhance and improve the public space including additional cycle network improvements
- ▶ As a result of the 'School Street' project, driver compliance near schools is continually improving and car use has reduced contributing to continuing improved health and safety for school children and access for local residents
- ▶ Successfully implementing 8 new 'School Streets' during 2019/20 with additional sites identified for the forthcoming year

Growth Zone

- ▶ Croydon town centre continues to see rapid change with new buildings under construction and plans for further developments in the pipeline.
- ▶ The Minster Green has been developed to Stage 3 designs. Scheme delivery will follow diocese approval.
- ▶ The proposals for the Fair Field public space are now progressing at pace, the designs have been submitted for planning permission.
- ▶ Three roads have been identified as the key 'movement corridors' serving the Growth Zone these are; London Road, Brighton Road & Mitcham Road/Roman Way
- ▶ approval to commission the West Croydon Station development project next design stage;
- ▶ ongoing work in relation to Network Rail's Croydon Area Remodelling Scheme (CARS), as the project moves towards public consultation mid-2020, working with London Continental Railways to take forward a Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) for the East Croydon Station Area;
- ▶ completion of GZ Controlled Parking Zone review;
- ▶ officers are also working with TfL on the development of a multi-modal transport corridors improvement study, including looking at the potential for tram extensions,
- ▶ Park Hill Recreation Ground, we are planning phased improvements to this site, including children's play alongside other changes to the park landscape and infrastructure.
- ▶ We are undertaking an analysis of community space in central Croydon
- ▶ We have commissioned a research partner, Social Life, working with academic support from UCL, to develop a framework to gauge and monitor the social impact of the town centre regeneration programme.
- ▶ Croydon will be taking forward a Digital Town Centre Hub project to help local businesses and residents engage on a digital platform.
- ▶ 4G Small Cells - the first 4G small cells have been installed by iWireless near Croydon University Hospital and West Valley Hospital in East Croydon.

Housing

- ▶ The selective licensing scheme, which was introduced in 2015, is in its final year. There have been over 36,000 privately rented properties licensed since the scheme began. From visits in the existing scheme 180 properties required housing enforcement action and 800 properties required action in relation to housing enforcement or housing conditions to ensure they were improved to an acceptable standard. Consultation for a new scheme went live in September 2019 and the application for this is with the Government awaiting approval.
- ▶ We have helped 1,069 of Croydon's most severely affected families and vulnerable adults to sustain their tenancies, thereby avoiding homelessness costs of over £7.2m
- ▶ Successful prevention work has reduced the number of placements in B&B which have fallen by 67 households to a total of 586 households in B&B accommodation at the end of March 2020.
- ▶ Brick by Brick Croydon Limited (BBB), the independent housing development company established by the Council, has got planning consents on 39 different schemes across the borough (which are delivering 48% affordable housing overall). Construction work is underway for 20 of these schemes, with an additional 8 either out to tender or at pre-construction stage. There are 9 schemes either partially or wholly complete. There are a further 30 applications currently submitted for planning.

► The first units were completed in autumn 2019 and to date completed units total 79 market, 43 shared ownership and 27 affordable rental units. Following successful sales and marketing launches 29 market and shared ownership units are now occupied over six developments. A further 39 units have been reserved. The Council is now in possession of all 27 affordable rental units and have purchased 10 units for key-worker accommodation.

► Croydon Affordable Housing charity was set up to oversee our LLP, Croydon Affordable Tenures (CAT). CAT completed the acquisition of 256 individual two & three bedroom properties by December 2019, exceeding the target to acquire 250 in the year. This was due to the purchase of small block with a number of flats. This creates a portfolio of 352 affordable accommodation for homeless families.

► Through a programme of fire risk assessments, surveys and investment the Council are ensuring that all blocks meet current fire safety regulations and standards. Where issues are identified, we are working with our contractors and specialists, to plan, programme and remediate.

Independence

► Independence – We have successfully trained 62 people to travel independently through the Council's Independent Travel Training service. This mitigates against the expenditure that would otherwise have been incurred for their transport (both in year and going forwards) and has provided the individuals with a skill to travel for the rest of their lives. This is a 13% increase in numbers since 2015, and a 9% increase over the previous year.

Clean and Green/Don't Mess with Croydon

► Local residents and Business continue to work closely with the Council to improve their local environment through community initiatives and Street Champions.

► At the end of March 2020, the Council had successfully prosecuted 234 offenders who were caught impacting in the cleanliness of Croydon's streets.

► The team of dedicated Street Champions continues to grow, with 412 signed up. The number of community Clean-ups has increased to 291.

► The 2018/2019 Service change initiated to minimise residual 'landfill' waste and increasing the amount of waste recycled has continued to deliver improved results. As a result, the Council recorded the biggest year on year increase in recycling rate in England and has been nominated in the category of 'Local Authority Success' in the national MRW awards.

Leisure and Culture

► The Culture Partnership Fund supported a range of projects and programmes and levered in external funding to Croydon of nearly 5 times the value (£1:£4.70)

► Fairfield Halls opened in September 2019 with a range of public and community events and Croydon was named the London Borough of Culture for 2023 in February 2020.

► Highlights from our museum included a partnership with the National Portrait Gallery to bring a portrait of Stormzy and his mother to our gallery, our new website launched in February 2020 alongside the start of 'What's Your Croydon' an innovative programme with local artists and communities inspired by our collections.

► £1m of capital investment has been made in the borough's leisure facilities during 2019/20 including improvements to tennis courts, the soft play facility at Waddon LC and the equipment fit out for the brand new leisure centre at New Addington which opened at the start of the year to much acclaim prior to lockdown.

Leisure and Culture Contd

► The Leisure Services Contract which commenced in March 2018, has now completed over 2 years of full operation

residents. This has included new gym equipment, aerobics equipment, refurbished fitness rooms at all sites, new football pitches at Monks Hill, tennis court refurbishments in parks, soft play at Waddon Leisure Centre and equipment fit out for the replacement New Addington Leisure Centre

► Our Leisure Services provision saw over 860,000 users which was a 12% increase on the previous year and a 23% increase in memberships at over 7,000 members

► Over 15,000 children and young adults accessed the free swimming programme

► In our library service, we gained nearly 20,000 additional new members during 2019/20

► Selsdon opened in August 2019 and we installed new IT networks and Library Management systems across our sites towards the end of 2019

Health and Social Care Integration: One Croydon Alliance

► COVID 19 and shielding became the major focus for quarter 4 of 2019/20. This included monitoring system and service changes against the care act easements guidance. The Council did not enact any easements.

► Further key activities included developing a care homes system response plan, in particular providing support on funding, PPE and infection control.

► A shielded residents team was also developed. This worked alongside central government and the voluntary and community sector, to ensure all shielded residents were contacted, and an assessment of the support needed enabled them to receive emergency and ongoing support on food, medication and social isolation.

► The One Croydon alliance agreed to expand its work to our whole population (January 2020), which is contained within the Croydon Health and Care Plan published in Summer 2019. This includes key programmes on Localities, Modern Acute and Mental Health. This was key a stage enabling moves toward developing a Health and Care Board, and shadow integrated budgets in 21/22.

► The Council insourced the delivery of care and support in its six extra care schemes (January 2020). The vision being the service is remodelled as a home for life, aspiring to be rated as outstanding by the Care Quality Commission, with a minimum standard of good; and that remains person centred.

► Throughout 2019/20, safeguarding was a substantial area of focus. The impact of the VB safeguarding adults review (SAR), led to all adults social care staff receiving a case study focussed training, to ensure the lessons learned were shared. The future objective to restructure the workforce into locality teams is a further mitigation action based on the SAR.

► The Council outsourced to the voluntary and community sector organisation, Independent Lives (December 2019); responsibilities for providing advice to residents on direct payments, and developing the personal assistant market. The service also covers children's services, and was a collaboration with South WEST London CCG, and will support of personal health budgets.

► Emergency admissions were down 3% compared to the previous year for One Croydon Transformation (Out of Hospital) targeted conditions.

► 1,341 people have been discharged from hospital to reablement and 57% of all of these have been successfully reabled.

► Community led support, the key adults culture and practice enabler, continued at pace, with all six older people locality teams launching community based talking points. Collectively, waiting lists in these teams were reduced by 85% as of March 2020. Aligned with the Once Croydon Alliance, community led support will also support

► Key other programmes include the development of the business case for integrated community networks plus (ICN+). A pilot in Thornton Health where multi-disciplinary teams of local authority, community and health agencies will come together, with a focus on prevention and proactive care. In social care, the major Digital programme, to replace the old case notes system (AIS) with the Liquid Logic LAS system, remained on track.

► Croydon again received accreditation as a Dementia friendly borough. The LIFE Reablement Team was rated 'good' by CQC in its first year; and Croydon Shared Lives maintained its 'outstanding' CQC rating.

GOING CONCERN

Accounts drawn up under the Code assume that a Local Authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The Council maintained strong financial controls, which have been has demonstrated by the early identification and management of financial risks during the year. A balanced budget has been set for 2019/20, and despite the tough financial climate, the Council continues to deliver against its financial targets and will continue to do so in accordance with its medium term financial strategy.

GENERAL FUND RESERVES AND BALANCES 2019/20

Table 1 below shows the Council's balances and useable reserves at 31 March 2020 compared with the previous two years. The Council holds Useable Reserves to support the provision of its activity, as well as to mitigate risk and account for timing differences between receipt of funds and delivery. During 2019/20 overall useable reserves have reduced by £10.2m, general fund reserves have remained stable as set out below:

Table 1 - Movement in Reserves and Balances

Reserves and Balances	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m
General Fund Balances	10.4	10.4	7.4
Earmarked Reserves excluding schools	15.7	14.2	23.1
Capital Receipts Reserve	55.4	32.6	20.3
Capital Grants Unapplied	14.3	17.7	13.7
Housing Revenue Account including major repairs reserve	16.4	15.2	15.4
Total	112.2	90.1	79.9

TRANSFORMATION

The Council has continued to make use of guidance on use of flexible capital receipts which were published by the MHCLG in March 2016. This allows local authorities to use capital receipts to fund the up front set up or implementation costs of projects that will generate future ongoing savings and/or transform service delivery.

Table 2 below provides details of the transformation projects that have been funded from capital receipts during 2019/20

Table 2 - Transformation Projects

Transformation Projects funded from Capital Receipts	2019/20 £m
Adult Social Care	5.939
Children's transformation	15.685
Transformation ICT/ New ways of working	6.449
Communities / gateway / localities	0.624
Redundancy	0.573
Total	29.269

To date £73m of projects have been funded from the flexible capital receipts.

Further details about the projects will be provided in the outturn report to the General Purpose and Audit Committee

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

The final outturn shows a surplus of £0.157m which has been transferred to HRA reserves. The variances to budget that are on-going will be included in the budget planning for 2020/21. Capital expenditure totalled £51.375m. This was partly funded by using the Majors Repairs Reserve balance of £1.929m

Table 3 below shows the level of HRA balances and reserves for the last 3 years:

Table 3 - Housing Revenue Account Balances and Reserves

Balances and reserves	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m
Housing Revenue Account balances	14.535	15.271	15.428
Major Repairs Reserve	1.929	0.000	0.000
Total	16.464	15.271	15.428

CAPITAL

The original approved capital programme (excluding the Housing Revenue Account) totalled £183m, which was amended during the year to £439m to reflect both programme slippage and re-profiling of schemes. Outturn capital spend was £232m, with the resultant underspend of £207m (47%) mainly attributable to slippage in the delivery of schemes. The impact of slippage from 2019/20 into the 2020/21 capital programme will be considered as part of the first Financial Performance Report for 2020/21 to Cabinet.

Capital schemes in 2019/20 included the delivery of:

- ▶ Education Estates Strategy
- ▶ Completion of New Addington Leisure Centre
- ▶ Improvements to the Public Realm
- ▶ Continuation of Growth Zone Projects
- ▶ House building by the councils wholly owned development company Brick by Brick Croydon Limited
- ▶ Completion of the Refurbishment of Fairfield Halls
- ▶ Financing for Affordable Homes
- ▶ Investment in ICT

PENSION FUND

The Council's Pension Fund decreased in value during 2019/20 by 0.1%. Table 4 below shows the change in value of the Council's Pension Fund in 2019/20:

Table 4 – Pension Fund Performance 2019/20

	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m	Net Increase / (Decrease) £m	Change %
Detail of Composition of Net Assets	£m	£m	£m	%
Total Investments	1,237.230	1,173.530	-63.700	-5.15%
Other balances held by Fund Managers	1.557	1.271	-0.286	-18.37%
Debtors	9.536	11.291	1.755	18.40%
Cash Held by:				
Fund Managers	6.452	9.809	3.357	52.03%
London Borough of Croydon	5.528	82.124	76.596	1385.60%
Creditors	-2.147	-21.473	-19.326	900.14%
Net Assets at Year End	1,258.156	1,256.552	-1.604	-0.13%

Other balances held by Fund Managers comprises outstanding trades, outstanding dividends and tax reclaimable. The net value of the Fund has decreased by 0.1% over the reporting period. The diversified nature of the investment strategy has ensured that the fund has been able to deliver growth throughout the year, and the increase of the fund is higher than the benchmark set. In response to a changing macro-economic landscape, the strategic asset allocation has been reviewed. The process of restructuring the asset allocation is ongoing.

COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is a ring-fenced account into which all sums relating to Council Tax and Business Rates are paid. Any deficits on the Fund, in relation to Council Tax or Business Rates, must be met by the precepting bodies, but any 'surpluses can be used by those bodies to fund expenditure within their own organisation. The Collection Fund holds a deficit of £5.790m as at 31st March 2020. The overall deficit was a result of slower than anticipated growth in the tax base, and the collection fund being hit hard in March with the businesses and residents feeling the impact of COVID-19. Croydon's share is comprised of a Council Tax Surplus of £0.657m and a Business Rates deficit of £3.387m.

A council tax surplus of £0.605m and business rates deficit of £1.725m was declared in January 2020. The difference between the amount declared in January 2020 and the year-end position will be carried into 2020/21 and will be distributed to preceptors and part of the 2021/22 budget cycle.

COUNCIL TAX

The Council monitors performance targets in relation to the amount of debt collected in the initial year of billing (2019/20 debt collected in 2019/20). The target set for 2019/20 was 97.25% and the actual performance for 2019/20 was 97.10%, a reduction of 0.15%. This can be attributed to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic starting to be felt by residents who failed to pay their final instalment for March. The collection rate was adversely affected from March 15th onwards.

Table 5 shows the impact of actual performance against the target.

Table 5 – Council Tax Collection performance against target

	Target – 2019/20	Actual – 2019/20	Variance
Percentage	97.25%	97.10%	-0.15%
Cash - £m	217.98	217.62	-0.36

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NNDR) COLLECTION

The target set for 2019/20 was 99.25% and the actual performance was 98.70%, a reduction of 0.55%

The impact of the lockdown and businesses being forced to close was seen immediately with business rates payers failing to pay their March business rates instalment.

Table 6 – NNDR Collection performance against target

	Target – 2019/20	Actual – 2019/20	Variance
Percentage	99.25%	98.70%	-0.55%
Cash - £m	124.76	124.07	-0.69

LONDON BUSINESS RATES POOL PILOT

Councils across London have agreed to collectively pool their business rates income and share between them the gains of not paying a growth levy to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). So in addition to the surpluses available from the Council's collection fund, there are the additional gains available as a result of the London wide Business Rates pool pilot. In 2018/19 the London Business Rates Pool was able to retain 100% of business rates income. However whilst the pooling arrangements have continued in 2019/20 councils will only retain 75% of business rates income, as the MHCLG will again start to retain a share (25%).

BASIS AND PREPERATION

Further information about the basis and preparation of these accounts can be found in Note 1.1, which set out that these statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2019/20 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the 2019/20 Code), and is issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The Council has also prepared Group Accounts with Brick by Brick Croydon Limited.

A review of control determined we have a material interest in this organisation. Further information can be found in Note 40

CONCLUSION

An outturn report was presented to Cabinet in July 2020 and was presented to the General Purposes and Audit Committee in October which will provide details on the Council's financial performance and delivery against our Financial Strategy.

I hope that you find the following accounts useful and informative in helping you to understand how the Council manages its finances on your behalf, and how we ensure your money is spent wisely.



Lisa Taylor
Director of Finance, Investment and Risk
Section 151 Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lisa Taylor'.

Croydon Council

EXPLANATION OF THE ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS**Movement in Reserves Statement**

The movement in reserves statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable' reserves'. The statement shows how the movements in year of the authority's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The net increase/decrease line shows the statutory general fund balance and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation (or rents). Authorities raise taxation (and rents) to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the value as at the balance sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the capital receipts reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the movement in reserves statement line 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

Cash Flow Statement

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

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

2019/20	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Total General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
Balance b/f at 1 April 2019	10,393	8,766	19,159	15,272	32,599	17,679	(1)	84,708	174,805	259,513
Movement in reserves during 2019/20:										
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(175,897)		(175,897)	12,480				(163,417)	0	(163,417)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income								0	276,246	276,246
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(175,897)	0	(175,897)	12,480	0	0	0	(163,417)	276,246	112,829
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	173,350	0	173,350	(12,324)	(12,255)	(3,895)	1	144,877	(144,878)	(1)
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(2,547)	0	(2,547)	156	(12,255)	(3,895)	1	(18,540)	131,368	112,828
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(366)	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	(2,913)	366	(2,547)	156	(12,255)	(3,895)	1	(18,540)	131,368	112,828
Balance c/f at 31 March 2020	7,480	9,132	16,612	15,428	20,344	13,784	0	66,168	306,173	372,341

Restated 2018/19 (Note 43)	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Total General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
Restated Balance b/f at 1 April 2018	10,393	17,190	27,583	14,535	55,423	14,307	1,928	113,776	388,028	501,804
Movement in reserves during 2018/19:										
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(232,682)		(232,682)	11,419				(221,263)	0	(221,263)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income								0	(21,030)	(21,030)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(232,682)	0	(232,682)	11,419	0	0	0	(221,263)	(21,030)	(242,293)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	224,258	0	224,258	(10,682)	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	192,195	(192,193)	2
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(8,424)	0	(8,424)	737	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	(29,068)	(213,223)	(242,291)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	8,424	(8,424)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	0	(8,424)	(8,424)	737	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	(29,068)	(213,223)	(242,291)
Balance c/f at 31 March 2019	10,393	8,766	19,159	15,272	32,599	17,679	(1)	84,708	174,805	259,513

Full details of the adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in Note 7

Further details about the movements in earmarked reserves can be found in Note 8, and details around movements in all reserves can be found in Note 22 and 23.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Note No	Gross £000	2019/20 Income £000	Net £000	Restated 2018/19 (Note 43) Gross £000	Income £000	Net £000
Gross expenditure, income and net expenditure of continuing operations							
Place		245,789	(134,397)	111,392	115,421	(68,631)	46,790
Children, Families & Education		364,155	(240,779)	123,376	357,500	(242,803)	114,697
Health, Wellbeing & Adults		193,035	(78,229)	114,806	197,697	(82,521)	115,176
Gateway, Strategy & Engagement		94,308	(46,081)	48,227	102,908	(42,042)	60,866
Resources		277,202	(273,785)	3,417	426,982	(315,046)	111,936
HRA		66,553	(85,561)	(19,008)	72,393	(91,561)	(19,168)
Net cost of services		1,241,041	(858,832)	382,209	1,272,901	(842,604)	430,297
Other operating expenditure	9			35,293			32,439
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10			43,595			52,729
Taxation and Grant Income	11			(297,681)			(294,202)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				163,416			221,263
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				(29,245)			27,321
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability				(247,001)			(6,291)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(276,246)			21,030
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(112,830)			242,293

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the Council's position at the end of the year for all activities and services except the Pension Fund and trust funds, which are held on behalf of third parties. All internal transactions between funds have been eliminated.

	Note/ Page No.	31-Mar-20		Note 43 Restated 31 March 2019	Note 43 Restated 1 April 2018
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)	12				
Council dwellings		972,157		954,042	989,648
Other land and buildings		804,058		765,930	799,247
Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment		10,399		12,255	3,406
Infrastructure		154,179		147,841	142,336
Community assets		3,696		4,325	4,947
Total Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			1,944,489	1,884,393	1,939,584
Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)					
Assets under construction		-		16,765	4,402
Surplus assets not held for sale		2,553		6,493	2,181
Total Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			2,553	23,258	6,583
Total Property, Plant and Equipment			1,947,042	1,907,651	1,946,167
Heritage Assets	13	3,696		3,696	3,696
Investment Properties					
Investment Properties	14	118,379		98,979	29,714
Intangible Assets	15				
Software		12,251		8,880	5,062
Assets under construction		-			
Long-term Investments					
Non-property investments	16	45,000		45,000	45,001
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures					
Long-term Debtors	16	227,222		160,863	53,932
Long-term Assets			2,353,590	2,225,069	2,083,572
Short-term Investments					
Non-property investments excluding cash equivalents	16	13,000		30,000	5,000
Assets held for sale (< 1 year)	19	650		8,328	16,329
Inventories		1,111		771	689
Debtors, Payments In Advance (PIA) And Allowance For Doubtful Debt	17	206,095		179,771	140,664
Cash and cash equivalents	18	54,733		88,701	29,000
Current Assets			275,589	307,571	191,682
Bank overdraft	18	(55,248)		(61,651)	(20,311)
Short-term borrowing	16	(303,691)		(225,198)	(107,204)
Short-term creditors and receipts in advance	20	(152,748)		(157,150)	(134,461)
Short-term provision	21	(4,835)		(3,529)	(3,424)
Current Liabilities			(516,521)	(447,528)	(265,400)
Long-term Creditors					
Provisions	21	(10,647)		(13,332)	(11,900)
Long-term borrowing	16	(1,217,330)		(1,131,916)	(879,776)
Deferred capital creditors		(12,859)		(11,656)	(10,504)
Other non-current liabilities					
Net pensions liability	42	(472,620)		(652,954)	(593,911)
Other long term liabilities		(8,483)			
Capital grants receipts in advance	31	(18,376)		(15,743)	(11,959)
Long-term Liabilities			(1,740,315)	(1,825,601)	(1,508,050)
Net Assets			372,343	259,511	501,804
Usable reserves					
General Fund	22.1	7,481		10,395	10,395
Housing Revenue Account	22.2	15,429		15,271	14,535
Earmarked reserves	22.3	9,132		8,766	17,190
Capital receipts reserve	22.4	20,344		32,599	55,422
Capital grants unapplied	22.5	13,784		17,677	14,305
Major repairs reserve	22.2	0		0	1,929
			66,170	84,708	113,776
Unusable reserves					
Revaluation reserve	23.1	677,422		677,685	739,063
Capital adjustment account	23.3	117,865		169,364	260,492
Financial Instruments adjustment account	23.4	(31,377)		(32,021)	(1,347)
Pensions reserve	23.5	(472,620)		(664,018)	(616,039)
Deferred capital receipts	23.6	20,826		20,826	2,463
Collection Fund adjustment account	23.7	(2,747)		6,933	6,824
Short-term accumulating compensated absences account	23.8	(3,196)		(3,966)	(3,428)
			306,173	174,803	388,028
Total Reserves			372,343	259,511	501,804

Signed: Lisa Taylor
Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 officer

put in signature

Date

Date

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following,

Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services

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

	Note No.	2019/20 £000 £000		Restated 2018/19 Note 43 £000 £000	
	1A & 7		(163,416)		(221,263)
Depreciation	7, 12 & 23.3	40,646		37,217	
Impairment and downward valuations	7	6,908		12,168	
Amortisations	7, 15 & 23.3	2,740		2,077	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		(2,055)		23,840	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(27,469)		37,509	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(340)		(81)	
Movement in pension liability	1B, 7 & 23.5	55,603		54,270	
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	23.3	69,974		122,280	
Provisions		(1,380)		1,538	
Movements in the value of investment properties	7, 10, 14 & 23.3	2,141		355	
Other non-cash movements		2,678		(39,664)	
			149,446		251,509
Items included/excluded from net surplus or deficit on the provision of services:					
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	22.4	(39,747)		(75,071)	
Payment of local taxation to major preceptors		(78,169)		(84,068)	
Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows		(4,638)		(15,618)	
			(122,554)		(174,757)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from operating activities			(136,524)		(144,511)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property		(146,841)		(231,238)	
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments		(130,053)		(140,545)	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		39,747		75,071	
Capital grants		23,020		9,014	
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments		80,694		8,618	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities			(133,433)		(279,080)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash receipts from short-term and long-term borrowing		410,000		466,000	
Payment of local taxation to major preceptors		78,169		84,068	
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities to finance leases and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts (Principal)		(2,270)		(2,116)	
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing		(243,507)		(106,000)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities			242,392		441,952
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			(27,565)		18,361
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			27,050		8,689
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period			(515)		27,050
Cash held	18	39		34	
Bank current accounts	18	(55,287)		(61,685)	
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds	18	54,733		88,701	
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March			(515)		27,050

Memorandum Items: the cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

Dividends Received	(1,397)	(890)
Interest Paid	38,948	40,201
Interest and investment property rental income Received	(13,952)	(4,775)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2019/20 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the 2019/20 Code), and is issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The 2019/20 Code includes the statutory provisions for the preparation of financial statements and the requirements of existing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) pronouncements, except to the extent that they conflict with statute. Additional guidance within the 2019/20 Code is drawn from International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), similarly, except to the extent that they conflict with statute.

The Statements Prepared

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (CI&E) Statement presents the results of the Council's activities measured under the rules set out in the 2019/20 Code. Different rules are applied to measure the results for the purpose of setting Council Tax. The accumulated amount of the differences are set out in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) and explained in the notes to the financial statements.

The Balance Sheet shows the value, as at the Balance Sheet date, of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by reserves held by the Authority.

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The Statement shows how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The classifications within EFA and ESFA have been adapted to follow the current management structure and how reports are structured to cabinet and committee.

Single Entity Financial Statements

The financial statements presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a joint venture (joint arrangement (joint venture) in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest (i.e. at cost) rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees. In the context of the Code, an Authority's single entity financial statements are deemed to be separate financial statements.

The single entity financial statements are also defined as including the income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of the local authority maintained schools in England and Wales within the control of the local authority.

Group Accounts - Recognition of Group Entities and Basis of Consolidation

The Council prepared a review of group interests in the companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities during the 2019/20 financial year. It has concluded that there are material interests in subsidiaries, and that Group Accounts will be prepared. Group interests are:

- ▶ Brick By Brick Croydon Limited - 100% control and ownership by Croydon Council, and will be accounted for as a subsidiary under IFRS10.
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Housing - the Council does not have economic control of this charity
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Homes LLP - the Council holds 10% voting shares in this company. An assessment of economic control has determined that the Council does not have control of Croydon Affordable Homes LLP.
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP - the Council holds 10% voting shares in this company. An assessment of economic control has determined that the Council does not have control of Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP.
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Homes (Taberner House) LLP - the Council holds 10% voting shares in this company. The Council does not have control of this entity, which has not yet begun trading.
- ▶ Octavo Partnership Limited - the Council has 40% ownership of this Partnership, and would otherwise be accounted for as an associate under IFRS12 were the interest material
- ▶ Croydon Enterprise Loan Fund - 100% control, although assessed as non material. It would otherwise be accounted for as an associate under IFRS12.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS (continued)

- ▶ Yourcare (Croydon) Ltd - 100% control and ownership by Croydon Council. Activity within this company began during 2018/19, which comprises retail sales of aids to daily living. Activity is not material.

See Note 40 for further details on the Council's Group Interests.

The Selection of Accounting Policies

In those instances where the 2019/20 Code permits a choice of accounting policy the selection has been made to facilitate a true and fair presentation of the Authority's results.

In future years the accounting policies selected, as amended from time to time by revised editions of the Code, will be applied consistently when dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

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

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

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

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

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments), the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

Principal and Agent

In the majority of transactions the Council undertakes it is acting entirely on its own behalf and completely owns any risks and rewards of the transaction. This is known as the Council acting as a Principal. However there are some situations whereby the Council is acting as an Agent, where the Council is acting as an intermediary for all or part of a transaction or service.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS (continued)

The three main instances where this occurs are in relation to Council Tax and Business Rates whereby the Council is collecting Council Tax, Business Rates and Community Infrastructure Levy income on behalf of itself and the Greater London Authority. The implications for this is that any Balance Sheet transactions at the year end, in relation to these Agent relationships, are split between the principal parties and, therefore, the balances contained on the Balance sheet for a particular debt are the Council's own proportion of the debt and associated balances. The proportions of transactions that relate to the other parties to the relationship are shown as debtors or creditors due from/to these parties.

1.2. ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

Financial Performance Reflected by Accrual Accounting

The Authority has prepared its financial statements, except for the Statement of Cash Flow, using the accruals basis of accounting, i.e. the Authority recognises items as assets, liabilities, income and expenses when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the 2019/20 Code. The accruals basis of accounting requires the non-cash effects of transactions to be reflected in the financial statements for the accounting period in which those effects are experienced and not in the period in which any cash is received or paid. 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

Underlying Assumption - Going Concern

The Authority's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis; that is, the accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Transfers of services under machinery of Government changes, such as Local Government reorganisation, do not negate the presumption of going concern. As local authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, the CIPFA Code of Practice confirms local authority accounts must be completed on a going concern basis.

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

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

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

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

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

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

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

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

1.4.1. 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 authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. There is a de minimus of £10,000 in recognising expenditure as capital.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- ▶ 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; and
- ▶ the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the authority). 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 authority.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- ▶ infrastructure, community assets, vehicles, plant and equipment and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- ▶ Council dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- ▶ other land and buildings – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV), or at depreciated replacement cost (DRC), which is also known as instant build, as an estimate of current value. This includes council offices and school buildings
- ▶ surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. [Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.]

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- ▶ dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful economic life of the property (as advised by the valuer). Land is not usually depreciated as it does not have a determinable useful life
- ▶ vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – they are depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful life which is determined at the time of purchase (usually three to five years). These assets include all items except fixtures and fittings to a building.
- ▶ infrastructure - they are depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful life (usually thirty years). Some expenditure on infrastructure assets prior to 2009/10 did not separately identify the specific asset. The council has decided to depreciate the balance of these items over 10 years.

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

Componentisation

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

The Authority's policy is to recognise three components:

- ▶ Structure
- ▶ Mechanical and electrical
- ▶ Outside space.

The Authority's assets are considered for componentisation at the time of their revaluation under the rolling five year revaluation programme.

Following the end of the HRA self financing transitional period, Council dwellings are now depreciated on a componentisation basis, which is in accordance with proper accounting practice. The components are:.

- Kitchen - Bathroom - Windows and doors - Structure - Roof

When the Authority replaces or restores a separately identified component, it derecognises the carrying value of the old component and recognises the carrying value of the new component.

1.4.2 Heritage Assets

A Heritage Asset is defined as either:

- ▶ A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities, that is held and maintained by the Authority principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture; or
- ▶ An intangible asset with cultural, environmental or historical significance.

The Authority presents Heritage Assets as a separate line item within the Balance Sheet. Assets are held at a valuation, but where obtaining a valuation would not be commensurate with the benefit to the users of the accounts, they are held at cost.

Assets, other than land, are normally regarded as having a finite life and are subject to depreciation. Heritage Assets are preserved by the Authority, not used by the Authority, as are other assets, in the provision of services. Consequently, no depreciation allowance is made against Heritage Assets.

Asset valuations are not undertaken at regular intervals but with sufficient frequency to report realistic values in the Balance Sheet. Assets values are reviewed immediately if there is any evidence of impairment. Impairment can arise due to physical deterioration or doubts about an asset's authenticity.

1.4.3. Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated.

Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

1.4.4. Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. The Authority recognises an intangible asset if:

- ▶ it is probable that future economic benefits, or service potential will flow from the asset to the Authority;
- ▶ the asset is controlled by the Authority either through custody or legal rights; and
- ▶ the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

The Authority's intangible assets are its purchased software licences and its in house developed software. These are measured on initial recognition at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment loss.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives (usually initially five years). The useful economic lives of intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised if necessary.

1.4.5. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following to record the annual cost of holding non-current assets

- ▶ depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- ▶ revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no previous gains in the Revaluation Reserve
- ▶ amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service

The authority is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined in accordance with statutory guidance). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the general fund balance (MRP) by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

1.4.6. Investments in Associates

The Authority's single entity financial statements record the actual dividend received or receivable. The interest in associates is set out in Note 40 Group Interests

In the group accounts, the equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee.

1.4.7. Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on assets held for sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as held for sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as assets held for sale.

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of capital receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the government. The balance of receipts remains within the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment, or set aside to reduce the authority's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of noncurrent 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.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.5. CURRENT ASSETS

1.5.1. Inventories

The Authority's inventories include items it holds as stores in hand and that are held in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the rendering of its services. Inventories are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet and measured at:

- ▶ the lower of cost and net realisable value, except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction in which case their cost is deemed to be their fair value at the date of acquisition; or
- ▶ the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge, or consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

1.5.2. Debtors

Debtors are recognised when the ordered goods have been delivered or the services rendered, and are measured at the amortised cost of the consideration to be received. An allowance for credit losses is estimated based upon past experience.

1.5.3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in 30 days or less 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 authority's cash management.

1.6. CURRENT LIABILITIES

1.6.1. Short Term Creditors

Creditors are recognised when the ordered goods or services have been delivered or rendered, and measured at the amortised cost of the consideration to be paid.

1.7. USABLE AND UNUSABLE RESERVES

The Authority has two categories of reserves, usable and unusable:

Usable Reserves

These are reserves created by the Authority and earmarked for future policy purposes or to provide for contingencies. The reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance. It is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then transferred back to the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Unusable Reserves

These are established by the impact of accounting and statutory arrangements and are kept to manage the accounting process for non-current assets, financial instruments, local taxation, retirement and employee benefits. They do not represent usable resources for the Authority. See Note 23 for further details.

1.8. 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 authority when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.8. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (continued)

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

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

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

Community Infrastructure Levy

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

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

1.9. 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.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.9. LEASES (continued)****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 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 Council 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 noncurrent 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.

1.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**Benefits Payable During Employment**

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits for current employees as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring. Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-employment Benefits

Employees of the authority are members of two separate pension schemes:

- ▶ the Teachers' Pension Scheme,
- ▶ the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by London Borough of Croydon.

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

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- ▶ The liabilities of the London Borough of Croydon pension fund attributable to the authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- ▶ Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.4% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond).
- ▶ The assets of London Borough of Croydon pension fund attributable to the authority 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:

Service cost comprising:

- ▶ current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- ▶ past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)**

Remeasurements comprising:

- ▶ the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- ▶ actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- ▶ Contributions paid to the London Borough of Croydon 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 authority 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 transfers 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 authority also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (including teachers) are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

1.11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Financial Liabilities**

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

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years.

The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial Assets

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

- ▶ amortised cost
- ▶ fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)
- ▶ fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

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

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

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL)

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority 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.

Fair value measurement of financial assets

Fair value of an asset is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

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

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

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

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.12. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI) CONTRACTS

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the authority is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the authority at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the authority carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of property, plant and equipment.

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

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

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

- ▶ **fair value of the services received during the year** – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- ▶ **finance cost** – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- ▶ **contingent rent** – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- ▶ **payment towards liability** – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)
- ▶ **lifecycle replacement costs** – proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to property, plant and equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

1.13. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the authority 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 authority may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

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

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority 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 authority. 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 are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.13. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS (continued)****Contingent Assets**

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority 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 authority.

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

1.14. VAT

Output tax is VAT charged on sales, input tax is VAT paid on purchases. Revenue recognised in the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is net of all output tax charged on sales; the VAT collected is remitted to HMRC. Purchases are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for consistency net of VAT to the extent that the VAT is recoverable. Any irrecoverable VAT is part of the associated purchase cost. Recoverable VAT is remitted to the Authority by HMRC.

1.15. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

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

1.16. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segmental information is provided to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the activities in which the Authority engages and the environments in which it operates. This is achieved by providing financial performance data according to how the Authority has been managed, with information corresponding to that used by management in making decisions. For Croydon Council, these segments are the Children, Families and Education Department; Health Wellbeing and Adults Department; Place Department; Gateway, Strategy & Engagement Department; Resources Department and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

1.17. STATUTORY PROVISION FOR THE REPAYMENT OF DEBT

The Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is a charge to the General Fund, which reflects the statutory requirement to set aside revenue funds to repay those debts incurred in financing the Authority's fixed assets. Under accounting regulations the diminution in value of fixed assets through use or passage of time is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement by a Depreciation Charge. An adjustment is made through the MIRS to the General Fund balance that replaces the depreciation charge with the MRP.

The bases used for calculation of the MRP are as follows:

- ▶ Regulatory Method, which is used for inherited debt pre 2007, and is based on fixed payments of 2% of the balance, payable over 50 years, which is commensurate with the asset lives.
- ▶ Annuity method for unsupported borrowing and PFI debt, over a repayment period of 50 years

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.18. RECOGNITION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

Activity is accounted for in the year in which it takes place, which may not be the same year in which cash payments are made or received.

The Council adopted IFRS 15: Revenue Recognition from Contracts with Customers from 1st April 2018, such that revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract. The council has made use of the transitional provisions to not restate the prior year's financial statements and therefore prior year comparatives are produced under the previous accounting standard, IAS 18: Revenue. The main change is that revenue recognition is now based on the transfer of control over goods and services to a customer rather than risks and rewards, which may result in changes to the pattern of revenue recognition. In local government, the generation of revenues from charges to service recipients is only a minor funding stream and contracts with customers tend to be accounted for and delivered within each financial year.

Revenue from the sale of goods and disposal of assets is recognised when the council transfers the risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser. 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.

Government grants and third-party contributions are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the council will comply with any conditions attached to the payments, and that the grants or contributions will be received. Where conditions attached to grants or contributions have not been satisfied, monies received to date are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors and credited to the CIES when the conditions are satisfied. Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Supplies and services are recorded as expenditure when they are received or consumed. If there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories in the Balance Sheet. Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

Housing and Council Tax benefits are calculated and paid in accordance with relevant regulations and accounted for accordingly.

Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.19. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE**

Legislation in England and Wales allows some expenditure to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in the expenditure being carried on the Balance Sheet as an item of property, plant and equipment. The purpose of this is to enable it to be funded from capital resources rather than charged to the General Fund and impact on that year's Council Tax.

Items classified as such are generally grants and expenditure on property not owned by the Council, and amounts directed under statute.

Expenditure of this kind is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the general requirements of the 2019/20 Code. Any statutory provision that allows capital resources to meet the expenditure is accounted for by charging it to the Capital Adjustment Account and crediting the General Fund Balance and showing it as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1.20. BORROWING COSTS

The Authority does not capitalise borrowing costs. All borrowing costs are expensed in the year they are incurred.

1.21. OVERHEADS

All overhead and support service costs are charged to the service segments in accordance with the authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance

1.22. SCHOOLS

In line with accounting standards and the Code on group accounts and consolidation, all maintained schools in the Borough are considered to be entities of the Council. Rather than produce group accounts the income, expenditure, current assets, current liabilities, reserves and cash flows of each school are recognised in the Council's single entity accounts. The council has the following types of maintained schools under its control:

Community schools
Foundation Schools

School Non-Current Assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet where the Council directly owns the assets and where the Council holds the balance of control of the assets. Community schools and foundation schools are owned by the Council and both the buildings and land are, therefore, recognised on the Balance Sheet.

Non-current assets for Voluntary Aided and Academy schools (granted 125 year leases at peppercorn rent) are not directly owned by the Council and are not considered to be controlled by the Council as no formal rights to use the assets through a licence arrangement are passed to the School or Governing Bodies. As a result the buildings and land of these schools are not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

Where a community school transfers to academy status during the year, the value of the land and buildings are derecognised from the balance sheet and treated as a loss on disposal.

1.23. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events after the balance sheet date are those events occurring between the end of the reporting period and the date when the statement of accounts is authorised. Two types of event can be identified.

- ▶ those providing evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period - the statement of accounts is adjusted to reflect such events
- ▶ those indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period. The statement of accounts are 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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1A. Expenditure Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Authority's directorates. Income expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2019/20	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the GF and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
Place	50,663	60,729	111,392
Children, Families & Education	116,484	6,892	123,376
Health, Wellbeing and Adults	105,118	9,688	114,806
Gateway, Strategy and Engagement	33,412	14,815	48,227
Resources	(45,491)	48,907	3,416
HRA	(23,278)	4,270	(19,008)
Net cost of services	236,907	145,301	382,208
Other operating expenditure	1,369	33,924	35,293
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	54,601	(11,006)	43,595
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(290,486)	(7,195)	(297,681)
(Surplus)/Deficit	2,391	161,024	163,415
Opening GF and HRA Balances and Reserves	34,431		
Less deficit on General Fund in year	(2,547)		
Add surplus on HRA Balance in year	156		
Closing General Fund and HRA balance 31 March 2020	32,040		

2018/19	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the GF and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
Place	22,792	23,998	46,790
Children, Families & Education (restated - Note 43)	81,638	33,059	114,697
Health, Wellbeing and Adults	107,108	8,068	115,176
Gateway, Strategy and Engagement	29,494	31,372	60,866
Resources	40,701	71,235	111,936
HRA	(23,126)	3,958	(19,168)
Net cost of services	258,607	171,690	430,297
Other operating expenditure	1,342	31,097	32,439
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	32,977	19,752	52,729
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(285,238)	(8,964)	(294,202)
(Surplus)/Deficit	7,688	213,575	221,263
Opening GF and HRA Balances and Reserves	42,118		
Less decrease on General Fund in year	(8,424)		
Add Surplus on HRA Balance in year	736		
Closing General Fund and HRA balance 31 March 2019	34,430		

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1B Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides further analysis of the adjustments between funding and accounting basis shown in Note 1A.

	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for the pensions adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments between funding and accounting basis
	£000	£000	£000	£000
2019/20				
Place	53,985	6,777	(33)	60,729
Children, Families & Education	2,742	4,794	(644)	6,892
Health, Wellbeing and Adults	(2,627)	12,329	(14)	9,688
Gateway, Strategy and Engagement	12,417	2,412	(14)	14,815
Resources	36,625	12,325	(43)	48,907
HRA	472	3,820	(22)	4,270
Net cost of services	103,614	42,457	(770)	145,301
Other Income and Expenditure				
Other operating expenditure	33,924			33,924
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(24,152)	13,145	1	(11,006)
Taxation and non-specific grant income	(16,874)		9,679	(7,195)
Differences between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or deficit	96,512	55,602	8,910	161,024

	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for the pensions adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments between funding and accounting basis
	£000	£000	£000	£000
2018/19				
Place	18,456	5,527	15	23,998
Children, Families & Education	24,813	7,792	454	33,059
Health, Wellbeing and Adults	2,113	5,916	38	8,067
Gateway, Strategy and Engagement	29,557	1,794	21	31,372
Resources	57,368	13,861	7	71,236
HRA	992	2,963	2	3,957
Net cost of services	133,299	37,853	537	171,689
Other Income and Expenditure				
Other operating expenditure	31,097	-	-	31,097
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	3,335	16,417	-	19,752
Taxation and non-specific grant income	(8,854)	-	(109)	(8,963)
Differences between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or deficit	158,877	54,270	428	213,575

Adjustments for Capital purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the service line. For other operating expenditure, it adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets. For financing and investment income and expenditure, it adjusts for the statutory charges for capital financing and investment i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under income and expenditure. Taxation and non specific grant income and expenditure - capital grants, with no outstanding conditions are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in year.

Net change for the pensions adjustments

Net change for the renewal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income. For services, this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs. For financing and investment income and expenditure, the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

1B Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

Other differences

Other differences between amounts debited / credited to the CIES and amounts payable / receivable to be recognised under statute. For services, this represents removal of the annual leave accrual adjustment. For financing and investment income and expenditure the other differences column recognises adjustments to General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts and financial instruments. The charge under taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable regulations under statutory for Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference, as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

1C Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

Expenditure

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Employee benefits expenses	360,043	376,044
Other service expenses	850,876	980,854
Depreciation amortisation and impairment	50,292	51,461
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	30,387	29,083
Interest payments	39,282	40,819
Precepts and Levies	1,367	1,344
Total	1,332,247	1,479,605

Income

Fees and charges and other service income	(451,137)	(417,950)
Income from Council tax and Business Rates	(238,709)	(257,891)
Government grants and contributions (2018/19 restated - Note 43)	(466,957)	(578,082)
Interest and investment income	(12,029)	(4,419)
Total	(1,168,832)	(1,258,342)
Deficit on provision of services	163,415	221,263

Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Place	(134,397)	(68,631)
Children, Families & Education (2018/19 restated - Note 43)	(240,779)	(242,803)
Health, Wellbeing and Adults	(78,229)	(82,521)
Gateway, Strategy and Engagement	(46,081)	(42,042)
Resources	(273,785)	(315,046)
HRA	(85,561)	(91,561)
Total Income Analysed on a segmental basis	(858,832)	(842,604)

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED, NOT ADOPTED

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. The following new or amended standards have been published but not yet adopted by the 2019/20 code:

- ▶ **IFRS 16 Leases** - this will require local authorities that are lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheet as right-of-use assets with corresponding lease liabilities (there is recognition for low-value and short term leases). CIPFA/LASAAC have deferred implementation of IFRS16 for local government to 1 April 2021
- ▶ **IAS 19 Employee Benefits** will require the remeasurement of net pension asset/liability following plan amendments, curtailments or settlements to be used to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the year after the change to the plan. The updating of these assumptions only applies to changes from 1st April 2020 and, since this could result in positive, negative or no movement in the net pension liability, no prediction can be made of the possible accounting impact

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 as follows:

Local Government Funding

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

Business Rates

Income from Business Rates will be affected in part by outstanding appeals that have been lodged, or may be lodged in the future. Appeals are made in respect of the rateable value (RV) given to the hereditaments by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) for the 2010 rating list. The outcomes of appeals on valuation (including both appeals in progress and an estimate of potential future appeals) can only be estimated using methodologies and vulnerability of some types of property to a wide range of valuation opinion and assumptions. The property diversity and the scale of the estimating process therefore carry a degree of risk regarding the accuracy of the resulting appeals provision computed for the Collection Fund within the Statement of Accounts. Croydon has set an appeals provision based on the following judgements:

- ▶ the outcome of outstanding 2010 list appeals will follow the same average outcomes as previous 2010 appeals,
- ▶ appeals against the 2017 list (both existing and future) will continue to be below the level experienced in 2010 and lower than the 4.7% appeal provision rates built into the 2018 multiplier,
- ▶ any other case specific appeal items will be absorbed within the appeal provision set for the 2017 list

Pension Liabilities

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on Pension Fund assets. The actuaries Hymans Robertson LLP provide the Council with an estimation of the pension liability that considers these judgements. Details of the Pension Fund liability are provided in Note 42 (Pensions - IAS19 and Accounting Code of Practice disclosure notes).

Croydon Affordable Housing - long term lease of properties

During 2019-20 the Council entered into an 80 year lease with Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP regarding 81 properties owned by the Council. This was in addition to the 167 properties leased to Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP in 2018-19. The Council's judgement is that these leases resulted in the transfer of control of these properties to Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP. The council therefore de-recognised the properties from its own balance sheet and recognised the lease premium as a capital receipt. Croydon Affordable Housing and associated LLPs remain outside of the Council's group boundary.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Schools Ownership

As set out in accounting policy 1.21, the Council has reviewed control of schools on a case by case basis, and recognised only those schools where the Council has the balance of control, as shown in the table below:

	number of schools	Value of Land & Buildings recognised £'000
Community Schools, Foundation Schools, Nursery Schools, Special Schools	33	304,721
Voluntary aided Faith Schools (excluded from balance sheet)	16	0

There are 16 voluntary aided schools within the borough for which the non-current assets have not been recognised within Croydon's accounts, based on the judgement that Croydon does not have control of these assets.

Group Boundary

Croydon has made judgements in accordance with accounting policy 1.1 about which entities are within the group boundary. The judgements made are set out in Note 40

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

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Authority 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 different from the assumptions and estimates.

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

Pension Fund Net Liability

The liabilities of the Pension Fund scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon 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

Liabilities are discounted to their present value, using a discount rate of 2.4% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities - current bid price or the last trade price depending upon the convention of the market
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unlisted securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

The difference between the two, the net liability, is a notional figure; the result of applying the measurement rules within IAS19. Their purpose is to provide a consistent framework of measurement for all Pension Funds to facilitate comparability. The result from the measurement rules would only become a reality if a Pension Fund invested all of its funds in high quality corporate bonds. This is not the case; the Pension Fund invests in a wide portfolio of assets utilising the skills of professional fund managers with the objective of securing a return sufficient to meet the obligations of the Fund as they fall due.

IAS19 requires the disclosure of the sensitivity of the results to the methods and assumptions used.

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

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2020:

	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount £000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	132,863
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	8,459
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	123,692

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (contd)**Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties**

Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties are held on the Balance Sheet at net book value. These assets are depreciated according to the depreciation policy set by the Council, as detailed in the Accounting Policies section of this Statement of Accounts. The useful economic lives of all assets are reviewed annually to ensure that accurate asset values are reflected on the Balance Sheet. This procedure together with the 5 year rolling valuation and formal review of valuation changes each year is being undertaken to minimise the risk of asset values being mis-stated on the Balance Sheet.

There is always uncertainty in estimating the useful economic life of an asset, but it is expected that drawing upon past experience of useful lives, undertaking annual reviews, and the detailed acquisition plans within the Capital Strategy will minimise the uncertainty.

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment and investment properties were provided by the Council's external valuers as part of the five year rolling programme. The remaining balance of operational properties was also reviewed to ensure values reflect current values. All valuations were as at 31 March 2020. Further details on revaluation methods can be found in Accounting Policies 1.4.1 (Property, Plant and Equipment) and 1.4.3 (Investment Properties)

Due to the outbreak of Covid-19 at the end of the financial year, the valuers have advised that valuations are provided on the basis of "material valuation uncertainty" as per the RICS Red Book Global. Further details are given in Note 12.

Estimated values may vary from the actual prices that could be achieved if an asset was disposed at the reporting date.

Fair Value Measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted process in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, such as quoted prices for similar assets, or a discounted cash flow model. Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible, judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance is estimated based upon the Authority's past experience of collection rates in conjunction with a prudent view of the current economic climate and its possible impact on those collection rates.

5. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

Material items of income and expense during the year are highlighted to help the reader understand movements in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. For the purposes of this note, materiality is set at £15m.

Schools converting to academies

During 2019/20 two schools transferred from London Borough of Croydon ownership to academies owned by private organisations. These schools were transferred as finance leases and as a result their net book value of £38.95m has been de-recognised from property, plant and equipment.

This has resulted in a deficit of £38.95m in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, though this is reversed back out through the MIRS to ensure a nil bottom line impact.

Pensions

The net liability on the Pension Fund has decreased by £180.3m as a result of a periodic actuarial review. It should be noted that this is not an assessment of the cash value of the funding difference; it is a notional sum that is reversed out through the Local Government accounting mechanism.

5. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE AND PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS (continued)

Pension Deficit Early Payment

During 2016/17 the Council took the decision to make an early payment of £33.192m towards the LGPS pension deficit. By making an early payment to the pension fund, this meant that revenue savings would be achieved by the council over the three year valuation period, reducing the deficit contribution amount required from the Council over this period.

This early payment has resulted in the pension liability being lower than the pensions reserve sum held in the "Unusable Reserves" section of the balance sheet. This is because the charge to the Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account to the Unusable Reserve will still be made over the three year valuation period (2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20).

Because the payment of liability was made ahead of the charge being made to the Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, a difference is therefore created between these two pension items, which is represented by a reduction in the council's cash. This difference reduces over the 3 year valuation period so that by 31 March 2020 it has reduced to £nil.

	2019/20 £'000
Pension Liability	(472,620)
Pension Reserve	(472,620)
Difference - reduction in cash	-

Flexible Capital Receipts

The Secretary of State for Housing, Communities & Local government issued guidance in March 2016, giving local authorities greater freedoms with how capital receipts can be used to finance expenditure

This Direction allows for the following expenditure to be treated as capital:

"expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners."

In July 2016 (Minute ref A76/16) Cabinet agreed that the Council would be taking advantage of this new flexibility. Then in each subsequent year the Council would approve a strategy for the use of capital receipts and an update on the programmes and projects to be funded for the forthcoming financial year as part of the budget setting process.

During 2019/20, the Council progressed its efficiency strategy and delivered projects totalling £29.3m, which has been capitalised, and financed from flexible capital receipts. Further information can be found in the Narrative Statement section of this document.

Refinancing of Long Term Debt

The Council holds a range of long term debt instruments including Lender Option Borrower Offer (LOBO) loans. The opportunity arose to re-finance this debt at a lower rate of interest. LOBO loans to the value of £100m were repaid, incurring a premium of £31.1m. Because the premium is lower than the interest cost saving, the premium will not be charged to the general fund in 2018/19; but will be held as an unusable reserve and charged to the general fund over the term of the loans (between 41 and 48 years). See note 23.4 for further details.

Acquisition and sale of Emergency Temporary Accommodation (ETA) Properties

Continued delivery of the Council's affordable housing strategy saw the purchase of houses during 2019/20. 81 of these properties were leased to Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP on 80 year lease terms, yielding a premium of £29.3m. Legislation requires the Council to recognise this sum as a capital receipt.

6. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 officer on

Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2020, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

The first UK cases of COVID-19 were confirmed at the end of January 2020. As the disease spread throughout the UK more and more containment measures were introduced by the Government until it was forced to put the country in lockdown. Whilst this has had only a small impact on the Council's financial position for 2019/20, it will have a major impact on the Council's finances for 2020/21 with additional costs incurred and income lost in responding to the pandemic.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

2019/20	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Earmarked Reserves Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £'000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £'000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £'000
Balances b/f at 1 April 2019	10,393	15,272	8,766	32,599	17,679	(1)	84,708
Movement in reserves during 2019-20							
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(175,897)	12,480					(163,417)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income							
Impairment / Revaluation gains and losses chargeable to							0
General Movement in available for sale financial instruments							0
Movement in pensions reserve							0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(175,897)	12,480	0	0	0	0	(163,417)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis							
Depreciation	28,322					12,323	40,645
Impairment and revaluation gains and losses chargeable to CI&E	6,828	79					6,907
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,680	59					2,739
Movements in the fair value of investment properties	2,141						2,141
Capital grants and contributions	(20,738)	(2,400)			(2,727)		(25,865)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	71,573	333					71,906
Net gain / loss on sale of non-current assets	34,582	(4,193)		39,585			69,974
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CI&E are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(644)						(644)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Expenditure Statement	29,669	2,189					31,858
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	22,114	1,631					23,745
Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the CI&E is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements	9,679						9,679
Revaluation of investment property, transferred between reserves							0
Business Rate Supplement Revenue Account							0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(10,366)						(10,366)
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund and HRA balances		(10,000)					(10,000)
Transfers in respect of Community Infrastructure Levy receipts	(5,280)				(1,168)		(6,448)
Transfer from Capital Receipts Reserve to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	3,537			(3,537)			0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure						(12,322)	(12,322)
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure				(48,303)			(48,303)
Compensated absences	(747)	(22)					(769)
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	173,350	(12,324)	0	(12,255)	(3,895)	1	144,877
2019-20 Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	(2,547)	156	0	(12,255)	(3,895)	1	(18,540)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	5,678		(5,678)				0
Other movements in reserves	(6,044)		6,044				0
Net Increase / (decrease) in reserves for the year	(2,913)	156	366	(12,255)	(3,895)	1	(18,540)
Balances c/f at 31 March 2020	7,480	15,428	9,132	20,344	13,784	0	66,168

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

Revaluation Reserve Balance £'000	CAA Balance £'000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £'000	Pensions Reserve Balance £'000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £'000	STACA Balance £'000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £'000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £'000
677,687	169,364	(32,021)	(664,018)	20,826	6,933	(3,966)	174,805	259,513
							0	0
							0	(163,417)
							0	0
29,245							29,245	29,245
							0	0
			247,001				247,001	247,001
29,245	0	0	247,001	0	0	0	276,246	276,246
29,245	0	0	247,001	0	0	0	276,246	112,829
(8,717)	(31,928)						(40,645)	0
	(6,908)						(6,908)	(1)
	(2,740)						(2,740)	(1)
	(2,141)						(2,141)	0
	25,865						25,865	0
	(71,906)						(71,906)	0
(20,793)	(49,180)						(69,973)	1
		644					644	0
			(31,858)				(31,858)	0
			(23,745)				(23,745)	0
					(9,680)		(9,680)	(1)
							0	0
							0	0
	10,366						10,366	0
	10,000						10,000	0
	6,448						6,448	0
							0	0
	12,322						12,322	0
	48,303						48,303	0
						770	770	1
(29,510)	(51,499)	644	(55,603)	0	(9,680)	770	(144,878)	(1)
								0
(265)	(51,499)	644	191,398	0	(9,680)	770	131,368	112,828
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(265)	(51,499)	644	191,398	0	(9,680)	770	131,368	112,828
677,422	117,865	(31,377)	(472,620)	20,826	(2,747)	(3,196)	306,173	372,341

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

2018/19	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Earmarked Reserves Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £'000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £'000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £'000
Restated balances b/f at 1 April 2018 (Note 43)	10,393	14,535	17,190	55,423	14,307	1,928	113,776
Movement in reserves during 2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services (restated - Note 43)	(232,682)	11,419	0	0	0	0	(221,263)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment / Revaluation gains and losses chargeable to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Movement in available for sale financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movement in pensions reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(232,682)	11,419	0	0	0	0	(221,263)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis							
Depreciation	24,426	0	0	0	0	12,791	37,217
Impairment and revaluation gains and losses chargeable to CI&E	12,035	133	0	0	0	0	12,168
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,034	43	0	0	0	0	2,077
Movements in the fair value of investment properties	356	0	0	0	0	0	356
Capital grants and contributions	(11,491)	0		0	92	0	(11,399)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	96,450	816	0	0	0	0	97,266
Net gain / loss on sale of non-current assets	34,711	(5,628)	0	74,834	0	0	103,917
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CI&E are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	30,773	(98)	0	0	0	0	30,675
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Expenditure Statement	29,584	2,472	0	0	0	0	32,056
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	20,437	1,777	0	0	0	0	22,214
Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the CI&E is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements	(109)	0	0	0	0	0	(109)
Revaluation of investment property, transferred between reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Rate Supplement Revenue Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(8,941)	0	0	0	0	0	(8,941)
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund and HRA balances		(10,199)	0	0	0	0	(10,199)
Transfers in respect of Community Infrastructure Levy receipts	(8,555)	0	0	0	3,280	0	(5,275)
Transfer from Capital Receipts Reserve to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,013	0	0	(2,013)	0	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	(14,720)	(14,720)
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	(95,645)	0	0	(95,645)
Compensated absences	535	2	0	0	0	0	537
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	224,258	(10,682)	0	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	192,195
2018-19 Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	(8,424)	737	0	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	(29,068)
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	1,519	0	(1,519)	0	0	0	0
Other movements in reserves (restated - Note 43)	6,905	0	(6,905)	0	0	0	0
Net Increase / (decrease) in reserves for the year	0	737	(8,424)	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	(29,068)
Balances c/f at 31 March 2019	10,393	15,272	8,766	32,599	17,679	(1)	84,708

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

Revaluation Reserve Balance £'000	CAA Balance £'000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £'000	Pensions Reserve Balance £'000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £'000	STACA Balance £'000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £'000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £'000
739,064	260,491	(1,346)	(616,039)	2,463	6,824	(3,429)	388,028	501,804
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(221,263)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(27,321)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(27,321)	(27,321)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	6,291	0	0	0	6,291	6,291
(27,321)	0	0	6,291	0	0	0	(21,030)	(21,030)
(27,321)	0	0	6,291	0	0	0	(21,030)	(242,293)
(8,676)	(28,540)	0	0	0	0	0	(37,216)	1
0	(12,168)	0	0	0	0	0	(12,168)	0
0	(2,077)	0	0	0	0	0	(2,077)	0
0	(356)	0	0	0	0	0	(356)	0
0	11,400	0	0	0	0	0	11,400	1
0	(97,266)	0	0	0	0	0	(97,266)	0
(24,743)	(97,537)	0	0	18,363	0	0	(103,917)	0
0	0	(30,675)	0	0	0	0	(30,675)	0
0	0	0	(32,056)	0	0	0	(32,056)	0
0	0	0	(22,214)	0	0	0	(22,214)	0
0	0	0	0	0	109	0	109	0
(637)	637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	8,941	0	0	0	0	0	8,941	0
0	10,199	0	0	0	0	0	10,199	0
0	5,275	0	0	0	0	0	5,275	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	14,720	0	0	0	0	0	14,720	0
0	95,645	0	0	0	0	0	95,645	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	(537)	(537)	0
(34,056)	(91,127)	(30,675)	(54,270)	18,363	109	(537)	(192,193)	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(61,377)	(91,127)	(30,675)	(47,979)	18,363	109	(537)	(213,223)	(242,291)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(61,377)	(91,127)	(30,675)	(47,979)	18,363	109	(537)	(213,223)	(242,291)
677,687	169,364	(32,021)	(664,018)	20,826	6,933	(3,966)	174,805	259,513

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

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

	Balance at 1 April 2018 £000	Movement In 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Movement In 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000
General Fund - Non Schools					
Covid 19	0	0	0	8,420	8,420
Growth Zone	7,000	2,512	9,512	2,021	11,533
Selective Licensing	2,883	(1,166)	1,717	(1,717)	0
Revolving Investment Fund Reserve	3,199	(302)	2,896	(2,896)	0
Homes for the Future PFI	0	687	687	0	687
Other Reserves under £0.5m	7,364	(2,484)	4,880	(2,449)	2,431
Sub-total Non Schools	20,446	(753)	19,692	3,379	23,071
Draw Down of Reserves budgeted to be replaced on 1 April	(4,700)	(766)	(5,466)	5,466	0
General Fund - Schools:					
DSG Deficit (restated - Note 43)	(963)	(8,230)	(9,193)	(5,331)	(14,524)
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	2,407	1,326	3,733	(3,148)	585
Total Earmarked Reserves	17,190	(8,423)	8,766	366	9,132

	Balance at 1 April 2018 £000	Movement In 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Movement In 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000
HRA:					
New Build Housing	11,400	(1,980)	9,420	0	9,420
Major Repairs Reserve	1,929	(1,929)	0	0	0
Contingency Reserve	3,135	2,716	5,851	157	6,008
Total	16,464	(1,193)	15,271	157	15,428

8. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES (continued)

8.1 Earmarked Reserves - Explanations

The Council has established various reserves for specific purposes. The amounts, purposes and objectives of these reserves are summarised below for all reserves over £0.5m:

Growth Zone Reserve (£11.533m)

Funding has been received from the MHCLG to fund initial set up and early life costs of Croydon's proposed Growth Zone. This funding will be used to meet borrowing costs of up-front investment until the Growth Zone can be supported by its own revenue generation.

COVID 19 (£8.420m)

The Covid-19 Reserve has been established to hold the balance of the Covid19 Emergency grant which was received at the end of March 2020 from the government to support the pandemic response and recovery. £9.4m was received part of which was utilised in year.

Homes for the Future PFI (£0.687m)

Manage the costs and income in relation to the PFI contracts.

Other Reserves (£2.431m)

This includes other reserves with a balance of less than £0.500m as at 31st March 2020.

School Balances (£0.585m)

School balances have decreased by £3.148m to £0.585m. The decrease in reserves is largely due to a number of schools converting to academy status. There are twelve schools with a revenue deficit. Action plans are agreed with schools in deficit to ensure that they return to a balanced position.

DSG Deficit

The DSG deficit is currently £14.524m and was previously £9.193m.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

This note details the component elements of the Other Operating Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Levies	1,367	1,343
Payments of Housing capital receipts to Government pool	3,537	2,013
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	30,389	29,083
Total	35,293	32,439

A levy is the act of an imposing or collecting an amount of money, as of a tax, by an authority. The money raised is used to meet expenditure on various projects. Some of the levies are often apportioned between various authorities. Levies are owed to the following authorities: the Financial Reporting Council - Preparers Levy; London Councils - London Boroughs Grants Scheme; Environment Agency; Lee Valley Regional Park Authority; and the London Pensions Fund Authority.

10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This note details the component elements of the Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	38,948	40,201
Interest receivable and similar income	(13,952)	(4,775)
Premium on early repayment of debt	336	618
Changes in fair value of investment properties	2,141	355
Other investment income	(218)	
Interest Cost on defined benefit obligation	41,780	41,055
Expected Return on Pension Assets	(25,286)	(24,638)
(Surplus) / deficit on trading undertakings	(154)	(87)
Total	43,595	52,729

11. TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		
Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	(16,875)	(8,854)
Council Tax Income	(180,057)	(171,813)
National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)	(58,653)	(86,078)
Revenue Support Grant	-	-
Non-service Related Government Grants (see Note 31)	(42,096)	(27,457)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grants	(297,681)	(294,202)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2019/20

Net Book Value

at 1 April 2019

Gross Book Value

at 1 April 2019

Additions

Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve

Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other Movements in cost or valuation

Gross book value

31 March 2020

Accumulated

Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2018

Depreciation for year

Depreciation written out to the Revaluation reserve

Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services

Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve

Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other movements in

Depreciation and Impairment

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 31 March 2019

Net book value

31 March 2020

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £000	Infra- structure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total PPE £000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2019	954,041	765,932	12,255	147,842	4,325	6,493	16,765	1,907,653	110,689
Gross Book Value at 1 April 2019	954,041	769,757	13,956	214,289	8,966	6,549	16,765	1,984,323	118,437
Additions	50,856	54,002	1,880	13,217	22	0	0	119,977	0
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(28,333)	37,364	0	0	0	(2,355)	0	6,676	4,667
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(5,456)	0	0	0	(961)	0	(6,417)	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,407)	(25,757)	0	0	0	0	0	(30,164)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(39,967)	0	0	0	0	0	(39,967)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	0	17,445	0	0	0	(680)	(16,765)	0	0
Other Movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross book value 31 March 2020	972,157	807,416	15,836	227,506	8,988	2,553	0	2,034,456	123,104
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2018	0	3,825	1,701	66,447	4,641	56	0	76,670	7,748
Depreciation for year	11,875	17,424	3,736	6,880	651	81	0	40,647	4,500
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation reserve	(11,875)	(10,669)	0	0	0	(25)	0	(22,569)	(2,499)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(5,748)	0	0	0	(82)	0	(5,830)	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(491)	0	0	0	0	0	(491)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(1,013)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,013)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	0	30	0	0	0	(30)	0	0	0
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 31 March 2019	0	3,358	5,437	73,327	5,292	0	0	87,414	9,749
Net book value 31 March 2020	972,157	804,058	10,399	154,179	3,696	2,553	0	1,947,042	113,355

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2018/19

Net Book Value

at 1 April 2018

Gross Book Value

at 1 April 2018

Additions

Revaluation increase/(decrease)

recognised in the Revaluation

Reserve

Revaluation increase/(decrease)

recognised in the Surplus/Deficit

on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Assets reclassified (to)/from

held for sale

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other Movements in cost or

valuation

Gross book value

31 March 2019

Accumulated

Depreciation and Impairment

at 1 April 2018

Depreciation for year

Depreciation written out to the

Revaluation reserve

Depreciation written out to the

Surplus/Deficit on the

Provision of Services

Impairment Losses/(Reversals)

recognised in the Revaluation

Reserve

Impairment Losses/(Reversals)

recognised in the Surplus/Deficit

on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other movements in

Depreciation and Impairment

Accumulated Depreciation and

Impairment 31 March 2019

Net book value

31 March 2019

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £000	Infra- structure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total PPE £000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2018	989,648	799,247	3,406	142,336	4,947	2,181	4,402	1,946,167	111,232
Gross Book Value at 1 April 2018	989,648	802,269	4,013	202,404	8,946	2,181	4,402	2,013,863	116,975
Additions	29,256	82,993	9,943	11,885	20	0	12,363	146,460	-
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(58,320)	12,767	0	0	0	(398)	0	(45,951)	2,433
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(22,799)	0	0	0	(44)	0	(22,843)	(971)
Derecognition - Disposals	(6,194)	(52,328)	0	0	0	0	0	(58,522)	0
Derecognition - Other	(349)	(54,442)	0	0	0	0	0	(54,791)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	(733)	0	0	0	0	0	(733)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	0	2,030	0	0	0	4,810	0	6,840	0
Other Movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross book value 31 March 2019	954,041	769,757	13,956	214,289	8,966	6,549	16,765	1,984,323	118,437
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2018	0	3,022	607	60,068	3,999	0	0	67,696	5,743
Depreciation for year	12,327	16,752	1,094	6,379	642	22	0	37,216	4,128
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation reserve	(12,327)	(6,294)	0	0	0	(10)	0	(18,631)	(829)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(8,564)	0	0	0	(44)	0	(8,608)	(1,294)
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(173)	0	0	0	0	0	(173)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(830)	0	0	0	0	0	(830)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	0	(88)	0	0	0	88	0	0	0
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 31 March 2019	0	3,825	1,701	66,447	4,641	56	0	76,670	7,748
Net book value 31 March 2019	954,041	765,932	12,255	147,842	4,325	6,493	16,765	1,907,653	110,689

Council Dwellings

Council dwellings are valued at less than market value, as directed by Government. See HRA Note 2 for more details.

Depreciation

The depreciation policy is set out under the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Revaluations

The Authority carries out a rolling programme to ensure all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured is revalued at least every five years. Valuation of Other Land and Buildings were carried out by external valuers Wilks Head & Eve. Additionally, an internal annual review was undertaken to determine if there were any material changes to Property Plant and Equipment as at 31 March 2020 for assets not revalued in 2019/20.

Using the valuation data from the rolling programme, as well as additional specific external revaluations obtained during

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

2019-20 the internal review identified there had not been a material change in the value of Land and Buildings.

All valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. All valuations were as at 31 March 2020.

The valuations of Council dwellings were undertaken externally by Wilks Head & Eve as at 31 March 2020.

Due to the outbreak of Covid-19 Wilks, Head & Eve added the following commentary "Market activity is being impacted in many sectors. As at the valuation date, we consider that we can attach less weight to previous market evidence for comparison purposes... the current response to Covid-19 means that we are faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances...our valuations are therefore reported on the basis of material valuation uncertainty" as per VPS3 and "VPGA10 of the RICS Red Book Global. Consequently, less certainty - and a higher degree of caution - should be attached to our valuation than would normally be the case."

These valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in:

- ▶ the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors; and
- ▶ the Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting Guidance for Valuers 2016 from the MHCLG

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the current values are:

- ▶ There are no onerous conditions or restrictions which might affect the valuations
- ▶ Operational assets are valued using Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) for specialised properties, or Existing Use Value (EUV) for other properties
- ▶ Non operational properties are valued using fair value (FV)
- ▶ The external valuer uses a single, average rate to value land across the borough.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles & Plant	Infrastructure	Community	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Carried at historical cost		3,415	10,399	154,179	3,696		0	171,689
Valued at current value as at:								
31/03/2020	972,157	719,503				2,553		1,694,213
31/03/2019		35,793						35,793
31/03/2018		6,470						6,470
31/03/2017		21,508						21,508
31/03/2016		17,369						17,369
Total cost or valuation (NBV)	<u>972,157</u>	<u>804,058</u>	<u>10,399</u>	<u>154,179</u>	<u>3,696</u>	<u>2,553</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,947,042</u>

Other Land and Buildings carried at historical cost relates to properties purchased during 2019-20

Valuation Techniques Used To Determine Level Two Fair Value

Investment properties and surplus assets have been valued using either the Market or Income approaches to Fair Value. The valuations were carried out by external valuers Wilks Head & Eve.

Valuations have taken into account the following factors:

- ▶ existing lease terms and rentals relating to each property, including income produced
- ▶ independent research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, adjusted to reflect the nature of each tenancy or void

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of Croydon's investment properties and surplus properties, the highest and best use of the properties is deemed to be their current use.

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Measurement of fair value of non-financial assets

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 31 March 2020. Note, that the majority of Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at current value in accordance with IAS 16 adaptation., and are not carried at fair value.

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	31 March 2020 Total £000
Surplus Assets	0	2,553	0	2,553
Investment Properties	0	118,379	0	118,379
Assets held for Sale	0	650	0	650
	0	121,582	0	121,582

Total non-financial assets held at Fair Value

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	31 March 2019 Total £000
Surplus Assets	0	2,181	0	2,181
Investment Properties	0	29,714	0	29,714
Assets held for Sale	0	16,329	0	16,329
	0	48,224	0	48,224

Total non-financial assets held at Fair Value

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital schemes with significant contractual commitments for future capital expenditure in 2020/21:

Department	Capital Scheme	Estimated Total Cost	
		2020-21 £000	2019-20 £000
Childrens, Families and Education	Special Educational Needs Capital Programme	18,807	24,534
	New Addington Regeneration	-	5,796
	Other Public Realm and infrastructure	8,336	10,559
	College Green		
	Growth Zone Programme	15,000	8,000
	Waste Programme		
Resources	Affordable Housing LLP	40,000	7,273
	ICT equipment and technical refresh	11,814	12,961
	Asset Strategy Programme	100,000	45,000
	Total Cost	193,957	114,123

13. HERITAGE ASSETS

The carrying value of heritage assets held by the authority is no longer judged to be material and consequently the Heritage Assets note will no longer be prepared as part of the authority's financial statements

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal except for the properties in Imperial Way. The properties in Imperial Way were transferred to the London Borough of Croydon (LBC) from the London Borough of Sutton (LBS) due to a boundary change in 1994. Following an application to the High Court by LBS, the High Court decided that Sutton was entitled to all the rental income from the rent levels prevailing at the date of the boundary change and half from any subsequent increase. Consequently, LBC's only entitlement from its freehold interest in Imperial Way is one half of the rental produced from any increase in rental subsequent to the boundary change.

The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

It is not possible to disclose the direct operating expenses arising from investment property; the expenses of property management are not yet separately recorded between property classes.

Investment property is measured at fair value. Valuation techniques and inputs into calculating the fair value of investment properties can be found in Note 12. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Balance at start of the year	98,979	29,714
Acquisitions	21,541	75,631
Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	(2,141)	(356)
Transfers:		
to/from Property, Plant and Equipment	0	(6,840)
from assets held for sale	0	830
Other changes		
Balance at end of the year	118,379	98,979

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. Currently this is set at five years for every intangible asset.

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

	2019/20 Intangible Assets £000	2018/19 Intangible Assets £000
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amounts	26,231	20,336
Accumulated amortisation	(17,351)	(15,274)
Net carrying amount at start of year	8,880	5,062
Additions:		
Purchases	6,111	5,895
Amortisation for the period	(2,740)	(2,077)
Other changes - cost	(187)	0
Other changes - amortisation	187	0
Net carrying amount at end of year	12,251	8,880
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	32,155	26,231
Accumulated amortisation	(19,904)	(17,351)
	12,251	8,880

There are no intangible assets that are individually material, i.e. with over £15 million gross carrying value, to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The following categories of financial instrument (investments, lending and borrowing) are carried in the Balance Sheet:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BALANCES

Financial Liabilities

Borrowings

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Service concessions and finance lease liabilities

Total borrowings

Creditors

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Creditors that are not a financial instrument
Cash and cash equivalents

Total Creditors

31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 Restated £000
Non-Current	Non-Current	Current	Current
1,143,000	1,055,316	302,000	223,507
74,330	76,600	1,691	1,691
1,217,330	1,131,916	303,691	225,198
0	0	111,837	120,262
0	0	40,911	36,888
0	0	55,248	61,651
0	0	207,996	218,801

Financial Assets

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Investments
Loans and Receivables (2018/19 restated - Note 43)
Debtors
Cash and cash equivalents

Fair value through profit and loss

Investments

Debtors

Debtors that are not financial instruments

Total Financial Assets

Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
227,222	160,863	13,000	30,000
		191,793	161,918
		54,733	88,701
45,000	45,000		
		14,302	17,853
272,222	205,863	273,828	298,472

Financial Instruments Classified at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Croydon Council holds £45m shares in a property fund, principally to secure service savings in relation to temporary accommodation. As this instrument is not structured to repay principal and interest, it is necessary to hold it at Fair Value.

Notes

1. Financial liabilities at amortised costs: Under accounting requirements the carrying value of the financial instrument value is shown in the Balance Sheet which includes the principal amount borrowed or lent and further adjustments for breakage costs or stepped interest loans (measured by an effective interest rate calculation) including accrued interest. Accrued interest is shown separately in current assets/liabilities where the payments/receipts are due within one year. 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.

2. All operational creditors and debtors are due for settlement within one year. Debtors and creditors falling within this definition are disclosed elsewhere in the Balance Sheet.

3. Total PFI and finance lease liabilities has decreased to £76.021m in 2019/20 (£78.291m in 2018/19)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2019/20 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	2019/20 Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000	2018/19 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	2018/19 Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000
Net gains/losses on:				
Financial assets measured at FVPL	0		0	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	0		0	
Investments in equity instruments designated FVOCI		0		0
Financial assets measured at FVOCI		0		0
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL	0		0	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0		0	
Total net gains/losses	0	0	0	0
Interest revenue:				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(13,952)		(4,775)	
Other financial assets measured at FVOCI	(1,397)		(890)	
Total interest revenue	(15,349)	0	(5,665)	0
Interest expense	38,948		40,201	
Fee income				
Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss	0		0	
Trust and other fiduciary activities	0		0	
Total fee income	0	0	0	0
Fee expense				
Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss	336		618	
Trust and other fiduciary activities				
Total fee expense	336	0	618	0

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The fair value of each class financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the Balance Sheet is disclosed below. Please see Note 1.4 in the Accounting Policies section for further information.

Methods and Assumptions in Valuation Technique

The fair value of an instrument is determined by calculating the Net Present Value (NPV) of future cash flows, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms.

The discount rate used in the NPV calculation is the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation for an instrument with the same structure, terms and remaining duration. For debt, this will be the new borrowing rate since premature repayment rates include a margin which represents the lender's profit as a result of rescheduling the loan; this is not included in the fair value calculation since any motivation other than securing a fair price should be ignored.

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by the Council's Treasury Management consultants, Link Asset Services (UK) Ltd, from the Money Markets on 31 March, using bid prices where applicable. The calculations are made with the following assumptions:

- ▶ For Public Works Loans Board (PWLb) debt, the discount rate used is the rate for new borrowing as per the rate sheet in force on 31 March;
- ▶ For other market debt and investments the discount rate used is the rates available for an instrument with the same terms from a comparable lender;
- ▶ No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- ▶ Fair value calculations have been done for all instruments in the portfolio, but only those which are materially different from the carrying value have been disclosed;
- ▶ The fair value of trade and other receivables or instruments with a maturity of less than 12 months is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair values are calculated as follows:

FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	Fair Value Hierarchy	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
		Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
PWLB - maturity	level 2	907,426	1,541,673	857,926	1,258,823
Lender Option Borrower Options (LOBOs)	level 2	20,000	54,626	39,500	65,184
Stock issues	level 1			315	318
Bank overdraft	level 2	55,248	55,248	61,651	61,651
Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Liability	level 2	75,821	58,692	76,600	60,731
Financial Liabilities		1,058,495	1,710,239	1,035,992	1,446,707

Fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. The commitment to pay interest above current market rates increases the amount that the Council would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans. The Fair value of the PFI liability is lower as the discount rate used is lower than the implicit rate used in the PFI models

FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	Fair Value Hierarchy	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
		Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Money Market Loans	level 1	54,733	54,733	88,701	88,701
Deposits with banks and other Local Authorities	level 1	13,000	13,000	30,000	30,000
Long-term debtors	level 2	227,222	271,266	160,863	183,576
Financial Assets		294,955	338,999	279,564	302,277

The fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of investments includes a few fixed rate investments where the interest rate receivable is higher than the rates available for similar investments at the Balance Sheet date.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement as follows:

- ▶ Level 1: quoted process (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2: inputs other than quoted process included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- ▶ Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 31 March 2020.

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	31 March 2020 Total £000
Financial Assets				
Investments and cash and cash equivalents	67,733	0	0	67,733
Long Term debtors	0	271,266	0	271,266
Total Financial Assets	67,733	271,266	0	338,999
Financial Liabilities				
PWLB Loans	0	1,541,673	0	1,541,673
LOBO Loans	0	54,626	0	54,626
Long term creditors	0	113,940	0	113,940
Total Financial Liabilities	0	1,710,239	0	1,710,239

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2019/20.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Council's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes in consultation with third party valuation specialists for complex valuations. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information. The finance team reports directly into the Executive Director and Section 151 Officer and to the General Purposes and Audit Committee. Valuation processes and fair value changes are discussed among the General Purposes and Audit committee and the valuation team at least every year, in line with the Council's reporting date.

The valuation techniques used for material instruments categorised in Levels 2 and 3 are described below:

PWLB and LOBO Loans (Level 2)

The Council's treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services (UK) Ltd, carry out an assessment of the fair values of the PWLB and LOBO loans. These are estimated using a discounted cash flow approach, which discounts the contractual cash flows using discount rates derived from observable market interest rates of similar loans with similar risk. Link Asset Services (UK) Ltd have calculated the discount rate based on the equivalent new loan rate for the type of borrowing.

As the fair values have been calculated from observable market data, other than process for identical instruments, these are classified as level 2.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

2019-20

	01 April 2019 £'000	Financing cash flows £'000	Acquisitions £'000	Other non-cash changes £'000	31 March 2020 £'000
Long-term borrowings	1,055,316	87,684			1,143,000
Short-term borrowings	223,507	78,493			302,000
Lease and PFI liabilities	78,291	(2,270)			76,021
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,357,114	163,907	0	0	1,521,021

2018-19

	01 April 2018 £'000	Financing cash flows £'000	Acquisitions £'000	Other non-cash changes £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Long-term borrowings	801,060	254,256			1,055,316
Short-term borrowings	105,514	117,993			223,507
Lease and PFI liabilities	80,406	(2,115)			78,291
Total liabilities from financing activities	986,980	370,134	0	0	1,357,114

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. DEBTORS

The amounts receivable at the reporting date are shown in the table below:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Trade receivables	223,602	203,993
Prepayments	14,302	9,187
Other receivable amounts	35,711	38,282
Allowance for credit losses	(67,520)	(71,691)
Total	206,095	179,771

The aged debt status of debt arising from local taxation is not judged to be material.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Cash held	39	34
Bank current accounts	(55,287)	(61,685)
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds	54,733	88,701
Total	(515)	27,050

19. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at start of the year	8,328	16,329
Revaluation decrease recognised in the Surplus/Deficit	(6,321)	(133)
Reversal of loss recognised in the Surplus / Deficit	0	2,200
Asset additions	15	0
Assets Sold	(1,345)	(9,971)
Transfers to investment properties	0	(830)
Transfers from / (to) Property, Plant and Equipment	(27)	733
Balance outstanding at year end	650	8,328

20. CREDITORS AND RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE (RIA)

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Trade payables	133,731	136,543
Other payables	19,017	20,607
Total	152,748	157,150

21. PROVISIONS

	Insurance £000	HRA Water £000	NNDR Appeals £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2019	4,850	3,030	7,649	1,332	16,861
Amounts used in 2019/20	(1,599)	0	(4,920)		(6,519)
Provisions released in 2019/20	(364)	0	(1,912)	(137)	(2,413)
Additional provisions made in 2019/20	1,705	0	3,600	2,248	7,553
Balance at 31 March 2020	4,592	3,030	4,417	3,443	15,482

Provisions that are expected to be settled within 1 year are held as short term, with the remainder being held as long term:

	Short term £000	Long term £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2019	3,529	13,332	16,861
Balance at 31 March 2020	4,835	10,647	15,482

Insurance Provision

In line with most other Local Authorities, the Council aims to be self-insuring (i.e. meeting claims out of our own funds) for all but catastrophe risks for which cover is purchased on the external insurance market.

To this end, an insurance fund is maintained in order to underwrite a substantial proportion of the Council's insurable risks including damage to Council and school property and contents, consequential loss, theft, civic regalia, motor accidents and liability claims made by members of the public, customers or employees of the Council. The fund covers claims up to our excess of £250,000 (£125,000 for motor vehicles), with a maximum yearly exposure to £1.25 million on property and £1.25 million on liability. Premiums are paid into the fund by the Council service centres, with them being based on commercial rates. By utilising an insurance fund, external insurance premiums are kept to a minimum.

The self insurance fund is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it has sufficient balances to cover existing and potential future claims. The Insurance team also work closely with the Risk Management section to identify and manage risks in order to further reduce the likelihood of claims.

NNDR Appeals

The National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) appeals relate to appeals made by businesses to the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) to have their local rateable values reduced which in turn reduces the NNDR collectable by the Council. Croydon Council has a 64% share of all NNDR income after all relevant allowances, reliefs and costs of collection. The NNDR appeal provision is therefore Croydon's share of the expected loss in NNDR net income due to VOA appeals. The level of provision continues to be reviewed in relation to uncertainty around outstanding appeals, as well as future risk of appeals that could be in relation to the 2017 Valuation list.

HRA Water

A potential liability has arisen concerning the repayment of water charges for the period 2010-2016. The exact amount and timing is not yet known, but an amount has been set aside based on an initial estimate of costs, which is likely to be settled within the next 3 years.

Other Provisions

Other provisions are shown under this heading. No individual provision in this category exceeds £1.0m.

22. USABLE RESERVES

This section provides details of the Council's Usable Reserves, summarised below:

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
General Fund	7,481	10,395
Earmarked reserves including Schools	9,132	8,766
Sub-total General Fund Balances	16,613	19,161
Housing Revenue Account	15,429	15,271
Capital receipts reserve	20,344	32,599
Capital grants unapplied	13,784	17,677
Major repairs reserve	-	-
Total Useable Reserves	66,170	84,708

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22.1. General Fund

The General Fund Balance at 31 March 2020 is £7.48111m (31 March 2019 was £10.395m)

22.2. Housing Revenue Account and Major Repairs Reserve

The Housing Revenue Account Balance at 31 March 2020 is £15.429m (31 March 2019: £16.464m). This is made up of the HRA surplus of £15.429m (31 March 2019: £14.535m) and the Major Repairs Reserve of £nil (31 March 2019: £nil). Further detail are given in the HRA Statements

22.3. Earmarked Reserves

The Council keeps a number of reserves on the Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice and others have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans. See Note 8 for further details of earmarked reserves.

22.4. Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

	General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Balance brought forward	0	32,599	32,599	55,423
Mortgage repayments	0	0	0	0
Net surplus for year	0	32,599	32,599	55,423
Receipts from sales of assets during the year	29,643	10,105	39,748	75,071
Cost of disposals	(3)	(160)	(163)	(237)
Transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	(3,537)		(3,537)	(2,013)
Transfer between General Fund & HRA to offset transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	3,537	(3,537)	0	0
Balance of receipts after transfer	29,640	6,408	36,048	72,821
Balance on account before application of receipts	29,640	39,007	68,647	128,244
Financing of capital expenditure	(29,268)	(19,035)	(48,303)	(95,645)
Balance carried forward	372	19,972	20,344	32,599

22.5. Capital Grants Unapplied

Where a capital grant or contribution has been recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but the expenditure to be financed from that grant or contribution has not been incurred at the Balance Sheet date, the grant or contribution is transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. These balances are a capital resource that is available to finance new capital expenditure but has yet to be applied for that purpose.

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Revaluation reserve	677,422	677,685
Capital adjustment account	117,865	169,364
Financial Instruments adjustment account	(31,377)	(32,021)
Pensions reserve	(472,620)	(664,018)
Deferred capital receipts	20,826	20,826
Collection Fund adjustment account	(2,747)	6,933
Short-term accumulating compensated absences account	(3,196)	(3,966)
	306,173	174,803

23.1. Revaluation Reserve

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

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

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

	2019/20 £000	£000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April		677,685	739,063
Revaluations upward	56,335		58,060
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(27,090)		(85,381)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services		29,245	(27,321)
The difference in depreciation arising from a revaluation gain and the depreciation charged on the historic cost	(8,717)		(8,676)
Accumulated gain or loss on assets sold or scrapped	(20,791)		(24,743)
Write out revaluation reserve following transfer from investment property to Property Plant and Equipment	-		(638)
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		(29,508)	(34,057)
Balance at 31 March		677,422	677,685

23.2 Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the authority arising from increases in the value of its investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are reversed. The reserve currently holds no balances.

23.3. Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	169,364	260,492
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets (including HRA)	(40,645)	(37,217)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(29,782)	(37,483)
Impairment/revaluation gains reversing losses previously charged to Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	22,874	25,315
Amortisation of intangible assets	(2,740)	(2,077)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(71,906)	(97,266)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(69,972)	(122,281)
	(192,171)	(271,009)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	29,508	34,057
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(162,663)	(236,952)
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	48,303	95,645
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	12,322	14,720
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	22,984	11,399
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	9,330	5,275
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	10,366	8,941
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	10,000	10,199
	113,305	146,179
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,141)	(355)
Balance at 31 March	117,865	169,364

23.4. Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

This reserve allows for the timing differences in statutory requirements and proper accounting practices for borrowings and investments.

The Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020 shows a balance of £31.38m (£1.35m in 2018/19) representing the remaining premiums paid in respect of debt restructuring exercises carried out in 2003/04, 2009/10 as well as in 2018/19. This balance is made up of General Fund and Housing Revenue Account provisions which will be written down in accordance with the guidance which was in force at the time the debt was repaid.

	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Balance at 1 April	(32,021)	(1,347)
Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(30,859)
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	644	185
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	644	(30,674)
Balance at 31 March	(31,377)	(32,021)

23.5. 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 Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service and 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 Authority 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 Authority 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.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

Balance at 1 April

Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities

Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
(664,018)	(616,039)
247,001	6,291
(55,603)	(54,270)
(472,620)	(664,018)

Balance at 31 March

23.6. Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Balance at 1 April

Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash

Additional Deferred Capital Receipts relating to disposal of the former Taberner House site

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
20,826	2,463
0	0
0	18,363
20,826	20,826

Balance at 31 March

23.7. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

Balance at 1 April

Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
6,933	6,824
(9,680)	109
(2,747)	6,933

Balance at 31 March

23.8. Accumulated Absences Account

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

Balance at 1 April

Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year

Amount accrued at the end of the current year

Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
(3,966)	(3,428)
3,966	3,428
(3,196)	(3,966)
770	(538)
(3,196)	(3,966)

Balance at 31 March

24. TRADING OPERATIONS

The Council has two trading operations in existence: Commercial Rents and Street Markets which are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. A review of materiality has determined neither are material enough to disclose in the Council's financial statements and both have therefore been removed.

25. AGENCY SERVICES

Business Improvement Districts

A Business Improvement District (BID) scheme may exist within a designated area of the Borough. Schemes are funded by a BID levy paid by Non-Domestic Ratepayers. The Council acts as agent under the schemes and the BID levy income is the BID body's revenue. The billing Authority does not account for the income and expenditure in its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement since it is collecting the BID levy income as an agent on behalf of the BID body.

The Council currently acts as an agent for three BIDs:

The Croydon Town Centre bid was incorporated as Croydon Town Centre Bid Limited from 6 July 2007. Their tenure was extended to 31 March 2022, following a ballot of local businesses during 2016.

The New Addington Business Improvement District is a private sector initiative led by the Central Parade Business Partnership Limited. The New Addington BID is funded by local businesses; it was approved by ballot in December 2012 and commenced on 4 February 2013.

The Purley BID was established from the 1st March 2016 following a successful ballot of local businesses.

26. POOLED BUDGETS

Community Equipment Service

This agreement has been documented, approved by Cabinet and the Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and signed. The agreement commenced on 1 April 2004 for Croydon's integrated community equipment service (CCES). This agreement is hosted by the council.

Croydon's Community Equipment Service

Funding provided to the pooled budget
Expenditure met from the pooled budget

Net Expenditure

2019/20			2018/19		
£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Total	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Total
(1,190)	(1,065)	(2,255)	(1,184)	(992)	(2,176)
2,920		2,920	2,254		2,254
1,730	(1,065)	665	1,070	(992)	78

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. POOLED BUDGETS (continued)

Better Care Fund

This agreement commenced on 1st April 2014 and is hosted by the Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group.

Funding pooled by Croydon Council includes Disabled Facilities Grant and Adult Social Care grant monies. Additional funding is received by the Council from the pool to fund the delivery of agreed objectives set by the BCF Executive Group.

Any surplus or deficit is shared between the pool members pro rata'd on the proportion of funding they contributed to the pool.

	2019/20			
	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Unallocated	£000 Total
Better Care Fund				
Gross Income	(12,322)	(24,887)	0	(37,209)
Gross Expenditure	22,158	15,051	0	37,209
Net Expenditure	9,836	(9,836)	0	0

	2018/19			
	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Unallocated	£000 Total
Gross Income	(24,275)	(8,552)		(32,827)
Gross Expenditure	23,929	8,468		32,397
Net Expenditure	(346)	(84)	0	(430)

27. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Total allowances paid to the Members of the Council was £1.595m in 2019/20 (£1.516m in 2018/19). The Council pays employer's national insurance on Members allowances, taking the total cost to £1.732m in 2019/20 (£1.648m in 2018/19)

28. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Out of more than 7,000 employees, the number whose remuneration, excluding on costs and allowances was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 was:

Remuneration Band	2019/20		2018/19	
	Schools	Non-Schools	Schools	Non-Schools
£200,000 - £204,999	0	0	0	1
£195,000 - £199,999	0	0	0	0
£190,000 - £194,999	0	1	0	0
£185,000 - £189,999	0	0	0	0
£180,000 - £184,999	0	0	0	0
£175,000 - £179,999	0	0	0	0
£170,000 - £174,999	0	0	0	0
£165,000 - £169,999	0	0	0	0
£160,000 - £164,999	0	0	0	0
£155,000 - £159,999	0	2	0	0
£150,000 - £154,999	0	0	0	1
£145,000 - £149,999	0	0	0	0
£140,000 - £144,999	0	0	0	1
£135,000 - £139,999	0	4	0	0
£130,000 - £134,999	1	1	1	0
£125,000 - £129,999	1	0	0	1
£120,000 - £124,999	0	0	1	2
£115,000 - £119,999	2	5	0	1
£110,000 - £114,999	4	0	0	0
£105,000 - £109,999	1	2	4	5
£100,000 - £104,999	1	0	0	4
£95,000 - £99,999	1	5	1	3
£90,000 - £94,999	1	0	0	2
£85,000 - £89,999	4	31	1	10
£80,000 - £84,999	6	16	4	17
£75,000 - £79,999	6	0	6	10
£70,000 - £74,999	12	40	14	9
£65,000 - £69,999	18	15	16	25
£60,000 - £64,999	23	6	28	26
£55,000 - £59,999	33	55	26	62
£50,000 - £54,999	70	158	64	130

The table above includes the members of the Executive Leadership Team listed on the following page.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

Executive Leadership Team	Jo Negrini Chief Executive	Shifa Mustafa Executive Director, Place	Richard Simpson Executive Director of Resources and Section 151 officer	Lisa Taylor Director of Finance Investment and Risk and Interim S151 Officer	Barbara Peacock Executive Director, People	Jacqueline Harris-Baker Director of Law and Monitoring Officer	Jacqueline Harris-Baker Executive Director of Resources and Monitoring Officer	Julian Ellerby Director, Strategy and Partnerships	Robert Henderson Executive Director of Children, Families & Education	Eleni Ioannides Executive Director (Interim) Children , Families and Education	Guy Van Dichele Executive Director (Interim) of Health, Wellbeing & Adults	Hazel Simmonds Executive Director of Gateway, Strategy & Engagement
Start date	29/04/2016	15/11/2016	06/09/2016	01/02/2019	25/07/2016	01/04/2017	01/02/2019	24/04/2017	27/11/2018	01/06/2018	01/06/2018	01/01/2019
Leave Date	£	£	06/03/2019 £	£	31/05/2018 £	31/01/2019 £	£	31/07/2018 £	£	29/11/2018 £	£	£
2019/20												
Basic Salary and allowances Compensation for loss of Office	189,165	156,060		124,393			153,936		148,886		197,171	137,700
Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	189,165	156,060	0	124,393	0	0	153,936	0	148,886	0	197,171	137,700
Employer's Pension Contributions	29,193	24,085		19,216			23,795		22,986		11,983	21,252
Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions	218,358	180,145	0	143,609	0	0	177,731	0	171,872	0	209,154	158,952
2018/19												
Basic Salary and allowances Compensation for loss of Office	188,700	153,000	143,892	19,500	67,837 53,808	95,175	24,905	59,712 30,000	50,151	150,000	215,444	33,750
Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	188,700	153,000	143,892	19,500	121,645	95,175	24,905	89,712	50,151	150,000	215,444	33,750
Employer's Pension Contributions	28,494	23,103	21,550	2,945	4,228	14,371	3,761	5,904	7,573	0	0	5,096
Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions	217,194	176,103	165,442	22,445	125,873	109,546	28,666	95,616	57,724	150,000	215,444	38,846

Remuneration total is gross payable before individuals' contribution to the Pension Fund. This includes basic salary and any contracted additions where applicable.

	2019-20 £	2018-19 £
Jo Negrini -Returning Officer		
Salary	12,821	12,745
Pensions Employers Contribution	1,936	1,925
Excluded from amounts shown above	14,757	14,670

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

Exit Costs

This note discloses employee exit packages in rising bands of £20,000 up to £100,000 and bands of £50,000 thereafter. The packages included in the bands are those that have been agreed by the Authority, i.e. those packages for which the Authority is demonstrably committed. The costs included in the exit packages include all relevant redundancy including compulsory and voluntary redundancy costs, pension contributions in respect of added years, ex gratia payments and other departure costs.

2019/20	Total number of exit costs by cost band			Total cost of exit costs in each band		
	Compulsory Redundancies No.	Other Redundancies No.	Total No.	Compulsory Redundancies £	Other Redundancies £	Total £
£450,000 - £499,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000 - £149,999	1	0	1	121,539	0	121,539
£80,000 - £99,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,000 - £79,999	1	2	3	60,995	144,880	205,876
£40,000 - £59,999	1	3	4	50,839	155,856	206,695
£20,000 - £39,999	2	6	8	52,775	160,972	213,746
£0 - £19,999	5	24	29	53,578	171,307	224,886
Total	10	35	45	339,726	633,015	972,742

2018/19	Total number of exit costs by cost band			Total cost of exit costs in each band		
	Compulsory Redundancies No.	Other Redundancies No.	Total No.	Compulsory Redundancies £	Other Redundancies £	Total £
£450,000 - £499,999	1	0	1	465,184	0	465,184
£100,000 - £149,999	0	1	1	0	101,049	101,049
£80,000 - £99,999	1	2	3	87,881	182,373	270,254
£60,000 - £79,999	1	0	1	77,952	0	77,952
£40,000 - £59,999	5	4	9	253,182	195,671	448,853
£20,000 - £39,999	2	3	5	52,476	93,175	145,651
£0 - £19,999	17	15	32	170,759	124,366	295,125
Total	27	25	52	1,107,435	696,633	1,804,068

29. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

Fees payable for other services during the year

Fees payable with regard to external audit services for London Borough of Croydon
 Fees payable in response to Public Objection to 2016-17 accounts
 Fees Payable for teachers pension claim and pooling of housing capital receipts
 Fees payable for the certification of HB returns for the year
 Total for Croydon Council

Fees payable by Brick by Brick Croydon Limited for external audit services

Total Audit fees for the group

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
12	10
25	-
189	133
-	(3)
8	7
11	11
245	158
28	24
273	182

The Housing Benefit claim certification audit was completed by Mazars in 2018-19, and will also be completed by them for 2019/20.

30. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2019/20 are set out in the following table:

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (continued)

Final DSG for 2019/20 before academy recoupment

Academy figure recouped for 2019/20

Total DSG after academy recoupment for 2019/20

Plus: Brought forward from 2018/19

Less: Carry-forward to 2019/20 agreed in advance

Agreed initial budget distribution in 2019/20

In year adjustments

Final budget distribution for 2019/20

Less: actual central expenditure

Less: actual ISB deployed to schools

Carry-forward to 2020/21

Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget £000	Total DSG 2019/20 £000
166		343,584
		(178,915)
		164,669
		(9,193)
8,367	147,109	155,476
0		
8,367	147,109	155,476
(8,367)		(8,367)
	(161,633)	(161,633)
0	(14,524)	(14,524)

31. GRANT INCOME

This note sets out the grants and contributions the Authority credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It includes the funding body, and a description of how the grant was used:

Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

Council Tax Income

Revenue Support Grant

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions

Non-service Related Government Grants

Taxation and Non-Specific Grants Credited to Services

Home Office - contribution towards Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children costs

MHCLG - Growth Zone, Troubled Families, Care Act, Better Care Fund

Department for Education - Dedicated Schools Grant

Department of Health - Public Health Grant

Department for Work and Pensions - Housing Benefit Subsidy

Department for Work and Pensions - funding for welfare reform and reducing fraud and error

Home Office - Leaving Care support

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) - contribution from Central Government towards PFI costs

PE and Sport Grant

Education Funding Agency - Pupil Premium Grant

Skills Funding Agency - Adult Education

Department of Education - Staying Put Grant

Education Funding Agency - Universal Infant Free School Meals

Department of Education - Other

Youth Justice Board - Youth Offending Services

Other Grants

Sub Total - Service Grants and Contributions

Total Grants Income

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
180,057	171,813
	-
58,653	86,078
16,875	8,854
42,096	27,457
297,681	294,202
13,153	11,917
10,406	10,332
159,682	168,660
20,785	22,129
168,151	172,122
1,273	1,577
3,061	2,779
8,509	8,509
688	770
6,712	7,330
2,530	7,543
551	540
2,019	2,044
	5,484
963	771
309	134
398,792	422,641
696,473	716,843

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income because they have conditions attached to them that may require the monies or property to be returned to the grantor. The balances are:

Capital Grants Receipts in Advance

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government - Disabled Facilities Grant

Department for Transport - Local Pinch Point Funding to improve the highways network

Department for Transport - Main Pothole Action Fund

Department for Education - Schools Condition Funding

Department of Health - Adult Social Care

Department for Education - Universal Free School Meals

Department for Education - Childrens Centres and Early Years

Department for Education - Special Provision Capital Fund

Homes & Communities Agency - Council New Build Funding

Greater London Authority - Acquisition of new properties

Section 106 allocated receipts in advance

Other grants and contributions

Total

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
2,420	2,275
0	1,800
0	957
6,334	5,481
0	769
170	182
0	129
3,031	969
339	339
3,475	0
1,906	2,292
701	550
18,376	15,743

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties - bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or significantly influence the Council or to be controlled or significantly influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

Croydon Care Solutions Ltd, Brick By Brick Croydon Limited , Croydon Enterprise Loan Fund Limited and Octavo Schools Partnership:

Further information regarding Croydon's influence over these organisations can be found in the Group Interests section to these accounts, in Note 40.

During the year no Council Members, Executive Directors and Directors or their close relations or members of the same household have undertaken any material declarable transactions with the Council other than the individuals and transactions disclosed below. The Council compiled the existing declarations for Members by issuing a form at the end of the financial year requesting the disclosure of any related party transactions that had taken place within the year. Members of the Corporate Leadership Team were issued with standard letters requesting declaration of any potential related party transactions.

The note below has been prepared on a cash basis using the Council's payments system, as it is believed that any accruals are not of a material value. The amounts in the note below represent sums paid by the Council to the 3rd party. Only related party transactions totalling over £100,000 for any individual organisation are considered material and are detailed below:

Organisation	Related Party	Related Party Transactions	2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Academy Schools				
Oasis Academy Byron School	Cllr Margaret Bird	Croydon Council is responsible for passing on various funding streams to Academies which are regulated by the Schools funding formula. The council also sells support services to various academies which include utilities and other services.	140	192
Fairchildes Academy Primary	Cllr Oliver Lewis		233	626
John Ruskin College	Cllr Helen Pollard		-	109
	Cllr Tim Pollard		-	
Woodcote High School	Ian Parker		-	164
Quest Academy	Cllr Robert Ward		-	
New Valley Primary School	Cllr Steve O'Connell		-	34
Courtwood Primary School	Cllr Andy Stranack		129	
Non-Maintained Schools				
Saffron Valley Collegiate	Cllr Margaret Bird		3,271	5,106
Heavers Farm Primary	Cllr Robert Ward		24	3,398
Selsdon Primary	Cllr Robert Ward		2,084	2,815
Thomas Moore	Cllr Badsha Quadir		3,215	152
St Giles	Cllr Carlton Young		1,821	
Howard Primary	Cllr Joy Prince		1,590	
			12,507	12,596
Brick By Brick Croydon Limited	Shifa Mustafa Julia Pitt	Brick By Brick Croydon Limited is a private independent company with the council as sole shareholder. The Council has provided funding for residential-led development across a range of sites through a combination of debt and equity.	93,787	41,819
		The Council charges Brick by Brick for services, planning fees, staffing and interest costs	-	4,043
CACFO Education Centre	Cllr Carlton Young - Chair of Trustees	Croydon Council is responsible for delegating a range of education funding in accordance with agreed funding formulas	4	157

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED

Organisation	Related Party	Related Party Transaction	2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Croydon Drop In Centre	Cllr Oliver Lewis - unpaid Director	Purchase of services from this charity by the Council, including the talkbus outreach service, funding healthy lifestyles and counselling services	317	326
Coast to Capital Board	Cllr Tony Newman	Local Enterprise Partnership awarding grants to business and public sector organisations.	-	266
London LGPS CIV Limited	Cllr Simon Hall	The collective investment vehicle for London Local Authority pension funds.		100
The Learning Tree Pre School Crosfield Nursery Elmwood Infant and Nursery	Cllr Simon Hall Cllr Maddie Henson Cllr Muhammad Ali	Croydon Council is responsible for delegating various funding streams to the Early Years Providers, as determined by the relevant sections of the Schools	262 1,461 1,631	239
Octavo Partnership Limited	Sarah Warman	Transfer of education funding for the delivery of specific projects, as well as purchase of schools services and consultancy.	1,444	1,258
Purley BID Community Interest company	Cllr Simon Brew - Board member	Collection and payment of a BID levy on business rates by the Council to the BID company	-	179
Onside	David Butler - Trustee (No longer a Director)	Grant payment to Croydon Onside Youth Zone for a project for a purpose built facility for 8-19 year olds and up to 25 for people with disabilities	-	25
Receipts			2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Pension Contributions - from the Council (employer's contributions)			24,001	21,702
Pension Contributions - from employees (deductions paid over)			8,765	7,889
Total Receipts			32,766	29,591

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

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

EXPENDITURE:

Property, Plant and Equipment	69,121	50,856
Acquisition of investment properties	21,541	0
Assets Held for Sale	15	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	42,305	333
Transformation Expenditure	29,268	0
Intangible assets	5,926	185
Property development loans	95,446	0

FINANCED BY:

Borrowing	195,630	16,427
Capital receipts	8,810	10,225
Capital receipts used to finance transformation expenditure	29,268	0
Government grants and other contributions	29,914	2,400
Direct revenue contributions	0	10,000
Major Repairs Reserve	0	12,322

General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2019/20 Total £000	Restated 2018/19 Total £000
69,121	50,856	119,977	146,460
21,541	0	21,541	75,631
15	0	15	0
42,305	333	42,638	67,959
29,268	0	29,268	29,307
5,926	185	6,111	5,895
95,446	0	95,446	115,345
263,622	51,374	314,996	440,597
195,630	16,427	212,057	303,357
8,810	10,225	19,035	66,338
29,268	0	29,268	29,307
29,914	2,400	32,314	16,675
0	10,000	10,000	10,200
0	12,322	12,322	14,720
263,622	51,374	314,996	440,597

The table above, giving a breakdown of capital expenditure and financing has been restated to include loans of a capital nature. These loans have been provided to organisations to develop property across the borough

EXPLANATION OF MOVEMENTS IN YEAR:

Opening Capital Financing Requirement
Reincorporation of PFI capital expenditure

Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)

MRP / Loans fund principal

Development Loans (unsupported by government financial assistance) repaid and used to reduce the Capital Financing Requirement

Closing Capital Financing Requirement

General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
1,062,079	322,497	1,384,576	1,016,539
			73,620
195,630	16,427	212,057	303,357
(10,366)		(10,366)	(8,941)
(47,654)		(47,654)	
1,199,689	338,924	1,538,613	1,384,575

34. LEASES

Council as lessor - operating leases

During 2019-20, the council purchased the freeholds of 60 Vulcan Way and 37-39 Imperial Way. Both sites were subsequently let as operating leases.

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

	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Investment Property - Net Book Value	111,792	74,379
Future minimum lease payments receivable at Balance sheet date		
Within One Year	5,676	4,059
Later than one Year but within five years	20,741	17,131
Later than five years	24,849	24,141

Subsequent to the balance sheet date of 31 March 2020; in June 2020, the leaseholders of the Croydon Park Hotel went into administration and have forfeited the lease. The values in the table above reflect the expected minimum lease payments at 31 March 2020 and have not been adjusted for this event.

Council as lessor - finance leases

The transfer of 167 properties in 2018-19 and an additional 81 properties in 2019-20 to Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP by the council on an 80 year lease requires disclosure as a finance lease. The properties transferred for an upfront premium (treated as a capital receipt) but the future minimum amounts anticipated to be paid to the Council over the life of the non cancellable portion of the lease (40 years)

	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Sale of Dwellings - Net Book Value	25,537	52,155
Future minimum lease payments receivable at Balance sheet date		
Within One Year	454	346
Later than one Year but within five years	1,872	1,325
Later than five years	32,887	23,272

35. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

The Authority currently has three Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts. A review, under International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 12 - Service Concessions, of the accounting treatment of three of the PFI contracts was undertaken in 2009/10. The review of the Street Lighting PFI was undertaken prior to its commencement in August 2011. This resulted in assets for the Ashburton Learning Village, Street Lighting and three of the four Adults for the Future PFI schemes being recognised on the Balance Sheet. One Adults Homes for the Future building was assessed as not qualifying for recognition on the Balance Sheet.

Adults Homes For The Future (formerly New4Old)

Two of the homes opened during 2010 and the other two homes opened during 2011. The care services to the users and residents of the facilities were outsourced to Care UK Ltd during 2011/12. The facilities, including management of all soft facilities are fully maintained by Caring 4 Croydon Ltd, a subsidiary of Care UK Ltd. In 2019-20 the payment to Caring 4 Croydon Ltd was £5.2m comprising £2.8m Annual Unitary Payment (AUP) and £1.2m lease payments; PFI credits of £2.868m were received. The annual payment to Caring 4 Croydon Ltd is index-linked to the Retail Price (RPI) index and consequently, will increase each year until contract expiration in 2038/39.

Ashburton Learning Village

The Ashburton Learning Village incorporates an eight form entry (1,200 capacity) secondary school (Oasis Academy Shirley Park) together with a new purpose built library and a headquarters for the Housebound Library service. The village also houses office and teaching space for the Music Service. The Authority's Community Strategy states the Council's commitment to make Croydon a learning place by recognising the importance of ensuring good education and lifelong learning opportunities for everyone living and working in Croydon. Ashburton Learning Village is an important part of the Community Strategy and fulfils a commitment within the strategy to rebuild Ashburton High School. The Authority has entered into a 30 year contract with Norwest Holst on a design, build and operate basis, that includes enhanced facilities, improved ICT and access to the National Grid for Learning. This is supported through the Government's PFI scheme. The PFI credits include £17.1m from the Department for Education and £4.7m from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport; depending on usage, the Council may pay £48m over the remaining 17 years of the contract.

Street Lighting

The Croydon and Lewisham Street Lighting PFI is a joint procurement project that has been developed to replace the ageing street lighting stock of both London Boroughs. The 25 year contract with Skanska-Laing started in August 2011. In 2019/20 the Annual Unitary Payment to Skanska-Laing was £11.0 m; PFI credits of £6.0m were received. The PFI credits are in excess of the AUP, the excess is held in an equalisation account to offset charges in future years that will exceed the PFI credit. The PFI credit is fixed at £6.0m each year whereas the AUP is index linked to the RPI and consequently, will increase each year until contract expiration in 2036/37.

Value of Assets Held

Net book value as at 31 March 2019
Gross book value as at 31 March 2019
Additions
Revaluation
Gross book value as at 31 March 2020
Depreciation written out after revaluation
Depreciation as at 1 April 2019
Depreciation for year
Net book value as at 31 March 2020

Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
32,113	34,498	44,078	110,689	111,234
32,113	34,498	51,826	118,437	116,976
3,087	1,580	0	4,667	-
35,200	36,078	51,826	123,104	118,438
1,202	1,297		2,499	2,124
0	0	(7,748)	(7,748)	(5,742)
(1,199)	(1,297)	(2,004)	(4,500)	(4,128)
35,203	36,078	42,074	113,355	110,692

Value of Liabilities

Creditors as at 31 March 2019
"Drawdown" at start of operational period
Capital repayment
Lump sum contribution
Creditors as at 31 March 2020

Ashburton Learning Village	Adult Homes For The Future	Street Lighting	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
(13,900)	(20,071)	(44,122)	(78,093)	(80,209)
533	576	1,161	2,270	2,115
			0	0
(13,367)	(19,495)	(42,961)	(75,823)	(78,094)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

35. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS (continued)

Repayment of Liabilities	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Within one year	562	611	1,264	2,437	2,270
Within two to five years	2,564	2,833	6,285	11,683	10,878
Within six to ten years	4,056	3,580	11,558	19,194	18,816
Within 11 to 15 years	5,263	5,829	17,696	28,788	27,076
Within 16 to 20 years	920	6,643	6,156	13,719	19,051
Within 21 to 25 years				0	-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	13,366	19,495	42,961	75,821	78,092
Interest Payments	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Within 1 year	715	1,174	3,820	5,709	5,875
Within 2 to 5 years	2,541	4,306	14,052	20,899	21,703
Within 6 to 10 years	2,326	3,559	13,863	19,749	21,911
Within 11 to 15 years	1,119	3,095	7,725	11,939	13,651
Within 16 to 20 years	37	1,091	595	1,723	2,753
Within 21 to 25 years				0	-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	6,738	13,225	40,056	60,020	65,893
Service Charge Payments	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Within 1 year	963	1,894	1,590	4,447	4,303
Within 2 to 5 years	4,202	8,165	6,942	19,310	18,692
Within 6 to 10 years	6,114	9,181	10,148	25,443	27,031
Within 11 to 15 years	7,188	13,067	12,071	32,326	31,688
Within 16 to 20 years	1,184	12,930	3,673	17,786	21,901
Within 21 to 25 years				0	-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	19,651	45,238	34,424	99,312	103,615
Lifecycle Payments	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Within 1 year	411	405	0	816	816
Within 2 to 5 years	1,643	1,621	0	3,264	3,264
Within 6 to 10 years	2,054	1,621	0	3,675	4,080
Within 11 to 15 years	2,054	2,026	0	4,080	4,080
Within 16 to 20 years	308	1,756	0	2,064	2,475
Within 21 to 25 years				0	-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	6,470	7,428	0	13,898	14,714
Contingent Rent	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2019/20 Total £000	2018/19 Total £000
Within 1 year			103	103	97
Within 2 to 5 years			449	449	438
Within 6 to 10 years			518	518	542
Within 11 to 15 years			249	249	324
Within 16 to 20 years			(63)	(63)	(48)
Within 21 to 25 years			0	0	0
Within 26 to 30 years			0	0	0
Total	0	0	1,255	1,255	1,352

36. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

There were no impairments to assets in 2019/20 (£nil in 2018/19). There are no impaired property, plant or equipment

37. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The following items have been identified in accordance with accounting policy 1.13:

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) - potential for future claims

In 1993, MMI ceased to accept new business, due to changes in insurance industry requirements. The appointed administrator has set a levy rate of 15%, and London Borough of Croydon is liable for this proportion of any future claim that pre-dates 1993. A likely amount cannot be estimated reliably, and the possibility does remain for the administrator to revise the levy rate, should the company's assets prove insufficient to meet liabilities.

Highways Maintenance Contract with Kier

The council entered into a Highways maintenance contract with Kier, beginning September 2011 and ran for 7 years. Over the course of the contract there were numerous queries raised over what was and was not included in the contract. As we were approaching the end of the contract term and settlement of accounts we received a "claim" for £6.5m from Kier for work which they claim is over and above the schedule of rates for works on the highway.

The council has taken both internal and external legal advice on this claim and there has been a few exchanges of correspondence between both parties, the most recent in December 2019 when the Council's external lawyers wrote to Kier refuting the claim. The Council has received no formal reply from Kier to date.

There is potentially a settlement payment to be made to resolve the dispute, although the Council will continue to rebut the claim.

38. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council's management of treasury risks actively works to minimise the Council's exposure to the unpredictability of financial markets and to protect the financial resources available to fund services. The Council has fully adopted CIPFA's Code of Treasury Management Practices and has written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies and procedures covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The annual treasury management strategy for 2019/20 which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 4 March 2020 and is available on the Council's website. Revisions to the Operational Boundary and the Authorised Borrowing Limit were approved by Council on 7 October 2020: The key issues within the strategy were:

1. The Authorised Borrowing Limit for 2019/20 was set at £1,705.345m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
2. The Operational Boundary was set at £1,655.345m. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
3. The maximum amounts of variable interest rate exposure was set at 20% of total debt, or up to 30% for the purposes of securing liquidity

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to banks, building societies and other Local Authorities. It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with a limited number of high quality banks and building societies whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to ensure lending is prudent.

38. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on past experience and current market conditions. No credit limits were exceeded during the financial year and the Council expects full repayment on the due date of deposits placed with its counterparties.

	Amounts at 31 March 2020 £000	Historical Experience of Default %	Estimated Maximum Exposure to Default £000
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	67,733	0	0
Bonds and other securities	0	0	0
Customers	0	0	0
Total	67,733	0	0

Liquidity Risk

The Council has access to a facility to borrow from the Public Works Loans Board. As a result there is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. The Council has safeguards in place to ensure that a significant proportion of its borrowing does not mature for repayment at any one time in the future to reduce the financial impact of re-borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council's policy is to ensure that not more than 25% of loans are due to mature within any financial year through a combination of prudent planning of new loans taken out and, where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

The sum owing of £67.733m has been invested in the banking sector and with other local authorities, and £289.437m is due to be repaid in less than one year.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The maturity structure of financial liabilities is as follows (at nominal value):

	At 31 March 2020 £000	At 31 March 2019 £000
Loans outstanding:		
PWLB	907,426	857,926
Market debt / LOBOs	260,575	217,389
Temporary borrowing	277,000	199,000
Deferred purchases	75,821	78,291
Other		4,507
Total	1,520,822	1,357,113
Less than 1 year	289,437	213,270
Between 1 and 2 years	130,000	42,437
Between 2 and 5 years	69,757	69,016
Between 5 and 10 years	55,194	58,816
More than 10 years	976,434	973,574
Total	1,520,822	1,357,113

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate risk in two different ways; the first being the uncertainty of interest paid/received on variable rate instruments, and the second being the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of an instrument.

The current interest rate risk for the Authority is summarised below:

- ▶ Decreases in interest rates will affect interest earned on variable rate investments, potentially reducing income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ Increases in interest rates will affect interest paid on variable rate borrowings, potentially increasing interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ The fair value of fixed rate financial assets will fall if interest rates rise. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of assets held at amortised cost, but will impact on instruments held at fair value.
- ▶ The fair value of fixed rate financial liabilities will rise if interest rates fall. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of liabilities held at amortised cost, but will impact on instruments held at fair value.

The Council has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The strategy will also advise on whether new borrowing taken out is to be at fixed or variable interest rates.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

38. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2020 if interest rates had been 1% higher, the financial effect would be:

	At 31 March 2020 £000	At 31 March 2019 £000
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities	(334,301)	(265,420)

(no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)

Note: the council does not hold any variable rate borrowings or investments at the end of the last reporting period.

Price Risk

The Council, excluding the Pension Fund, does not invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

39. TRUST FUNDS

The Council acts as trustee for various funds including trust fund legacies, prize funds, amenity funds of establishments and charity appeal funds. The principal funds are two trust fund legacies:

- ▶ The Church Tenements Charities: Educational and Church Branches, which provides grants to young people for education purposes (£0.889m)
- ▶ The Frank Denning Memorial Charity, which provides travelling scholarships (£0.364m).

The funds are not assets of the Council and are not included in the Balance Sheet.

40. GROUP INTERESTS

The Council reviewed its group activities during 2019/20, including a review of the nature of the risks it was exposed to through its group trading activities and the amounts involved after eliminating intragroup transactions. The Council concluded that its group activities were sufficiently material to justify the preparation of Group Accounts. The Group Accounts and notes can be found in the section entitled "Group Accounts".

Group interests are detailed below:

Croydon Council owns a 100% stake in the development company Brick By Brick Croydon Limited , which was established to deliver housing across a number of Council owned sites in the Borough. Activity in 2019/20 continues to be material, and group accounts have been prepared with Brick By Brick Croydon Limited.

Croydon Affordable Housing is a charity which holds 90% control of four Limited Liability Partnerships.

The remaining 10% control of these is held by the London Borough of Croydon (Holdings) LLP, which is wholly controlled by the Council. A review of economic control has judged that the Council does not have control of either the Croydon Affordable Housing charity or the four Limited Liability Partnerships.

Croydon Council holds 40% of control of the board of Octavo Partnership Limited, which was created to deliver School Improvement services across the Borough of Croydon and beyond, and sells discretionary support services to schools directly whilst delivering statutory services on behalf of Croydon Council. Financial activity in 2019/20 is not considered material.

Croydon also owns a 100% stake in Croydon Enterprise Loan Fund Limited , which is a growth programme designed to support businesses in Croydon to access finance in order to start or grow a business. Group activity is not judged to be material.

Croydon owns a 100% stake in YourCare (Croydon) Ltd, a company that will carry out sales of aids to daily living equipment to the public. Turnover and balances are not considered material.

Group accounts are not being prepared for Croydon Care Solutions Ltd, Croydon Equipment Solutions Ltd and Croydon Day Opportunities Ltd, as these companies have not traded during 2019/20, and any sums are immaterial.

41. DATE OF ACCOUNTS BEING AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE AND BY WHOM

This Statement of Accounts was issued on [date] by Lisa Taylor, Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 officer

42. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education.
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by the London Borough of Croydon.

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

However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contributions scheme - no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet and the Children, Young People and Learners revenue account is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the Teachers' Pension Scheme during the year.

In 2019/20, the Council paid £8.56m (2018/19: £7.434m) to Capita Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 21% (2018/19: 16.48%) of pensionable pay.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme; its members are the London Borough of Croydon and a number of Scheduled and Admitted bodies. A list of all member bodies is available in the Pension Fund Accounts.

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

Liabilities are discounted to their present value, using a discount rate of 2.4% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities - current bid price or the last trade price depending upon the convention of the market
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unlisted securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

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

Current service cost - the increase in the present value of a defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employee worked.

Past service cost - the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases) - debited / credited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.

Interest cost - the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement - debited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The return on Fund assets - is interest, dividends and other revenue derived from the Fund assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the Fund assets, less any costs of administering the Funds (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the Fund itself - credited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

42. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

Gains / losses on settlements and curtailments - the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise:

- experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually
- the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions - are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Contributions paid to the Pension Fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the Pension Fund.

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years as required by legislation. The most recent valuation was undertaken by Hymans Robertson as at 31 March 2019. This identified a funding level of 88% which equates to a deficit of £164.6m. The reported funding level is based on an assumed future investment return of 4.0%p.a. The Actuary has calculated that there is a 75% likelihood that the Fund's investments will achieve at least 4.0% p.a. over the next 20 years. The actuary set contribution rates for each employer, after consideration of their relative risk profiles and funding time horizons.

Discretionary Benefits

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

Actuarial Assumptions	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial assumptions		
Rate of increase in salaries *	1.90%	3.00%
Rate of increase of pensions	1.90%	2.50%
Discount rate	2.30%	2.40%
Split of assets between investment categories		
Equities	0.00%	0.00%
Debt Securities	0.00%	0.00%
Private Equity	9.00%	9.00%
Real Estate	15.00%	14.00%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	70.00%	75.00%
Cash / Liquidity	6.00%	2.00%
Life expectancy		
of a male (female) future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	22.5 (25.3) years	24.0 (26.2) years
of a male (female) current pensioner aged 65	21.9 (23.9) years	22.3 (24.4) years

Commutation of pension for lump sum at retirement

take 50% of additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 and 75% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service

Market value of total funds (£ millions) 1,257
as at 31 Mar 2020

* Salary increases are assumed to be 2% until 31 March 2019 reverting to the long term assumption shown thereafter.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets, Defined Benefit Obligation and Net Liability

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Assets	Obligations	Net (Liability)	Assets	Obligations	Net (Liability)
	£000	£000	/Asset £000	£000	£000	/Asset £000
Fair value of employer assets	1,060,753		1,060,753	956,337		956,337
Present value of funded liabilities		1,707,364	(1,707,364)		1,552,554	(1,552,554)
Present value of unfunded liabilities		17,495	(17,495)		19,822	(19,822)
Opening Position as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018	1,060,753	1,724,859	(664,106)	956,337	1,572,376	(616,039)
Service cost:						
Current service cost *		65,232	(65,232)		55,460	(55,460)
Past service cost (including curtailments)		381	(381)		7,497	(7,497)
Effect of settlements	(912)	(3,671)	2,759	(969)	(3,859)	2,890
Total Service Cost	(912)	61,942	(62,854)	(969)	59,098	(60,067)
Net interest:						
Interest income on plan assets	25,286		25,286	24,638		24,638
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation		41,692	(41,692)		41,142	(41,142)
Impact of asset ceiling on net interest						
Total Net Interest	25,286	41,692	(16,406)	24,638	41,142	(16,504)
Total Defined Benefit Cost Recognised in Profit or (Loss)	24,374	103,634	(79,260)	23,669	100,240	(76,571)
Cashflows:						
Plan participants' contributions	9,720	9,720	0	8,876	8,876	0
Employer contributions	22,620		22,620	21,077		21,077
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	1,125		1,125	1,137		1,137
Benefits paid	(49,360)	(49,360)	0	(45,391)	(45,391)	0
Unfunded benefits paid	(1,125)	(1,125)	0	(1,137)	(1,137)	0
Expected Closing Position	1,068,107	1,787,728	(719,621)	964,568	1,634,964	(670,396)
Remeasurements:						
Changes in demographic assumptions		(40,725)	40,725			
Changes in financial assumptions		(142,949)	142,949		91,799	(91,799)
Other experience		(115,607)	115,607		(1,905)	1,905
Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(52,280)		(52,280)	96,185		96,185
Changes in asset ceiling						
Total remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(52,280)	(299,281)	247,001	96,185	89,894	6,291
Exchange differences			0	0	0	0
Effect of business combinations and disposals			0	0	0	0
Fair value of employer assets	1,015,827		1,015,827	1,060,753		1,060,753
Present value of funded liabilities		1,472,956	(1,472,956)		1,707,364	(1,707,364)
Present value of unfunded liabilities **		15,491	(15,491)		17,495	(17,495)
Closing Position	1,015,827	1,488,447	(472,620)	1,060,753	1,724,859	(664,106)

* The service cost figures include an allowance for administration expenses of 1.1% of payroll.

** (31 March 2020) This liability comprises of approximately £14,957,000 in respect of LGPS unfunded pensions and £534,000 in respect of Teachers' unfunded pensions. For unfunded liabilities as at 31 March 2020, it is assumed that all unfunded pensions are payable for the remainder of the member's life. It is further assumed that 90% of pensioners are married (or cohabiting) at death and that their spouse (cohabitee) will receive a pension of 50% of the member's pension as at the date of the member's death.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

42. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

The valuation of employer assets used in this analysis differs from the figures presented in the Pension Fund Statements in that it uses an estimate of returns (-0.1%) because it has to be prepared in advance of the year end, whereas the Pension Fund Accounts are prepared on the basis of actual and not assumed figures after the year's end. Regardless of this detail the movement in the value of these assets reflects the stagnation of the financial markets over the reporting period and beyond, a consequence of the continued global financial crisis. The schedule on the previous page shows a decrease in the funding level; the net liability has decreased from £664 million to £472 million. The principle driver for this movement is the increase in the present value of funded liabilities, relating to employee members of the scheme, deferred pensioners and pensioners.

It should be noted however that this IAS19 valuation is not an assessment of the cash value of the funding difference; it is a notional sum that is reversed out through the Local Government accounting mechanism.

IAS19 requires that the cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the entitlement is earned, irrespective of when the benefits are actually paid. However, the charge the Council is required to make in its financial statements is equal to the actual contribution to the Pension Fund payable in the year. Consequently, a transfer is made to, or from, the Pensions Reserve to achieve this.

The other adjustment to the Pensions Reserve during the year represents the Experience / Actuarial gain or loss recognised during the year. The gain or loss calculated is taken directly to Other Comprehensive Income.

Consequently, the balance on the reserve represents the amount required to meet the estimated liability for future pensions, and the change in the reserve during the year represents the change in that liability.

Fair value of employers assets

The below asset values are at bid value as required under IAS19. Please note, where IAS19 asset splits were not available at the exact start and end dates, we have used the nearest IAS19 assets split prior to these dates.

Asset Category	Period Ended 31 March 2020				Period Ended 31 March 2019			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage of Total Assets %	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage of Total Assets %
Equity Securities:								
Consumer			0	0.0			0	0.0
Manufacturing			0	0.0			0	0.0
Energy and Utilities			0	0.0			0	0.0
Financial Institutions		121	121	0.0		127	127	0.0
Health and Care			0	0.0			0	0.0
Information Technology			0	0.0			0	0.0
Other			0	0.0			0	0.0
Debt Securities:								
Other								
Private Equity:								
All		91,854	91,854	9.0		93,261	93,261	8.8
Real Estate:								
UK Property		149,928	149,928	14.8		151,405	151,405	14.3
Overseas Property								
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:								
Equities		342,397	342,397	33.7		437,545	437,545	41.2
Bonds		232,071	232,071	22.8		239,462	239,462	22.6
Hedge Funds								
Commodities								
Infrastructure		133,468	133,468	13.1		121,210	121,210	11.4
Other			0	0.0	0		0	0.0
Derivatives			0	0.0			0	0.0
Equivalents:								
All		65,989	65,989	6.5		17,743	17,743	1.7
Totals	0	1,015,827	1,015,827	100	0	1,060,753	1,060,753	100

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

43 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Dedicated School Grants

A restated balance sheet has been presented to reflect the reclassification of the DSG deficit that had been included in the closing balance for Debtors in 2018/19. CIPFA have issued guidance that clarifies that DSG deficits should be held as a negative reserve. Therefore all the required adjustments have been made to the affected 2018/19 opening and closing balances.

The Restated Balance Sheet for 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019 shows the Council's position at the end of the year for all activities and services except the Pension Fund and trust funds, which are held on behalf of third parties. All internal transactions between funds have been eliminated.

The original 2018/19 Statement of Accounts included a £9.193m Deficit (2017/18 £0.963m) in Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) as a debtor on the balance sheet, on the basis it was an unadjusted non-material error. However the 2018/19 Balance Sheet has now been restated to reflect a change in the accounting treatment of the of Dedicated Schools Grant Deficit.

On the 30 January 2020 the Secretary of State for Education laid before Parliament the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020. These regulations come into force on 21 February 2020 and are applicable to local authority accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2020. CIPFA released its Bulletin no.5 'Closure of the 2019/20 Financial Statements' in April 2020 in which it clarified how a DSG deficit should be treated. The new regulations are considered to provide a statutory basis for the holding and disclosing of negative earmarked reserves solely relating to the retained deficits arising from accumulated DSG expenditure. Therefore the 2017/18 and 2018/19 DSG Deficit has been reclassified and included as a negative earmarked reserve.

This restatement also changes the opening balances on the Movement in Reserves Statement, and comparative figures in other notes i.e. the Debtors balance, the Financial Instruments note and the Earmarked reserves balance. The table below shows the impact of the prior period adjustments in the 2018/19 accounts.

The following tables list the amendments to the core statements relating to the £0.963m DSG deficit as at 1 April 2018 and £9.193m cumulative DSG deficit as at 31 March 2019:

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	Original General Fund Balance 2018/19 £'000	Original Earmarked Reserves 2018/19 £'000	Restated General Fund Balance 2018/19 £'000	Restated Earmarked Reserves 2018/19 £'000
Balance b/f at 1 April 2018	10,393	18,153	10,393	17,190
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(224,452)		(232,682)	
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	194	(194)	8,424	(8,424)
Balance c/f at 31 March 2019	10,393	17,959	10,393	8,766

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Original 2018/19			Restated 2018/19		
	Gross £000	Income £000	Net £000	Gross £000	Income £000	Net £000
Gross expenditure, income and net expenditure of continuing operations						
Children, Families & Education	357,500	(251,033)	106,467	357,500	(242,803)	114,697
Net cost of services	1,272,901	(850,834)	422,067	1,272,901	(841,641)	431,260

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

43 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS (Continued)

Dedicated School Grants (continued)

BALANCE SHEET				
	Original 31 March 2019 £000	Restated 31 March 2019 £000	Original 1 Apr; 2018 £000	Restated 01-Apr 2018 £000
Long-term Debtors	170,056	160,863	54,895	53,932
Long-term Assets	2,234,262	2,225,069	2,084,535	2,083,572
Net Assets	268,704	259,511	502,767	501,804
Earmarked Reserves	17,959	8,766	18,153	17,190
Usable Reserves	93,901	84,708	114,739	113,776
Total Reserves	268,704	259,511	502,767	501,804

CASH FLOW STATEMENT		
	Original 2018/19 £000	Restated 2018/19 £000
Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(213,033)	(221,263)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from operating activities	(136,281)	(144,511)
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(148,775)	(140,545)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(287,310)	(279,080)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March	27,050	27,050

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a record of revenue expenditure and income relating to Croydon Council's own housing stock. Income and expenditure on other housing services provided by the Council is recorded in the General Fund. The items recorded within the HRA are prescribed by statute because the Council has no general discretion to transfer sums into or out of the HRA, this type of account is known as ring fenced.

The ring fence was introduced by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, to ensure that rents paid by Local Authority tenants accurately and realistically reflected the cost of providing the housing service.

	Note No.	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
Income			
Dwelling rents		(75,019)	(75,163)
Non-dwelling rents		(1,231)	(1,200)
Charges for services and facilities		(9,108)	(14,848)
Contributions towards expenditure		(203)	(53)
Total Income		(85,561)	(91,264)
Expenditure			
Repairs and maintenance		10,929	11,733
Supervision and management		38,483	40,549
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		3,235	4,347
Allowance for debtors		703	835
Depreciation of non-current assets	2.1 & 3	12,321	12,791
Amortisation of intangible assets		59	43
Gain or loss on revaluation of non-current assets		79	132
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3 & 4	333	816
Total Expenditure		66,142	71,246
Net cost of HRA services as included in the whole-Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(19,419)	(20,018)
HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core		576	489
HRA share of Pensions Reserve contributions not allocated to specific services	5	(163)	(169)
Net cost of HRA services		(19,006)	(19,698)
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets		(4,193)	(5,627)
Interest payable and similar charges		11,986	12,093
Interest and investment income		-	(1)
Pensions interest costs and expected return on pensions assets		1,133	1,814
Capital Grants & Contributions Receivable		(2,400)	-
(Surplus)/ deficit for the year on HRA services		(12,480)	(11,419)

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES ON THE HRA STATEMENT

This Statement takes the outturn on the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

	Note No.	2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
HRA surplus balance brought forward		(15,272)	(14,535)
(Surplus)/deficit for the year on the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(12,480)	(11,419)
Amounts included in the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are required by statute to be excluded when determining the movement on the HRA balance for the year			
Transfer to/(from) Major Repairs Reserve	3	(59)	(43)
Amortisation of intangible assets		(79)	(133)
Gain or loss on revaluation of non-current assets		4,193	5,865
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets		2,400	-
Capital Grants & Contributions Receivable		(333)	(816)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3 & 4	(3,820)	(4,249)
Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19		2,302	624
Amounts excluded in the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are required by statute to be included when determining the movement on the HRA balance for the year			
Amortisation of premiums and discounts		-	98
Capital expenditure funded by the Housing Revenue Account	3	10,000	10,199
Housing pooled capital receipt		10,000	(236)
		10,000	10,061
Contributions to/from reserves			
Short-Term Accumulating Compensated Absences (STACA)		22	(2)
Transfer to/from HRA Balances		22	(2)
Net additional amounts		12,324	10,683
(Increase)/decrease in HRA balance for the year		(156)	(736)
HRA balance carried forward		(15,428)	(15,271)

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. NUMBER AND TYPE OF DWELLINGS IN THE HOUSING STOCK

Types of Property

Houses
Flats

Total Dwellings

2019/20	2018/19
5,191	5,207
8,274	8,268
13,465	13,475

2.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY ASSETS CATEGORY VALUES

2019/20

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Surplus Assets	Assets Held For Sale	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Net book value as at 1 April 2019	954,041	14,401	244	1,345	970,031
Gross book value as at 1 April 2019	954,041	14,478	250	1,345	970,114
Additions	50,856				50,856
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(28,333)	(472)	25		(28,780)
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in Income and Expenditure		(123)			(123)
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,407)			(1,345)	(5,752)
Derecognition - Derecognitions					0
Transfers/Reclassifications					0
Other movements in cost or valuation		(448)			(448)
Gross book value as at 31 March 2020	972,157	13,435	275	0	985,867
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2019	0	77	6		83
Depreciation for year	11,875	442	6		12,323
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(11,875)	(422)	(12)		(12,309)
Depreciation written out to Income and Expenditure		(44)			(44)
Derecognition - Disposals					0
Transfers/Reclassifications					0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment					0
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 31 March 2020	0	53	0	0	53
Net book value as at 31 March 2020	972,157	13,382	275	0	985,814

The Council is required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties, including non-dwelling properties.

Depreciation is charged on Council dwellings, excluding garages and parking spaces. It is calculated on the basis of their fair value which is then adjusted by the Existing Use Value - Social Housing factor.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

2.2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ASSETS CATEGORY VALUES

The depreciation charge in respect of HRA dwellings is a real charge in the HRA. Unlike depreciation charges in respect of other Local Authority assets, it is not offset against Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) or reversed out.

The physical properties represented in the financial tables and their vacant possession value are disclosed below:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Total Dwellings	13,465	13,475
Leaseholds	2,502	2,470
Garages	2,634	2,635
Parking Spaces	109	108
	18,710	18,688
	£M	£M
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2020	£3,887	
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2019	£3,814	£3,814
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2018	£3,957	£3,957
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2017		£3,626

The vacant possession value is the Authority's estimate of the total sum that it would receive if all the assets were sold on the open market.

For the Balance Sheet, Council dwellings are required, by the Housing Revenue Account (Accounting Practices) Directions 2007, to be valued in a way that reflects their occupation by sitting tenants enjoying rents at less than open market rents and tenants' rights including the Right to Buy. This reduction from vacant possession values is achieved by the application of an adjustment, known as Existing Use Value - Social Housing (EUV-SH) factor. It is calculated by Government at 25% giving a value of £3,814m x 25% = £954m as at 31 March 2019

The valuation of council dwellings as at 31 March 2020 was undertaken by Wilks Head & Eve. This led to an increase in the vacant possession value of £73m to £3,887m. The EUV-SH value was £3,887m x 25% = £972m as at 31 March 2020.

The difference between the vacant possession value and Balance Sheet value of dwellings within the HRA shows the economic cost to Government of providing Council housing at less than market rents.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

3. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure

Non-current assets (buildings)	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	
Intangible assets	

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
50,856	29,163
333	816
185	80
51,374	30,059
16,427	0
10,225	5,139
2,400	0
10,000	10,200
12,322	14,720
51,374	30,059

Financed By

Borrowing
Capital receipts
Government grants and other contributions
Direct revenue contributions
Major Repairs Reserve

Capital Receipts

Balance brought forward
Mortgage repayments
Net surplus for year
Receipts from sales of assets during the year
Cost of disposals
Transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool (via General Fund)
Balance of receipts after transfer
Balance on account before application of receipts
Financing of capital expenditure
Balance carried forward

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
32,599	44,400
0	0
0	0
10,105	13,777
(160)	(237)
(3,537)	(2,013)
6,408	11,527
39,007	55,927
(19,035)	(23,328)
19,972	32,599

Major Repairs Reserve

Authorities are required by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR), which controls an element of the capital resources required to be used on HRA assets or for capital financing

Opening balance as at 1 April
Depreciation charge to HRA
Capital expenditure during the year
Other reserve adjustments

2019/20 £000	2018/19 £000
0	1,929
12,322	12,791
(12,322)	(14,720)
0	0
0	0

Closing balance as at 31 March

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

4. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute relates to expenditure on assets that do not belong to the Council. The amounts are written out in the movement in reserves statement within the HRA.

5. HRA SHARE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSIONS RESERVE

The HRA contribution to the Pensions Reserve is based on the employer's contributions for the HRA as a proportion of the total employers' contributions to the Pension Fund and calculated in accordance with IAS19.

6. DEBTORS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

	2019/20		2018/19	
	Debtors	Allowance for Credit Losses	Debtors	Allowance for Credit Losses
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Housing Revenue Account rents	11,646	(7,036)	10,524	(6,330)
Housing Revenue Account lease holder service charges/major works	3,077		3,772	0
Housing Revenue Account other debtors	22		20	0
	14,744	(7,036)	14,316	(6,330)

COLLECTION FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

INCOME DUE

Council Tax-payers	2		223,809	223,809		211,148	211,148
Business Rates	1(a)		-	0	121,185		121,185
Transition grant from MHCLG		118,670		118,670	5,317		5,317
Crossrail Business Rate Supplement	1(b)	2,512		2,512	3,514		3,514
		3,237		3,237			

Total Income

EXPENDITURE

Charges to the Collection Fund:

Changes in Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts		1,038	2,348	3,386	(2,619)	1,594	(1,025)
Write-offs of Bad Debt		1,150	60	1,210	2,406	85	2,491
Changes in Provision for Appeals		(2,749)	-	(2,749)	(5,049)		(5,049)
Transfer to designated area (Growth Zone)		2,021		2,021	2,512		2,512
Cost of Collection		417	-	417	426		426
Cost of Collection - Crossrail		7		7	8		8

Total Income less Charges

Precepts, Demands and Shares:

London Borough of Croydon		59,762	180,026	239,788	78,025	167,359	245,384
Greater London Authority (GLA)		33,616	41,324	74,940	43,889	36,673	80,562
Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG)		31,126	-	31,126			0
Greater London Authority (Crossrail)	1(b)	3,229	-	3,229	3,506		3,506

Adjustment relating to previous year agreed with MHCLG

London Borough of Croydon		661		661			
Greater London Authority (GLA)		373		373			

(Surplus)/Deficit for year

Distribution of Previous Year's Collection Fund

Surplus:

London Borough of Croydon		2,519	4,061	6,580	3,927	4,841	8,768
Greater London Authority (GLA)		(49)	890	841	2,735	1,060	3,795
Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG)		(2,403)	0	(2,403)	6,427		6,427

Total Distribution of Previous Year's Collection Fund Surplus

Movement of Collection Fund in the Year

Balance brought forward (surplus)/deficit

Balance carried forward (surplus)/deficit

Allocation of surplus

Surplus declared in the January Delegation report to be distributed in the following year:

London Borough of Croydon		1,725	(605)	1,121	(2,519)	(4,060)	(6,579)
GLA		970	(136)	834	49	(891)	(842)
CLG		305		305	2,403	0	2,403

Fund balance and deficit carried forward:

London Borough of Croydon		1,662	(52)	1,610	257	(616)	(359)
GLA		933	(8)	925	129	(135)	(6)
CLG		995		995	(26)		(26)

Note No.	2019/20			2018/19		
	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000
2		223,809	223,809		211,148	211,148
1(a)		-	0	121,185		121,185
	118,670		118,670	5,317		5,317
1(b)	2,512		2,512	3,514		3,514
	3,237		3,237			
Total Income	124,419	223,809	348,228	130,016	211,148	341,164
EXPENDITURE						
Charges to the Collection Fund:						
Changes in Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	1,038	2,348	3,386	(2,619)	1,594	(1,025)
Write-offs of Bad Debt	1,150	60	1,210	2,406	85	2,491
Changes in Provision for Appeals	(2,749)	-	(2,749)	(5,049)		(5,049)
Transfer to designated area (Growth Zone)	2,021		2,021	2,512		2,512
Cost of Collection	417	-	417	426		426
Cost of Collection - Crossrail	7		7	8		8
	1,884	2,408	4,292	(2,316)	1,679	(637)
Total Income less Charges	122,535	221,401	343,936	132,332	209,469	341,801
Precepts, Demands and Shares:						
London Borough of Croydon	59,762	180,026	239,788	78,025	167,359	245,384
Greater London Authority (GLA)	33,616	41,324	74,940	43,889	36,673	80,562
Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG)	31,126	-	31,126			0
Greater London Authority (Crossrail)	3,229	-	3,229	3,506		3,506
Adjustment relating to previous year agreed with MHCLG						
London Borough of Croydon	661		661			
Greater London Authority (GLA)	373		373			
(Surplus)/Deficit for year	6,232	(51)	6,181	(6,912)	(5,437)	(12,349)
Distribution of Previous Year's Collection Fund Surplus:						
London Borough of Croydon	2,519	4,061	6,580	3,927	4,841	8,768
Greater London Authority (GLA)	(49)	890	841	2,735	1,060	3,795
Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG)	(2,403)	0	(2,403)	6,427		6,427
Total Distribution of Previous Year's Collection Fund Surplus	67	4,951	5,018	13,089	5,901	18,990
Movement of Collection Fund in the Year	6,299	4,900	11,199	6,177	464	6,641
Balance brought forward (surplus)/deficit	293	(5,702)	(5,409)	(5,884)	(6,166)	(12,050)
Balance carried forward (surplus)/deficit	6,592	(802)	5,790	293	(5,702)	(5,409)
Allocation of surplus						
Surplus declared in the January Delegation report to be distributed in the following year:						
London Borough of Croydon	1,725	(605)	1,121	(2,519)	(4,060)	(6,579)
GLA	970	(136)	834	49	(891)	(842)
CLG	305		305	2,403	0	2,403
Fund balance and deficit carried forward:						
London Borough of Croydon	1,662	(52)	1,610	257	(616)	(359)
GLA	933	(8)	925	129	(135)	(6)
CLG	995		995	(26)		(26)
	6,591	(801)	5,790	293	(5,702)	(5,409)

INTRODUCTION

This account summarises the transactions of the Collection Fund, the purpose of which is to receive Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates and apply the proceeds. The Council, together with the Greater London Authority and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, demands/precepts upon the Fund to meet its expenditure, from both Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates. The amounts of the demands/precepts are set at the beginning of the year and cannot vary.

The account is a statutory Fund required by the Local Government Finance Act 1988, separate from the other revenue accounts of the Council, whose transactions are wholly prescribed by legislation. The Council has no discretion to determine which receipts and payments are accounted for within and outside the Fund.

The Collection Fund is consolidated into the Council's Balance Sheet; there is no requirement to prepare a separate Balance Sheet.

1 (a) NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES COLLECTABLE

The Council collects Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a uniform basis set nationally by Central Government. Prior to 1st April 2013, the total amount due, less certain allowances, was paid to a central pool administered by Central Government, which, in turn, paid Local Authorities their share of the pool, such shares being based on a standard amount per head of population.

In 2013/14, the administration of NDR changed following the introduction of a business rates retention scheme which aims to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses but also increases the financial risk due to volatility and non-collection of rates. Instead of paying NDR to the central pool, local authorities retain a proportion of the total collectable rates due with the rest distributed to preceptors. 2018/19 saw the amount retained by Local Government increase to 100%: as London piloted a 100% retention pool. In 2019/20, the retention rate changes to 75%, which is consistent across England.

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
▶ Central Government	33%	0%	25%
▶ London Borough of Croydon	30%	64%	48%
▶ Greater London Authority	37%	36%	27%

The total Non Domestic Rateable Value as at 31 March 2020 was £319,337,473 (£323,313,283 at 31 March 2019). The multiplier for 2018/19 was set at 50.4p (49.3p for 2018/19) and the multiplier for small businesses was set at 49.10p (48.0p for 2018/19).

1 (b) CROSSRAIL BUSINESS RATE SUPPLEMENT

The Greater London Authority (GLA) introduced a business rate supplement (BRS) on 1 April 2010 to finance £4.1 billion of the costs of the £15.9 billion Crossrail project. This is levied at a rate of 2p (the BRS multiplier) on non-domestic properties in London with a rateable value of over £55,000 (i.e. £55,001 or more). The total amount collected less certain relief and other deductions is paid to the Greater London Authority.

2. COUNCIL TAX BASE

Council Tax is a banded capital value based property tax with a 25% discount where only one adult is liable. Under the arrangements for Council Tax, each domestic property within the Council's area was assigned to one of eight valuation bands based on the estimated market value at 1 April 1991. The income derives from the Tax levied according to which of the eight bands a property has been assigned.

Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the precepting Authorities and the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax Base (the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D equivalent). The basic amount of Council Tax so calculated for a Band D property, £1,716.82 for 2019/20 (£1,636.96 for 2018/19) is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due.

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

2. COUNCIL TAX BASE (continued)

Council Tax bills are based on the following proportions and property numbers for Bands A to H:

Council Tax Base 2019/20

Valuation Band	Number of Chargeable Dwellings	Band D Proportion	Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Council Tax £.pp	Council Tax Income £000
Band A	2,325	6/9	1,550	1,091.30	2,537
Band B	13,951	7/9	10,851	1,273.20	17,762
Band C	36,087	8/9	32,077	1,445.07	52,148
Band D	34,798	9/9	34,798	1,636.96	56,963
Band E	19,868	11/9	24,283	2,000.72	39,750
Band F	10,813	13/9	15,619	2,364.50	25,567
Band G	7,086	15/9	11,810	2,728.26	19,332
Band H	625	18/9	1,250	3,273.92	2,046
Total			132,238		216,105
Multiplied by estimated collection rate			97.50%		
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings			128,931		
Total of Demands/Precepts for year			210,702		
Adjustments during the year (including prior years)					7,704
Final collectable amount					223,809
Income per Collection Fund:					
Council Tax collectable					0
Council Tax benefits					0
Final collectable amount					223,809

3. DEMANDS AND PRECEPTS

The Collection Fund is required to meet in full during the financial year the precepts and demands made on it by precepting Authorities and its own requirement as the billing Authority. Croydon Council's only precepting body is the Greater London Authority (GLA). The GLA requirement includes the budgets of its five functional bodies i.e. the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, Transport for London and the London Legacy Development Corporation.

This item therefore comprises the precept informed to Croydon by the GLA and its own demand, determined as required by the 1992 Act before the start of the financial year. The Authority's own payment is made direct to the General Fund.

	2019/20 £.pp	2018/19 £.pp
Band D equivalent Council Tax charge		
Split thereof:		
Croydon	1,396.31	1,342.73
Greater London Authority	320.51	294.23
Total	1,716.82	1,636.96
Payment to Croydon:-		
Share of Band D equivalent Council Tax charge	1,396.31	1,342.73
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings	128,931	124,641
Total	180,027,645	167,359,210
Rounded to £000's	180,028	167,359
Payment to the Greater London Authority:-		
Share of Band D equivalent Council Tax charge	320.51	294.23
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings	128,931	124,641
Total	41,323,675	36,673,121
Rounded to £000's	41,324	36,673

GROUP STATEMENTS

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

2019/20	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Total General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000	Council's Share of Subsidiaries' Balance £000	Total Reserves Balance £000
Balance b/f at 1 April 2019	7,828	8,766	16,594	15,272	32,598	17,677	0	82,141	174,805	256,946	(1,287)	255,659
Movement in reserves during 2019/20:												
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(173,332)		(173,332)	12,480				(160,852)	0	(160,852)	224	(160,628)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income									276,247	276,247		276,247
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(173,332)	0	(173,332)	12,480	0	0	0	(160,852)	276,247	115,395	224	115,619
Adjustments between group accounts and authority accounts			0					0		0		0
Net increase or decrease before transfers	(173,332)	0	(173,332)	12,480	0	0	0	(160,852)	276,247	115,395	224	115,619
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	173,351		173,351	(12,324)	(12,254)	(3,893)	0	144,880	(144,879)	1		1
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	19	0	19	156	(12,254)	(3,893)	0	(15,972)	131,368	115,396	224	115,620
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(366)	366	0					0		0		0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	(347)	366	19	156	(12,254)	(3,893)	0	(15,972)	131,368	115,396	224	115,620
Balance c/f at 31 March 2020	7,481	9,132	16,613	15,428	20,344	13,784	0	66,169	306,173	372,342	(1,063)	371,279

Restated 2018/19 (Note 43)	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Total General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000	Council's Share of Subsidiaries' Balance £000	Total Reserves Balance £000
Restated balance b/f at 1 April 2018	7,738	17,190	24,928	14,535	55,422	14,305	1,929	111,119	388,028	499,147	(512)	498,635
Movement in reserves during 2018/19:												
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(235,345)		(235,345)	11,419				(223,926)	0	(223,926)	(775)	(224,701)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income				0				0	(21,030)	(21,030)		(21,030)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(235,345)	0	(235,345)	11,419	0	0	0	(223,926)	(21,030)	(244,956)	(775)	(245,731)
Adjustments between group accounts and authority accounts	2,753		2,753					2,753		2,753		2,753
Net increase or decrease before transfers	(232,592)	0	(232,592)	11,419	0	0	0	(221,173)	(21,030)	(242,203)	(775)	(242,978)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	224,258		224,258	(10,682)	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	192,195	(192,193)	2		2
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(8,334)	0	(8,334)	737	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	(28,978)	(213,223)	(242,201)	(775)	(242,976)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	8,424	(8,424)	0					0		0		0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	90	(8,424)	(8,334)	737	(22,824)	3,372	(1,929)	(28,978)	(213,223)	(242,201)	(775)	(242,976)
Balance c/f at 31 March 2019	7,828	8,766	16,594	15,272	32,598	17,677	0	82,141	174,805	256,946	(1,287)	255,659

Full details of the adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in Note 7

Further details about the movements in earmarked reserves can be found in Note 8, and details around movements in all reserves can be found in Note 22 and 23.

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Note/Page No.	Gross £000	2019/20 Income £000	Net £000	Restated 2018/19 (Note 43)		
					Gross £000	Income £000	Net £000
Gross expenditure, income and net expenditure of continuing operations							
Place		268,490	(160,022)	108,468	115,979	(69,087)	46,892
Children, Families & Education		364,155	(240,779)	123,376	357,500	(242,803)	114,697
Health, Wellbeing & Adults		193,035	(78,229)	114,806	197,697	(82,521)	115,176
Gateway, Strategy & Engagement		94,308	(46,081)	48,227	102,908	(42,042)	60,866
Resources		277,202	(273,785)	3,417	426,982	(315,196)	111,786
HRA		66,553	(85,561)	(19,008)	72,393	(91,561)	(19,168)
Net cost of services		1,263,742	(884,457)	379,286	1,273,459	(843,210)	430,249
Other operating expenditure	9			35,293			32,439
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10			43,676			56,215
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	11			(297,629)			(294,202)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				160,626			224,701
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				(29,246)			27,321
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability				(247,001)			(6,291)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(276,247)			21,030
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(115,621)			245,731

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the Council's position at the end of the year for all activities and services except the Pension Fund and trust funds, which are held on behalf of third parties. All internal transactions between funds have been eliminated.

	Note/ Page No.	31-Mar-20		Note 43 Restated 31 March 2019 £000	Note 43 Restated 1 April 2018 £000
		£000	£000		
Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)	12				
Council dwellings		972,157		954,042	989,648
Other land and buildings		806,825		767,864	799,739
Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment		10,399		12,356	3,406
Infrastructure		154,179		147,841	142,336
Community assets		3,696		4,325	4,947
Total Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			1,947,256	1,886,428	1,940,076
Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)					
Assets under construction				123,218	38,899
Surplus assets not held for sale		2,553		6,493	2,181
Total Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			2,553	129,711	41,080
Total Property, Plant and Equipment			1,949,809	2,016,139	1,981,156
Heritage Assets	13	3,696		3,696	3,696
Investment property					
Investment property	14	118,379		98,979	29,714
Intangible Assets	15				
Software		12,251		8,880	5,062
Assets under construction					
Long-term Investments					
Non-property investments	16	45,000		45,000	45,001
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures					
Long-term Debtors	16	25,814		57,278	18,114
Long-term Assets			2,154,949	2,229,972	2,082,743
Short-term Investments					
Non-property investments excluding cash equivalents	16	13,000		30,000	5,000
Assets held for sale (< 1 year)	19	190,334		8,328	16,329
Inventories		1,111		771	689
Short-term debtors, payments in advance and provision for doubtful debts	17	212,092		177,880	140,047
Cash and cash equivalents	18	54,733		90,721	29,000
Current Assets			471,270	307,700	191,065
Bank overdraft	18	(32,628)		(61,651)	(19,217)
Short-term borrowing	16	(303,691)		(225,198)	(109,434)
Short-term creditors and receipts in advance	20	(173,471)		(166,034)	(135,048)
Short-term provision	21	(4,835)		(3,529)	(3,424)
Current Liabilities			(514,624)	(456,412)	(267,123)
Long-term Creditors					
Provisions	21	(10,647)		(13,332)	(11,900)
Long-term borrowing	16	(1,217,330)		(1,131,916)	(879,776)
Deferred capital creditors		(12,859)		(11,656)	(10,504)
Other non-current liabilities					
Net pensions liability	42	(472,620)		(652,954)	(593,911)
Other long term liabilities		(8,483)			
Capital grants receipts in advance	31	(18,376)		(15,743)	(11,959)
Long-term Liabilities			(1,740,315)	(1,825,601)	(1,508,050)
Net Assets			371,280	255,659	498,635
Usable reserves					
General Fund	22.1	7,481		7,830	7,738
Share of Brick by Brick reserves		(1,063)		(1,287)	(512)
Housing Revenue Account	22.2	15,428		15,271	14,535
Earmarked reserves	22.3	9,132		8,766	17,190
Capital receipts reserve	22.4	20,344		32,599	55,422
Capital grants unapplied	22.5	13,784		17,677	14,305
Major repairs reserve	22.2	-		0	1,929
			65,107	80,856	110,607
Unusable Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	23.1	677,422		677,685	739,063
Capital adjustment account	23.3	117,865		169,364	260,492
Financial Instruments adjustment account	23.4	(31,377)		(32,021)	(1,347)
Pensions reserve	23.5	(472,620)		(664,018)	(616,039)
Deferred capital receipts	23.6	20,826		20,826	2,463
Collection Fund adjustment account	23.7	(2,747)		6,933	6,824
Short-term accumulating compensated absences account	23.8	(3,196)		(3,966)	(3,428)
			306,173	174,803	388,028
Total Reserves			371,280	255,659	498,635

Signed: Lisa Taylor,
Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 officer

Signature

Date

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	2019/20		Restated 2018/19	
	No.	£000	£000	Note 43	£000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services					
Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	1A & 7		(160,628)		(224,701)
The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements					
Depreciation	7,12 & 32.2	40,646		37,276	
Impairment and downward valuations	7	6,908		12,168	
Amortisations	7,15 & 23.3				
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	3	2,740		2,077	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		4,347		33,232	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories and assets held for sale		(32,002)		36,046	
		(79,815)		(81)	
Movement in pension liability	1B, 7 & 23.5	55,603		54,270	
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	23.3	69,974		122,280	
Provisions		(1,380)		1,538	
Movements in the value of investment properties	7,10,14 & 23.3	2,141		355	
Other non-cash movements		519		(36,903)	
			69,680		262,258
Items included/excluded from net surplus or deficit on the provision of services:					
Pension deficit pre-payment	5			-	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	22.4	(39,747)		(75,071)	
Payment of local taxation to major preceptors		(78,169)		(84,068)	
Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows		(4,636)		(15,618)	
			(122,552)		(174,757)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			(213,500)		(137,200)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		(147,089)		(309,333)	
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments		(32,231)		(68,246)	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		39,747		75,071	
Capital grants		23,020		9,014	
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments		80,694		8,618	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities			(35,859)		(284,876)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash receipts from short-term and long-term borrowing		410,000		466,000	
Payment of local taxation to major preceptors		78,169		84,068	
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities to finance leases and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts (Principal)		(2,270)		(2,116)	
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing		(243,507)		(106,000)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities			242,392		441,952
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			(6,967)		19,876
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			29,072		9,196
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	18		22,105		29,072
Cash held	18	22,659		34	
Bank current accounts	18	(55,287)		(59,663)	
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds	18	54,733		88,701	
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March			22,105		29,072

NOTES REGARDING THE GROUP ACCOUNTS

The Group Accounting Policies

The Group Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2019/20 and using the line-by-line consolidation method for subsidiaries under IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements. There are no material subsidiaries or associated organisations excluded from the Group Accounts. There are no material differences in the accounting policies of the Council or any of the companies or organisations forming part of the Group Accounts.

Basis of Consolidation

The group financial statements have been prepared by consolidating Croydon Council's single entity accounts with Brick by Brick Croydon Limited, a separate development company that is a 100% subsidiary of the Council. There are no other entities controlled by Brick by Brick Croydon Limited.

Brick by Brick Croydon Limited - nature of activity and risks

In 2019 Brick by Brick Croydon Limited continued to make significant progress with its programme of development activity, aimed at increasing the supply of new homes across Croydon. The programme remains on course to deliver its target of 50% affordable housing on the residential programme, whilst maintaining the company's commitment to high quality design and maximising the profit dividend available to its sole shareholder (the London Borough of Croydon).

In 2019-20 the company recognised a profit of £3.7m which is consistent with its position as developing sites for sale. A number of sites have now completed and are being actively marketed, whilst a pipeline of future development sites is being identified.

Brick By Brick Croydon Limited - Loans between the parties

The Council has provided funding to Brick By Brick Croydon Limited to undertake development activity relating to a variety of sites around the borough. Loan balances, interest owed on these balances, and the provision of support services by Croydon Council to Brick By Brick Croydon Limited have been eliminated from the group statements.

At 31 March 2020, the balance of loans outstanding from Brick By Brick Croydon Limited to Croydon Council are set out below, along with the financial activity between the Council and Brick by Brick Croydon Limited:

	2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000		2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Site Acquisition		499	Staff costs	-	540
Development Costs	193,552	98,086	Planning fees	-	-
Interest	14,512	5,000	Other running costs	-	8
			Interest Costs	-	3,353
			Utility costs	-	142
Total loans	208,064	103,585	Total inter-group activity	-	4,043

These sums have been eliminated from the group statements.

Prior Period Adjustment

The 2018/19 group accounts were restated to reflect the change in treatment of the Dedicated School Grant deficit. Further details of the prior period adjustment are given in Note 43.

The 2018/19 group accounts are also restated to reflect an additional loss of £98k identified in the final 2018/19 Brick by Brick accounts. In addition, the Group Movement in Reserves has been restated for 2018/19, as an error of £2,657k was subsequently identified in the original accounts between the 2018/19 closing General Fund balances held on the MIRS and the Balance Sheet.

Croydon Pension Fund 2019/20

31st March 2020

CROYDON
www.croydon.gov.uk

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

FUND ACCOUNT

Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund

Contributions
Individual Transfers in from Other Pension Funds

Benefits

Pensions
Commutation, Lump Sum Retirement and Death Benefits

Payments to and on Account of Leavers

Individual Transfers Out to Other Pension Funds
Refunds to Members Leaving Service

Net additions/(withdrawals) from dealings with members

Management Expenses

RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS

Investment Income
Taxes on Income (Irrecoverable Withholding Tax)
Profit and loss on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments

Net returns on investments

Net increase/(decrease) in the Fund during the year

Net assets at the start of the year

Net assets at the end of the year

Notes	2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
8	52,208	47,808
	14,179	11,584
	66,387	59,392
9	(46,540)	(43,431)
9	(10,310)	(8,923)
	(10,641)	(5,445)
	(128)	(349)
	(67,619)	(58,148)
	(1,232)	1,244
10	(11,425)	(8,167)
	(12,657)	(6,923)
11	9,425	5,469
11	0	(1)
13	1,912	120,171
	11,337	125,639
	(1,320)	118,716
	1,258,159	1,139,443
	1,256,839	1,258,159

NET ASSETS STATEMENT

Investments held by the Fund Managers:

Equities - segregated funds

Equities - pooled funds

Private equity funds

Infrastructure funds

Fixed Interest funds

Pooled Property funds

Total Investments held by the Fund Managers

Other Balances held by the Fund Managers

Cash held by the Fund Managers

Investment income due

Total Other Balances held by the Fund Managers

Total Assets held by the Fund Managers

Current Assets

Current Liabilities

Net Assets of the fund available to fund benefits

Notes	31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
13	150	150
13	425,959	516,037
13	114,466	114,703
13	167,135	145,358
13	288,816	282,419
13	177,291	178,566
	1,173,817	1,237,233
13	9,809	6,452
13	1,271	1,557
	11,080	8,009
	1,184,897	1,245,242
16	93,415	15,064
17	(21,473)	(2,147)
	1,256,839	1,258,159

The fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The actuarial position of the fund which does take into account such obligations is dealt with in note 22.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

In addition to acting as a Local Authority, Croydon Council administers the Local Government Pension Scheme. As a Local Authority it is accountable to the residents of the London Borough of Croydon for its stewardship of public funds. As an administering authority for the LGPS it is accountable both to employees who are members of the Pension Fund, and to past employees in receipt of a pension, for its stewardship of pension assets. The two roles, and the relevant interest groups, are significantly different. Consequently, the Pension Fund accounts are presented as a supplementary statement to clearly demonstrate the distinction.

The London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund (the Fund) operates a contributory Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) scheme whose purpose is to provide benefits to all of the Council's employees, with the exception of teaching and NHS staff, and to the employees of admitted and scheduled bodies who are members of the Fund. These benefits include retirement pensions and lump sums, ill-health retirement benefits and payment of death benefits where death occurs either in service or in retirement. The benefits payable in respect of service from 1st April 2014 are based on career average revalued earnings and the number of years of eligible service. Pensions are increased each year in line with the Consumer Price Index.

The Fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, (as amended);

the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014, (as amended);

the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2019/20 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

Below is a list of the admitted and scheduled bodies contributing to the Fund:

Admitted:

AXIS Europe plc (Housing Repairs), Brick by Brick Croydon Limited, Capita Secure Information Solutions Limited, Conway Construction & Training Ltd, Churchill Services Limited, Croydon Citizen's Advice Bureau, Croydon Equipment Services Limited, Croydon Community Mediation, Croydon Voluntary Action, Ground Control Limited, Impact Group Limited, Keyring Living Support Networks, London Hire Services Limited, Octavo Partnership Limited, Hats Group Ltd, Olive Dining Limited, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Southwark, Skanska Construction UK Limited, Sodexo Limited, National Cleaning Service Limited, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (Croydon), Vinci Facilities Limited, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (SLWP1) & (SLWP2), Wallington Cars & Couriers Limited, Westgate Cleaning Services Limited, Arthur McKay Limited, Greenwich Leisure Limited, Idverde Limited

Scheduled:

Meridian (Addington) High Academy, Aerodrome Primary Academy, Applegarth Academy, The Archbishop Lanfranc School, ARK Oval Primary Academy, Atwood Primary School, BRIT School, Broadmead Primary Academy, Castle Hill Academy, Chesnut Park Primary School, Chipstead Valley Primary School, Coulsdon College, Crescent Primary Academy, Croydon College, David Livingstone Academy, Orchard Park High School, Fairchildes Academy Community Trust, Forest Academy, Gonville Academy, Good Shepherd Catholic Primary, Harris Academy (Purley), Harris Academy (South Norwood), Harris Academy (Purley Way) Harris City Academy (Crystal Palace), Harris Primary Academy (Benson), Harris Primary Academy (Kenley), Harris Invictus Academy Croydon, Harris Primary Academy Haling Park, Heathfield Academy, New Valley Primary, Norbury Manor Business and Enterprise College, Oasis Academy Byron, Oasis Academy Arena, Oasis Academy Coulsdon, Oasis Academy Ryelands, Oasis Academy Shirley Park, Pegasus Academy Trust, Quest Academy, Riddlesdown Collegiate, Robert Fitzroy Academy, Rowdown Primary School, Shirley High School Performing Arts College, South Norwood Academy, St Chad's Catholic Primary School, Davidson Primary Academy, Krishna Avanti Primary School, St Cyprian's Greek Orthodox Primary School Academy, St James the Great RC Primary and Nursery School, St Joseph's College, St Mark's COE Primary School, St Mary's Infants School, St Mary's Junior School, St Thomas Becket Catholic Primary School, Winterbourne Junior Boys, West Thornton Primary Academy, Wolsey Junior Academy, Paxton Academy, Woodcote High School, The Woodside Academy, STEP Academy Trust, St Aidans Catholic Primary, Kingsley Primary Academy Folio Education Trust, Courtwood Primary, Monks Orchard Primary, Keston Primary, Glibert Scott, Manor Trust The Beckmead Trust, Tudor Academy

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Management of the Fund

The London Borough of Croydon has a statutory responsibility to administer and manage the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund on behalf of all the participating employers of the Fund in Croydon and the past and present contributing members and their dependents.

The Council is also responsible for making decisions governing the way the Fund is invested. In this respect, the Council delegates responsibility for making investment decisions and monitoring arrangements to the Pension Committee. The Pension Committee's responsibilities include reviewing and monitoring the Fund's investments: selecting and deselecting investment managers and other relevant third parties and establishing investment objectives and policies. The Pension Committee is made up of eight voting Members of the Council, two pensioner representatives (one voting), and a non-voting employee representative. In addition, the Committee is supported by officers and external advisors.

2. INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

This is published on the Croydon Pension Scheme web page
<http://www.croydonpensionscheme.org/croydon-pension-fund/about-us/forms-and-publications>

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Going Concern

The Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. That is the accounts assume that the Fund will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This means, in particular, that the accounts assume that there is no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 gives administering authorities the option to disclose information about retirement benefits by reference to the actuarial report. Note 22 refers.

Note 1 (general information) above refers to the International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to this set of accounts. There are no standards issued that have not been adopted in preparation of this statement of accounts.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Contribution income

Normal contributions, both from the members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary in the payroll period to which they relate. Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for in accordance with the agreement under which they are being paid. Pensions strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset.

Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the Fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations. Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged. Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers in. Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

Investment income

- ▶ **Interest income:** Interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues.
- ▶ **Dividend income:** Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.
- ▶ **Distributions from pooled funds:** Distributions from pooled funds are recognised by our fund managers at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a financial asset.
- ▶ **Movement in the net market value of investments:** Changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Benefits payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as current liabilities.

Taxation

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a fund expense as it arises.

Management expenses

Pension fund management expenses are accounted for in accordance with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Costs.

Administrative expenses

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of the pensions administration team are recharged at year end from the Authority to the Pension Fund.

Oversight and Governance costs

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with oversight and governance are charged to the Fund.

The cost of obtaining investment advice from the external advisors is included in oversight and governance costs.

Investment management expenses

All investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. A proportion of the Council's costs representing management time spent by officers on investment management are recharged to the Fund.

Financial assets

A financial asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. The majority of the Fund's financial assets are included in the Net Assets Statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. Any gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the change in market value in the Fund Account.

Quoted securities and Pooled Investment Vehicles have been valued at bid price. Quoted securities are valued by the Fund's custodian; Bank of New York Mellon. Pooled Investments, Private Equity Funds, Infrastructure Funds and Pooled Property Funds are quoted by their fund managers.

Loans and receivables consist of cash at bank, other balances investment balances and contributions receivable. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Impairment losses are recognised where appropriate, although no impairment has been deemed necessary.

Derivatives

Derivatives are valued at fair value on the following basis: assets at bid price and liabilities at offer price.

Changes in the fair value are included in the change in market value in the Fund account.

The value of open futures contracts is determined using exchange prices at the reporting date.

Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of the transaction. End of year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, market values of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the year end.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and term deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised by the Fund.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted by the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the Net Assets Statement (see Note 22).

Additional voluntary contributions

The Fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the Pension Fund. The Fund has appointed Prudential plc as its AVC provider. AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093) but are disclosed as a note only (Note 21).

5. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Pension fund liability

The pension fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance with IAS 19. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the actuary and are summarised in Note 22. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

Unquoted private equity and infrastructure investments

It is important to recognise the highly subjective nature of determining the fair value of many private equity and infrastructure investments. They are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving factors which include the valuations of companies deemed comparable to the asset being valued, the future cash flow expectations and discount factors used.

Covid-19 impact

The ongoing impact of Covid-19 has created even greater uncertainty in establishing the asset values of illiquid assets. It should be noted that at the reporting date 36.5% of the Fund's assets are illiquid in nature.

6. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

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

The effects on the net pension liability can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £171m. A 0.5% increase in the salary increase assumption would result in a £11m increase in the pension liability. A 0.5% increase in the pension increase assumption would result in a £159m increase to the pension liability.

Unquoted private equity and infrastructure investments

Due to the nature of private equity and infrastructure assets it is difficult to assess their true value until the assets are realised. Assumptions are made in the valuation of Unquoted private equities and infrastructure investments. Investment managers use the guidelines published by various bodies including the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the British Venture Capital Association and the Institutional Limited Partners Association. The value of unquoted private equities and infrastructure at 31 March 2020 was £282m (2019: £260m). There is a risk that these investments may be under or overstated in the accounts, although it is considered unlikely to have a material impact on the value of the Fund.

7. FUND INFORMATION

The last full triennial Actuarial Valuation was completed as at 31 March 2019 which calculated the total accrued liabilities to be £1,423m (2016: £1,203m). The market value of the Fund's assets at the valuation date was £1,258m (2016: £877m). The Fund deficit was therefore £165m (2016: £326m) producing a funding level of 73% (2016: 73%). The next triennial valuation will be effective as at 31 March 2022.

The contribution rates payable for 2019/20 were set at the Actuarial Valuation effective 31 March 2016.

The table below shows the contribution rates payable by each employer for 2019/20:

	% of pay	Additional sum £
London Borough of Croydon Pool		
London Borough of Croydon	16.1	*
Octavo Partnership Limited	16.1	6,000
Further Education Bodies		
Croydon College	17.5	793,000
Coulsdon College	18.3	60,000
(Community) Admission Bodies		
Croydon Voluntary Action	18.9	38,000
Croydon Citizens Advice Bureau	30.6	6,000
Croydon Community Mediation	18	4,000
Admission Bodies		
Impact Group Limited	19.6	-
London Hire Services Limited	19.2	-
Churchill Services Limited	19.7	-
Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (Croydon)	21.7	-
Fusion Lifestyle	22.5	-
Hats Group Ltd	29.8	-
Wallington Cars & Couriers Limited	15.5	-
Vinci Facilities Limited	0	-
Skanska Construction UK Limited	21.2	-
Sodexo Limited	15	-
Ground Control Limited	0	-
Carillion Integrated Services Limited	20.7	-
Quadron Services Limited	27.1	-
AXIS Europe plc (Housing Repairs)	25.5	-
Capita Secure Information Solutions Limited	24.6	-
Keyring Living Support Networks	28.6	-
Westgate Cleaning Services Limited	30	-
Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (SLWP1)	15.5	-
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Southwark	31.4	-
Croydon Equipment Services Limited	15.1	-
Arthur McKay Limited	30.2	-
Greenwich Leisure Limited	19.9	-
Nationwide Cleaning Services Limited	34.2	-
Brick by Brick Croydon Limited	20.7	-
Conway Construction & Training Ltd	32.2	-
Olive Dining Limited	29.1	-

* The London Borough of Croydon paid a lump sum of £33,192,000 to the Fund during 16/17. This payment was sufficient to meet in full the monetary elements of £11,795,000 p.a. that were due as the Secondary Rates over three years.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

Academies	% of pay	Additional sum £
Harris Academy (South Norwood)	16.8	12,000
BRIT School	16.6	22,000
Harris City Academy (Crystal Palace)	15.2	-
St Joseph's College	18.7	32,000
St Cyprian's Greek Orthodox Primary School	18.7	7,000
Norbury Manor Business and Enterprise College	18.2	29,000
Woodcote High School	18.8	40,000
St James the Great R.C Primary	20.0	41,000
Meridian (Addington) High Academy	18.5	29,000
Riddlesdown Collegiate	18.1	57,000
Shirley High School of Performing Arts College	18.3	34,000
Oasis Academy Byron	18.7	8,000
Robert Fitzroy Academy	15.5	300
St Thomas Becket RC Primary	19.6	15,000
Aerodome Primary Academy	17.7	12,000
Oasis Academy Coulsdon	18.0	48,000
Oasis Academy Shirley Park	18.0	83,000
Harris Academy (Purley)	17.3	35,000
The Quest Academy	17.4	33,000
ARK Oval Primary Academy	18.2	2,000
Pegasus Academy Trust	17.2	52,000
Gonville Academy	18.4	12,000
West Thornton Primary Academy	18.1	26,000
David Livingstone Academy	17.2	-
Applegarth Academy	18.2	11,000
Harris Primary Academy Benson	19.9	22,000
Harris Academy Primary Kenley	18.5	7,000
Forest Academy	18.1	9,000
Castle Hill Academy	18.5	18,000
Wolsey Junior Academy	18.1	24,000
Atwood Primary School	19.1	21,000
Winterbourne Junior Boys	19.8	19,000
Oasis Academy Ryelands	18.1	32,000
Chipstead Valley Primary School	18.7	31,000
Fairchildes Primary School	17.8	61,000
Broadmead Primary Academy	18.1	56,000
Rowdown Primary School	18.9	19,000
St Mark's COE Primary School	17.8	11,000
New Valley Primary	18.5	10,000
Archbishop Lanfranc School	19.4	107,000
Harris Invictus Academy Croydon	17.4	-
Harris Primary Academy Haling Park	15.2	-
Paxton Academy	15.0	-
Edenham High School	18.6	117,000
St Mary's Infants School	19.1	34,000
St Mary's Junior School	18.5	16,000
Heathfield Academy	16.8	-
Crescent Primary Academy	16.6	16,000
Oasis Academy Arena	15.9	2,000
Good Shepherd Catholic Primary	17.5	30,000
South Norwood Academy	17.9	37,000
Chesnut Park Primary School	15.9	-
St Chad's Catholic Primary School	26.9	49,604
St Aidan's Catholic Primary School	25.9	14,939
Davidson Primary School	26.0	48,690
Krishna Avanti Primary School	19.1	-
The Woodside Academy	29.4	64,471
Kingsley Primary Croydon	19.2	77,000
STEP Academy Trust	18.4	-
Harris Purley Way	23.9	-
Tudor Primary Academy	19.2	26,000
Folio Education Trust	18.8	-
Courtwood	15.1	-
Monks Orchard	21.8	19,000
Keston Primary	20.1	19,000
Gilbert Scott	15.1	-
Manor Trust	18.2	-
The Beckmead Trust	18.2	-

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

Employees in the scheme are required by the Local Government Pension Scheme Transitional Regulations 2014 to make contributions to the Fund by deductions from earnings. The contribution rate payable is determined by the pay band applicable to each individual employee.
The pay bands for 2019/20 are detailed below:

Band	2019/20 Range £	Contribution Rate %
1	0 -14,400	5.5%
2	14,401-22,500	5.8%
3	22,501-36,500	6.5%
4	36,501-46,200	6.8%
5	46,201-64,600	8.5%
6	64,601-91,500	9.9%
7	91,501-107,700	10.5%
8	107,701-161,500	11.4%
9	161,501+	12.5%

Membership of the Fund consists of current and ex-employees not of pensionable age, retired employees and dependants.

	2019/20	2018/19	% change
Contributing members	10,064	9,811	2.6%
Deferred pensioners	10,923	10,936	(0.1%)
Pensioners	8,285	7,903	4.8%
Total	29,272	28,650	2.2%

8. CONTRIBUTIONS

By Authority:

Administering Authority
Scheduled bodies
Admitted bodies

2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
32,766	29,591
15,813	14,242
3,629	3,975
52,208	47,808

By Type

Employees normal contributions

Employers:

Normal contributions
Deficit recovery contributions
Augmentation contributions

2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
13,965	12,746
34,759	30,679
2,616	2,488
868	1,895
52,208	47,808

9. BENEFITS

By Authority

Administering Authority
Scheduled bodies
Admitted bodies

2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
48,945	45,902
3,542	2,954
4,363	3,498
56,850	52,354

By Type

Pensions
Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits
Lump sum death benefits

2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
46,540	43,431
9,076	8,248
1,234	675
56,850	52,354

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

10. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Administration	1,676	1,083
Oversight and Governance	1,041	674
Investment management	8,708	6,410
	11,425	8,167

Included in oversight and governance expenses is £25,000 (2019: £16,170) in respect of audit fees. Some investment managers charge fees within the fund's net asset value and these (implicit) fees are not easily identifiable. Investment management fees have been adjusted to reflect the implicit fees charged by managers and a corresponding adjustment has been made to the change in market value. For 2020 the implicit fee was £7,949,000 (2019: £5,776,000) Included in the investment management expenses are £801,571 (2019: £108,000) in respect of transaction costs.

11. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2019/20 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Equity dividends- segregated funds	(10)	(6)
Pooled Equity Income	676	152
Pooled Fixed Income	3,064	206
Pooled Property funds income	5,462	5,048
Interest on cash deposits	233	69
Total before taxes	9,425	5,469
Taxes on income		(1)
Total	9,425	5,468

12. INVESTMENTS

The Fund used the following investment managers during the year.

Asset Category	Fund Managers
Equities	Legal and General Investment Management Limited (LGIM) and London LGPS CIV Limited underlying manager Henderson Global Investors (LCIV Henderson)
Private equity	Knightsbridge Advisors LLC, Pantheon Ventures LLP, Access Capital Partners and North Sea Capital
Infrastructure	Equitix Limited, Temporis Capital Limited and Green Investment Group Management Limited (GIGM), Access Capital Partners, I-Squared Capital
Fixed Interest	Aberdeen Standard Investments, Wellington Management Company LLP and London LGPS CIV Limited underlying manager PIMCO (LCIV PIMCO)
Property	Schroder Investment Management Limited and M&G Investment Management Limited
Cash	Cash is invested by the in-house team

All managers have discretion to buy and sell investments within the constraints set by the Pension Committee and their respective Investment Management Agreements. Each manager has been appointed with clear strategic benchmarks which place maximum accountability for performance against that benchmark on the investment manager.

The Pension Committee has authorised the Executive Director of Resources and Section 151 Officer to exercise delegated powers to vary the Pension Fund's target asset allocation between asset classes as is deemed necessary.

The market value and proportion of investments managed by each fund manager at 31 March 2020 was as follows

	2020		2019	
	Market £'000	Market %	Market £'000	Market %
LGIM	425,959	36.2%	457,993	37.0%
London LGPS CIV Limited (LCIV)	150	0.0%	150	0.0%
LCIV PIMCO	84,104	7.2%	84,066	6.7%
LCIV Janus Henderson	----	0.0%	58,044	4.7%
Pantheon Ventures LLP (Pantheon)	60,899	5.2%	66,559	5.4%
Knightsbridge Advisors LLC (Knightsbridge)	35,581	3.0%	30,692	2.5%
Access Capital Partners (Access)	32,673	2.8%	28,095	2.3%
North Sea Capital	4,829	0.4%	3,069	0.2%
I-Squared Capital	18,619	1.6%	7,132	0.6%
Equitix Limited	78,071	6.7%	65,140	5.3%
Temporis Capital Limited (Temporis)	28,627	2.4%	34,367	2.8%
Green Investment Bank (GIGM)	22,302	1.9%	25,007	2.0%
Aberdeen Standard Investments (Aberdeen)	132,328	11.3%	131,228	10.6%
Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington)	72,385	6.2%	67,125	5.4%
Schroder Investment Management Limited (Schroders)	115,351	9.8%	118,321	9.6%
M&G Investment Management Limited (M&G)	61,939	5.3%	60,245	4.9%
Total investments	1,173,817	100.0%	1,237,233	100.0%

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

13. RECONCILIATION IN MOVEMENT IN INVESTMENTS

	Market value 01 April 2019	Purchases and derivative payments	Sales and derivative receipts	Change in market value	Market value 31 March 2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities - segregated funds	150	0	0	0	150
Equities - pooled funds	516,037	250,360	(318,229)	(22,209)	425,959
Private equity funds	114,703	9,728	(23,500)	13,535	114,466
Infrastructure funds	145,358	31,933	(19,226)	9,070	167,135
Fixed Interest funds	282,419	3,129	(1,282)	4,550	288,816
Pooled Property funds	178,566	5,359	(3,533)	(3,101)	177,291
	1,237,233	300,509	(365,770)	1,845	1,173,817
Cash deposits	6,452			67	9,809
Investment income due	1,557				1,271
Net investment assets	1,245,242	300,509	(365,770)	1,912	1,184,897

Included in the purchases and sales figures of equities in pooled funds is £249,922,223 which relates to a switch from the LGIM FTSE World Developed ExTobacco Index (unhedged) to the LGIM FTSE World Developed ExTobacco Index (hedged).

	Market value 01 April 2018	Purchases and derivative payments	Sales and derivative receipts	Change in market value	Market value 31 March 2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities - segregated funds	150				150
Equities - pooled funds	578,812	119,902	(251,204)	68,527	516,037
Private equity funds	95,253	14,160	(17,343)	22,633	114,703
Infrastructure funds	113,728	28,837	(13,034)	15,827	145,358
Fixed Interest funds	192,407	80,264	(744)	10,492	282,419
Pooled Property funds	134,352	49,133	(7,585)	2,666	178,566
	1,114,702	292,296	(289,910)	120,145	1,237,233
Cash deposits	8,603			26	6,452
Investment income due	1,465				1,557
Amounts payable for purchases					-
Net investment assets	1,124,770	292,296	(289,910)	120,171	1,245,242

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

14. ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

	UK £'000	2020 Foreign £'000	Total £'000	UK £'000	2019 Foreign £'000	Total £'000
Equities-segregated funds						
London CIV Unquoted	150	-	150	150	-	150
Total equities	150	-	150	150	-	150
Equities - pooled funds						
LGIM unit trust	-	425,959	425,959	-	457,993	457,993
Emerging market equities - pooled funds						
LCIV Janus Henderson managed fund	-	-	-	-	58,044	58,044
Total equities - pooled investments	-	425,959	425,959	-	516,037	516,037
Private equity funds						
Pantheon managed fund	-	60,899	60,899	-	66,559	66,559
Knightsbridge managed fund	-	35,581	35,581	-	30,692	30,692
Access managed fund	-	13,157	13,157	-	14,383	14,383
North Sea Capital managed fund	-	4,829	4,829	-	3,069	3,069
Total private equity funds	-	114,466	114,466	-	114,703	114,703
Infrastructure funds						
Equitix Limited managed fund	78,071	-	78,071	65,140	-	65,140
Temporis managed fund	27,322	1,305	28,627	34,367	-	34,367
GIGM managed fund	22,302	-	22,302	25,007	-	25,007
Access managed fund	-	19,516	19,516	-	13,712	13,712
I Squared managed fund	-	18,619	18,619	-	7,132	7,132
Total infrastructure funds	127,695	39,440	167,135	124,514	20,844	145,358
Fixed interest funds						
Aberdeen unit trust	132,328	-	132,328	131,228	-	131,228
Wellington managed fund	-	72,385	72,385	-	67,125	67,125
LCIV PIMCO managed fund	-	84,104	84,104	-	84,066	84,066
Total Fixed Interest funds	132,328	156,489	288,817	131,228	151,191	282,419
Pooled property funds						
Schroders managed fund	115,351	-	115,351	118,321	-	118,321
M&G managed fund	61,939	-	61,939	60,245	-	60,245
Total pooled property funds	177,290	-	177,290	178,566	-	178,566
Total investments	437,463	736,354	1,173,817	434,458	802,775	1,237,233

15. INVESTMENTS EXCEEDING 5% OF THE MARKET VALUE OF THE FUND

	2020 Market £'000	% of Total Net assets	2019 Market £'000	% of Total Net assets
Standard Life SLI Absolute Return Global Bond Strategies	66,659	5.3%	66,221	5.3%
Standard Life Corporate Bond	65,669	5.2%	65,007	5.2%
Wellington Sterling Core Bond Plus Portfolio	72,385	5.8%	67,125	5.3%
LCIV PIMCO Global Bond Fund	84,104	6.7%	84,066	6.7%
LGIM FTSE Ex Tobacco World Equity Index	425,959	33.9%	457,993	36.4%

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

16. CURRENT ASSETS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash balances	82,124	5,528
Other Local Authorities - Croydon Council	7,462	6,245
Other Entities and Individuals	3,829	3,291
	93,415	15,064

17. CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Other Local Authorities - Croydon Council	(19,612)	(862)
Other entities and individuals	(1,861)	(1,285)
	(21,473)	(2,147)

The amount due to Croydon Council relates to transactions between the Fund and the Council all of which were settled through the Pension Fund bank account after the year end.

18. INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**Related Parties****Related parties include:**

- a. Councillors and their close families
- b. certain Officers and Managers
- c. entities controlled by, and associates and joint ventures of, the Scheme itself
- d. companies and businesses controlled by the Councillors or their close families

Councillor Hall, the Vice Chair of the Pensions Committee is the Council Shareholder Representative for the London LGPS CIV Limited.

Officers and Managers

Related parties under this heading include:

- a. key management (senior officers) of the Fund and their close families
- b. companies and businesses controlled by the key management of the Fund, or their close families.

The key management personnel of the fund during the year were the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk (Section 151 Officer) and the Head of Pensions and Treasury.

During the year a charge of £124k (2019: £125k) was made to the Fund for their services.

The only other financial relationship that either Councillors or officers and managers have with the Fund is as prospective or actual pensioners for those who are scheme members. For further details please refer to Note 33 of the London Borough of Croydon's Statement of Accounts 2019/20.

19. DETAILS OF STOCK RELEASED TO THIRD PARTIES UNDER A STOCK LENDING ARRANGEMENT

There was no stock released to third parties under a stock lending arrangement.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The Fund had outstanding capital commitments of £102.3m at 31 March 2020 (2019: £93.9m) based on:

USD 46.4m at exchange rate 1.24 equals £37.4m (2019: £50.7m)
EUR 48.4m at exchange rate 1.13 equals £42.8m (2019: £35.1m)
GBP £22.1m (2019: £8.1m)

These commitments related to outstanding call payments due on Private Equity, Infrastructure and Property investments. The amounts 'called' by these funds are both irregular in size and timing over a period of usually 3 to 6 years from the date of the original commitment.

21. DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

In accordance with regulation 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 3093), there were no additional contributions included in the Pension Fund Accounts since all Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs), in total £172,017 for 2019/20 (£172,000 in 2018/19), are sent directly to the relevant AVC provider. The value at 31 March 2020 of separately invested additional voluntary contributions was £1.72m (£1.81m in 2018/19).

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund ('the Fund') Actuarial Statement for 2019/20

This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 57(1)(d) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. It has been prepared at the request of the Administering Authority of the Fund for the purpose of complying with the aforementioned regulation.

Description of Funding Policy

The funding policy is set out in the Administering Authority's Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), dated April 2020. In summary, the key funding principles are as follows:

- ▶ to ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund using a prudent long term view. This will ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet all members'/dependants' benefits as they fall due for payment;
- ▶ to ensure that employer contribution rates are reasonably stable where appropriate;
- ▶ to minimise the long-term cash contributions which employers need to pay to the Fund, by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy which balances risk and return (this will also minimise the costs to be borne by Council Tax payers);
- ▶ to reflect the different characteristics of different employers in determining contribution rates. This involves the Fund having a clear and transparent funding strategy to demonstrate how each employer can best meet its own liabilities over future years; and
- ▶ to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the Council Tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The FSS sets out how the Administering Authority seeks to balance the conflicting aims of securing the solvency of the Fund and keeping employer contributions stable. For employers whose covenant was considered by the Administering Authority to be sufficiently strong, contributions have been stabilised to have a sufficiently high likelihood of achieving the funding target over 20 years. Asset-liability modelling has been carried out demonstrates that if these contribution rates are paid and future contribution changes are constrained as set out in the FSS, there is at least a 75% likelihood that the Fund will achieve the funding target over 20 years.

Funding Position as at the last formal funding valuation

The most recent actuarial valuation carried out under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 was as at 31 March 2019. This valuation revealed that the Fund's assets, which at 31 March 2019 were valued at £1,258 million, were sufficient to meet 88% of the liabilities (i.e. the present value of promised retirement benefits) accrued up to that date. The resulting deficit at the 2019 valuation was £165 million.

Each employer had contribution requirements set at the valuation, with the aim of achieving their funding target within time horizon and liability measure as per the FSS. Individual employers' contributions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023 were set in accordance with the Fund's funding policy as set out in its FSS.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions and Method used to value the liabilities

Full details of the methods and assumptions used are described in the 2019 valuation report.

Method

The liabilities were assessed using an accrued benefits method which takes into account pensionable membership up to the valuation date, and makes an allowance for expected future salary growth to retirement or expected earlier date of leaving pensionable membership.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Assumptions

A market-related approach was taken to valuing the liabilities, for consistency with the valuation of the Fund assets at their market value.

The key financial assumptions adopted for the 2019 valuation were as follows:

Financial assumptions	31 Mar 2019
Discount rate	4.0%
Salary increase assumption	2.3%
Benefit increase assumption (CPI)	2.3%

The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The life expectancy assumptions are based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2018 model, an allowance for smoothing of recent mortality experience and a long term rate of 1.25% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are as follows:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.9 years	23.9 years
Future Pensioners*	22.5 years	25.3 years

*Aged 45 at the 2019 Valuation

Copies of the 2019 valuation report and Funding Strategy Statement are available on request from the Administering Authority to the Fund.

Experience over the period since 31 March 2019

Markets were disrupted by COVID 19 which resulted in difficult market conditions towards the end of the financial year. As a result, the funding level of the Fund as at 31 March 2020 has reduced versus that reported in the previous formal valuation.

The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at 31 March 2022. The Funding Strategy Statement will also be reviewed at that time.

Robert McInroy
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP
20 Waterloo Street
Glasgow
G2 6DB

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Pension Fund Accounts Reporting Requirement

Introduction

CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2019/20 requires administering Authorities of LGPS funds that prepare pension fund accounts to disclose what IAS26 refers to as the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. I have been instructed by the Administering Authority to provide the necessary information for the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund ('the Fund').

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is to be calculated similarly to the Defined Benefit Obligation under IAS19. There are three options for its disclosure in pension fund accounts:

- ▶ showing the figure in the Net Assets Statement, in which case it requires the statement to disclose the resulting surplus or deficit;
- ▶ as a note to the accounts; or
- ▶ by reference to this information in an accompanying actuarial report.

If an actuarial valuation has not been prepared at the date of the financial statements, IAS26 requires the most recent valuation to be used as a base and the date of the valuation disclosed. The valuation should be carried out using assumptions in line with IAS19 and not the Pension Fund's funding assumptions.

Present value of promised retirement benefits

Year ended	31 Mar 2020 £m	31 Mar 2019 £m
Active members	624	853
Deferred members	478	486
Pensioners	732	683
Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits*	1,834	2,022

The promised retirement benefits at 31 March 2020 have been projected using a roll forward approximation from the latest formal funding valuation as at 31 March 2019. The approximation involved in the roll forward model means that the split of benefits between the three classes of member may not be reliable. However, I am satisfied that the total figure is a reasonable estimate of the actuarial present value of benefit promises.

Note that the above figures at 31 March 2020 (and 31 March 2019) include an allowance for the "McCloud ruling", i.e. an estimate of the potential increase in past service benefits arising from this case affecting public service pension schemes.

The figures include both vested and non-vested benefits, although the latter is assumed to have a negligible value. Further I have not made any allowance for unfunded benefits.

It should be noted the above figures are appropriate for the Administering Authority only for preparation of the pension fund accounts. They should not be used for any other purpose (i.e. comparing against liability measures on a funding basis or a cessation basis).

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Assumptions

The assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS19 report and are different as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019. I estimate that the impact of the change in financial assumptions to 31 March 2020 is to decrease the actuarial present value by £183m. I estimate that the impact of the change in demographic and longevity assumptions is to decrease the actuarial present value by £46m.

Financial Assumptions

Year ended	31 Mar 2020 %p.a.	31 Mar 2019 %p.a.
Pensions Increase Rate	1.9%	2.5%
Salary Increase Rate	1.9%	3.0%
Discount Rate	2.3%	2.4%

Longevity Assumption

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2018 model, an allowance for smoothing of recent mortality experience and long term rate of 1.25% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.9 years	23.9 years
Future Pensioners (assumed to be age 45 at the latest formal)	22.5 years	25.3 years

Please note that the longevity assumptions have not changed since the previous IAS26 disclosure for the Fund.

Commutation Assumptions

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 50% of the maximum additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 service and 75% of the maximum tax-free cash for post-April 2008 service.

Sensitivity Analysis

CIPFA guidance requires the disclosure of the sensitivity of the results to the methods and assumptions used. The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the liabilities are set out below:

Sensitivity to the assumptions for the year ended 31 March 2020	Approximate increase to pension liabilities (%)	Approximate increase to pension liabilities (£m)
0.5% increase in Pensions Increase Rate	9%	159
0.5% increase in Salary Increase Rate	1%	11
0.5% decrease in the Real Discount Rate	9%	171

The principal demographic assumption is the longevity assumption. For sensitivity purposes, I estimate that a 1 year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the liabilities by around 3-5%.

Professional Notes

This paper accompanies my covering report titled 'Actuarial Valuation as at 31 March 2020 for accounting purposes'. The covering report identifies the appropriate reliances and limitations for the use of the figures in this paper, together with further details regarding the professional requirements and assumptions.

Prepared by:-

Robert McInroy FFA

29-Jun-20

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

23. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the first quarter after the reporting period global markets recovered to some degree and the Fund has experienced a gain of between 5-10%. The economic environment remains extremely uncertain due to Covid-19 and this uncertainty is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The diversification of the Fund's assets has meant that the Fund has been fairly resilient to date and is well placed to deal with the headwinds ahead.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Below is the target asset allocation agreed by Pension Committee and in force during 2019/20

Asset Class	Benchmark	Weighting
UK and Overseas Listed Equities	FTSE Dev ex Tobacco NetTax (UKPN)	42% + / - 5%
Fixed Interest Securities	Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling non gilts all stocks index Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Broad Market index Barclays Aggregate - Credit Index Hedged (GBP)	23% + / - 3%
Property	IPD All Properties index	10% + / - 3%
Private Rental Sector Property	IPD All Properties index	6%
Private Equity	CPI +5%	8%
Infrastructure	CPI +5%	10%
Cash and Short Term Deposits		1%
Total		100%

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Classification of Financial Instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category and Net Assets Statement heading. The carrying value for Pension Funds is the same as the Fair Value.

31 March 2020

Financial Assets

Fixed Interest funds	288,816	-	-
Equities - segregated funds	150	-	-
Pooled property funds	177,291	-	-
Private equity funds	114,466	-	-
Infrastructure funds	167,135	-	-
Global equities - pooled investments	425,959	-	-
Other investment balances	-	11,080	-
Current Assets	-	93,415	-

Total Financial Assets

Financial Liabilities

Current liabilities

Total Financial Liabilities

Net Assets

Designated as fair value through profit and loss £'000	Financial assets at amortised cost £'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000
288,816	-	-
150	-	-
177,291	-	-
114,466	-	-
167,135	-	-
425,959	-	-
-	11,080	-
-	93,415	-
1,173,817	104,495	-
-	-	(21,473)
-	-	(21,473)
1,173,817	104,495	(21,473)

31 March 2019

Financial Assets

Fixed Interest funds	282,419	-	-
Equities - segregated funds	150	-	-
Pooled property investments	178,566	-	-
Private equity funds	114,703	-	-
Infrastructure funds	145,358	-	-
Global equities - pooled investments	516,037	-	-
Other investment balances	-	8,009	-
Current Assets	-	15,064	-

Total Financial Assets

Financial Liabilities

Current liabilities

Total Financial Liabilities

Net Assets

Designated as fair value through profit and loss £'000	Financial assets at amortised cost £'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000
282,419	-	-
150	-	-
178,566	-	-
114,703	-	-
145,358	-	-
516,037	-	-
-	8,009	-
-	15,064	-
1,237,233	23,073	-
-	-	(2,147)
-	-	(2,147)
1,237,233	23,073	(2,147)

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Net Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Designated at fair value through profit and loss
Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial liabilities

Designated at fair value through profit and loss
Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Total

31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
1,845	120,145
67	26
1,912	120,171
-	-
-	-
-	-
1,912	120,171

Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level One

Financial instruments at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities and quoted index linked securities.

Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level Two

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those whose quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

The pooled investment vehicles for global equities and fix interest funds are classified as Level 2 as the fund valuations are based on the market prices of the underlying investments using evaluated price feeds.

Level Three

Financial instruments at Level 3 are those where at least one input, that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

These instruments include various unquoted equity investments, Private Equity Funds, Infrastructure Funds and Pooled Property Funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The values of the investment in private equity and infrastructure funds are based on valuations provided by the General Partners to the funds in which the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund has invested.

The General Partners use a variety of methods and assumptions based on market conditions existing at the statement of financial position date which is usually at the end of December. Valuations are then rolled forward to the 31 March.

These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP. Valuations are usually undertaken annually at the end of December.

Valuations in Pooled Property Funds are carried out by qualified surveyors with relevant qualifications from the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. All assets have been classified as level 3 as the inputs are considered to be unobservable and developed by the valuer using best information available where there is little or no market activity at the valuation date.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Values at 31 March 2020

Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Fixed Interest funds		288,816		288,816
Global equities - segregated funds			150	150
Pooled property investments			177,291	177,291
Private equity funds			114,466	114,466
Infrastructure funds			167,135	167,135
Global equities - pooled investments		425,959		425,959
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Other investment balances	11,080			11,080
Current Assets	93,415			93,415

Total Assets

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Current liabilities	(21,473)	-	-	(21,473)
Net financial assets	83,022	714,775	459,042	1,256,839

Values at 31 March 2019

Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Fixed Interest funds		282,419		282,419
Global equities - segregated funds			150	150
Pooled property funds			178,566	178,566
Private equity funds			114,703	114,703
Infrastructure funds			145,358	145,358
Global equities - pooled investments		516,037		516,037
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Other investment balances	8,009			8,009
Current Assets	15,064			15,064

Total Assets

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Current liabilities	(2,147)	-	-	(2,147)
Net financial assets	20,926	798,456	438,777	1,258,159

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair Value- Basis of Valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment is set out in the table below. There has been no change in valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information.

Asset type	Valuation hierarchy level	Basis of Valuation	Observable and Unobservable inputs	Key Sensitivities affecting valuations
Pooled global equities	Level 2	The NAV for each share class is calculated based on the market value of the underlying equity assets	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Fixed income funds	Level 2	Fixed income securities are priced based on evaluated prices provided by independent pricing services.	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Pooled property funds	Level 3	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Valuations of properties within the funds are carried out by qualified chartered surveyors with the relevant qualification from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.	Direct comparison with sales of similar properties. Discount rates and cash flow projections as part of income capitalisation approach.	Real Estate values can be affected by a number of factors including changes to global or local economic conditions, financial conditions of tenants, availability of debt financing, changes in interest rates, operational expenses, planning and environmental laws and other government legislation.
Private equity	Level 3	Annually at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient (ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement) or market approach in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines.	Discount rates and futures cash flow projections. Evaluation based on recent market activity of comparable companies.	Events which can affect the assumptions and inputs used in determining valuations. These include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and inflation rates. Expected price volatilities and correlations
Infrastructure	Level 3	Annually at fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 and International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines	Discount rates and futures cash flow projections. Evaluation based on recent market activity of comparable companies.	Events which can affect the assumptions and inputs used in determining valuations. These include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and inflation rates. Expected price volatilities and correlations.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3 assets

2019/2020	Market value 01 April 2018 £'000	Transfers to Level 3 £'000	Transfers out of Level 3 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	realised gains/losses £'000	Unrealised gains/losses £'000	Market value 31 March 2019 £'000
Private Equity Funds	114,703			9,728	(23,500)	23,500	(9,965)	114,466
Infrastructure Funds	145,358			31,933	(19,226)	19,226	(10,156)	167,135
Pooled Property Funds	178,566			5,359	(3,533)	3,533	(6,634)	177,291
Unquoted Equity	150							150
Total assets	438,777	----	----	47,020	(46,259)	46,259	(26,755)	459,042

2018/2019	Market value 01 April 2018 £'000	Transfers to Level 3 £'000	Transfers out of Level 3 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	realised gains/losses £'000	Unrealised gains/losses £'000	Market value 31 March 2019 £'000
Private Equity Funds	95,253			14,160	(17,343)	17,343	5,290	114,703
Infrastructure Funds	113,728			28,837	(13,034)	13,034	2,793	145,358
Pooled Property Funds	134,352			49,133	(7,585)	7,585	(4,919)	178,566
Unquoted Equity	150							150
Total assets	343,483	----	----	92,130	(37,962)	37,962	3,164	438,777

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 assets

Due to the increased uncertainty brought about by Covid-19, 10% has been used to measure the sensitivity of all level 3 assets. For 2019 the bid/offer spread of 5% for Pooled Property Funds was used for all level 3 assets.

Level 3 Asset	Market value 31 March 2020 £'000	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Private Equity Funds	114,466	125,913	103,019
Infrastructure Funds	167,135	183,849	150,422
Pooled Property Funds	177,291	195,020	159,562
Unquoted Equity	150	165	135
Total	459,042	504,946	413,138

Level 3 Asset	Market value 31 March 2019 £'000	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Private Equity Funds	114,703	120,438	108,968
Infrastructure Funds	145,358	152,626	138,090
Pooled Property Funds	178,566	187,494	169,638
Unquoted Equity	150	158	143
Total	438,777	460,716	416,838

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). Therefore the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole Fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows. The Council manages these investment risks as part of its overall Pension Fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pension Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Council's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions. A risk register is maintained and reviewed bi-annually.

Market Risk

This is the risk that financial loss could arise as a result of fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads and equity and commodity prices. The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix.

The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the Council and its investment advisors undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuers or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The Fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from shares sold short is unlimited.

The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Council to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund investment strategy.

Price risk - sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the change in net assets available to pay benefits if the market price had increased or decreased by 10%. The analysis excludes cash, debtors, creditors, other investment balances and forward foreign exchange, as these financial instruments are not subject to price risk.

Assets exposed to price risk	Value £'000	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
At 31 March 2019	1,237,233	1,360,956	1,113,510
At 31 March 2020	1,173,817	1,291,199	1,056,435

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risk, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is monitored and assessed against the strategic asset allocation benchmark.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Council recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. A 1% movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the Fund's risk management strategy.

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 1% change in interest rates.

Fixed interest funds, cash at bank and cash held by Fund managers are exposed to interest rate risk.

Assets exposed to interest rate risk	Value £'000	Value on 1% Increase £'000	Value on 1% Decrease £'000
At 31 March 2019	294,399	264,959	323,839
At 31 March 2020	380,749	342,674	418,824

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than pounds sterling (£GBP). The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than £GBP.

The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Council and its investment advisors in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations. During the year 50% of the equities held by LGIM were fully hedged to £GBP.

Currency exposure - asset type

Overseas equities securities (unhedged portion)
 Overseas Private Equity and Infrastructure
 Overseas fixed interest
 Overseas Private Equity and Infrastructure (outstanding commitments)
 Total assets

Asset Value as at 31 March 2020 £'000
212,221
153,906
156,489
80,202
602,818

Currency risk - sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the change in value of overseas assets had there been a 10% strengthening/weakening of the pound against foreign currencies.

Assets exposed to currency risk	Value £'000	Value on 10% weakening of pound £'000	Value on 10% strengthening of pound £'000
At 31 March 2019	888,574	977,431	799,717
At 31 March 2020	602,818	663,100	542,536

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that parties in whom the Fund invests may fail to pay amounts that are due to the Pension Fund. For example an entity in which the Pension Fund invests may fail. This risk is minimised by investing in specialist fund managers across different asset classes and geographical regions. Additionally there is a risk that an admitted body will be unable to meet its contributions obligations. Contribution receipts are monitored monthly and, if necessary, remedial action is taken.

Credit risk also represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

In essence the Fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk. However, the selection of high quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle a transaction in a timely manner.

Contractual credit risk is represented by the net payment or receipt that remains outstanding, and the cost of replacing the derivative position in the event of a counterparty default. The residual risk is minimal due to the various insurance policies held by the exchanges to cover defaulting counterparties.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the Council's credit criteria. The Council invests in money market funds with a AAA rating from a leading rating agency and also with other local authorities.

The Council believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk, and has had no experience of default or uncollectable deposits over the past six financial years. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements at 31 March 2020 was £82.1m (£5.5m at 31 March 2019). This was held with the following institutions:

Summary	Rating at 31 March 2020	Balances as at 31 March 2020 £'000	Balances at 31 March 2019 £'000
Money Market Funds	AAA		
Goldman Sachs Sterling Liquid Reserves Fund		4,326	3,439
Deutsche Managed Sterling Fund		2,450	-
Insight Liquidity Funds		11	-
JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund		9,727	-
Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund		2	-
Other Local Authorities		65,000	-
Current Account NatWest Bank		608	2,089
Total		<u>82,124</u>	<u>5,528</u>

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Council therefore takes steps to ensure that the Pension Fund has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. The Council has immediate access to its Pension Fund cash holdings including cash invested in money market funds. The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Non-liquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert into cash. All financial liabilities at 31 March 2020 are due within one year.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its Pension Fund financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its investment strategy.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Those principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements. Accounting policies define the process whereby transactions and other events are reflected in financial statements.

ACCRUALS

An accounting principle where income and expenditure are taken into account in the year in which they are earned or incurred, rather than when monies are received and/or invoices are actually paid.

ACTUARIAL VALUATION

The Actuary reviews the assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund every three years and reports to the Council on the Fund's financial position and recommended employers' contribution rates.

ACTUARY

An independent professional who advises on the financial position of a Pension Fund.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBT

An amount set aside to cover money owed to the Council where it is considered doubtful that payment will be received.

AMORTISATION

The equivalent of depreciation for intangible assets.

BALANCES

The amount of money on the various funds of the Council left over at the end of the financial year after allowing for all expenditure and income that has taken place. These are also known as financial reserves.

BUDGET

A forecast of the Council's planned expenditure and income, either over a set period or for a specific project.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the purchase, construction and enhancement of Council assets such as houses, offices, schools and roads. Expenditure can only be treated as 'capital' if it meets the statutory definitions and is in accordance with accounting practice and regulations.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Monies received from the sale of the Council's assets such as land and buildings. These receipts are used to pay for additional capital expenditure.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the accountancy body which represents at national level the interests of Local Government and public service finance. The Institute produces advice, codes of practice and guidance to Local Authorities on best practice.

COLLECTION FUND

A Fund operated by the billing Authority into which all receipts of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates are paid. The Fund must be maintained separately from the Authority's General Fund.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the Authority intends to hold in perpetuity that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples are parks and historic buildings.

CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent assets are possible assets arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Possible losses that arise from past events which will only be confirmed by one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

COUNCIL TAX

A system of local taxation on domestic property introduced from 1st April 1993. It is set by both the billing and precepting Authorities at a level determined by the Council Tax base for the area.

COUNCIL TAX BASE

An amount calculated by the billing authority, by applying the band proportions to the total properties in each band in order to ascertain the number of band D equivalent properties in the Authority's area. The Tax base is also used by the precepting and some levying bodies in determining their charge to the area.

CREDITORS

Amounts owed by the Authority for goods and services received where payment has not been made at the date of the Balance Sheet.

DEBTORS

Amounts owed to the Authority for goods and services provided at the date of the Balance Sheet.

DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG)

Funding received by Local Authorities to meet specific school related costs. Much of this funding is delegated directly to schools, and managed by schools locally.

DEPRECIATION

A provision made in the accounts to reflect the value of assets used during the year. Depreciation forms part of the capital charge made to service revenue accounts and is covered by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16.

EARMARKED RESERVES

Amounts set aside for a specific purpose to meet future commitments or potential liabilities, for which it is not appropriate to establish a provision.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events after the Reporting Period are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES

A finance lease is one that transfers a substantial proportion of the risks and rewards of a non-current asset to the lessee. With a finance lease the present value of the lease payments equates to substantially all of the value placed on the leased asset. For an operating lease a rental payment is payable to the lessor for the use of the asset and the ownership reverts to the owner when the lease is terminated.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

A contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

GENERAL FUND (GF)

The Council's main revenue account that covers the net cost of all services other than the provision of Council housing for rent.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

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

GROSS EXPENDITURE, GROSS INCOME AND NET EXPENDITURE

Gross Expenditure and Gross Income arise from the provision of services as shown in the General Fund and exclude the Direct Services/Labour Organisation accounts. Net Expenditure is the cost of service provision after the income is taken into account.

HERITAGE ASSETS

These are tangible assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

A statutory account that contains all expenditure and income on the provision of Council housing for rent. The HRA must be kept entirely separate from the General Fund and the account must balance. Local Authorities are not allowed to make up any deficit on or transfer any surplus to the HRA from the General Fund.

IAS19

The International Accounting Standard is based on the principle that an organisation should account for retirement benefits when it is committed to give them, even if the actual giving will be many years into the future.

IMPAIRMENT

This is where the value of an asset falls below the carrying value in the accounts and so to reflect the commercial reality of the situation a charge is made in the running costs.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Non-current assets that cannot be easily disposed of, expenditure on which is only recovered by continued use of the asset. Examples include highways and footpaths.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Non-current assets, which do not have a physical form but provide an economic benefit for a period of more than one year. Examples include software licences.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is a set of accounting standards, developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Local Authorities moved to accounting on an IFRS basis in 2010/11, a year after Central Government and the National Health Service.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which is held for its investment potential, with any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

LEASE

A lease is a contractual agreement, where the lessee (user) pays the lessor (owner) for use of an asset. These assets are usually property, buildings, vehicles or equipment

LEVIES

Payments to London-wide bodies such as the London Pension Fund Authority. The cost of these bodies is borne by Local Authorities in the area concerned, based on their Council Tax base and is met from the General Fund.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum amount that the Council must charge to the revenue account in the year in respect of the repayment of principal of borrowing for capital purposes. In the accounts the MRP is included within capital financing charges.

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR)

The charge payable on all business premises, calculated by multiplying the rateable value of the property by a nationally set rate multiplier. The Tax is collected by Croydon and is allocated between central government, the Greater London Authority and Croydon council in accordance with the business rates retention regulations.

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The open market value of an asset less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

These are tangible and intangible assets that yield benefit to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than a year.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Non-current assets held by the Council but not used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples include investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Non-current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

OUTTURN

Actual income and expenditure for a financial year.

PAST SERVICE COST

For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvements to, retirement benefits.

PRECEPT

A charge raised by another Authority to meet its net expenditure. The precepting Authority for this Council is the Greater London Authority (GLA). The GLA calculates its total spending needs for the year and sets its own Council Tax in the same way as a London Borough. Croydon then collects the Tax for them.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

Government initiative under which the Council buys the services of a private sector to design, build, finance and operate a public facility.

PROVISIONS

Amounts set aside for any liability or loss that is likely to be incurred, but where the exact amount and date is uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

A Central Government agency which provides long and medium-term loans to Local Authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government itself can borrow. Local Authorities are able to borrow a proportion of their requirements to finance capital spending from this source.

RELATED PARTIES

Related Parties are those individuals and entities that the Council either has the ability to influence, or to be influenced by. Related parties include the Government, subsidiary and associated companies, the Pension Fund, Councillors and senior officers.

RESERVES

The amounts held by way of balances and funds that are free from specific liabilities or commitments. The Council is able to earmark some of its reserves towards specific projects, whilst leaving some free to act as a working balance.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The regular day to day running costs incurred in providing services. Examples include salaries, wages and running costs.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

Expenditure that is treated by the regulations as capital expenditure but which does not meet the definition of capital expenditure in the Statement of Recommended Practice.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)

The main grant payable to support Local Authorities' revenue expenditure. A Local Authority's RSG entitlement is intended to make up the difference between a Council's Retained Business Rates and its Settlement Funding Assessment.

RIGHT TO BUY

The Council is legally required to sell Council homes to tenants, at a discount, where the tenant wishes to buy their home. The money received from the sale is a capital receipt of which only 25% can be spent on capital expenditure. The remaining 75% must be paid over to Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) under pooling arrangements.

SETTLEMENT FUNDING ASSESSMENT

The main channel of Government funding which includes Retained Business Rates and Revenue Support Grant. There are no restrictions on what Local Authorities can spend it on.

SORP

The Statement of Recommended Practice. Its aims are to specify the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare a Statement of Accounts which represents a 'true and fair view' of the financial position and transactions of a Local Authority.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Activities of a professional, technical and administrative nature, which are not Local Authority services in their own right, but support front line services.

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Physical assets such as land, buildings and equipment that provide an economic benefit for a period of more than one year.

TRADING OPERATION

An activity of a commercial nature that is financed substantially by charges to recipients of the service.