



Doncaster
Council

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21



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Narrative Report

Introduction

The accounts of such a large and diverse authority as Doncaster Council are, by their nature, both technical and complex. The information contained within the Statement of Accounts for 2020/21 is presented in a simple and clear manner. The narrative report provides information on the Council and highlights some of the key facts about the services it delivers and its workforce. It identifies outcomes against the Council's shared vision - Doncaster as a thriving place to learn, work, live and care. It then goes on to provide a commentary on how the Council and grouped entities have used its resources to achieve its desired outcomes in line with its objectives and strategies.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting based on International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') for 2020/21 (the Code) and any other Accounting Codes of Practice published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy ('CIPFA'). The overriding requirement of the Code is that the Statement of Accounts 'presents a true and fair view' of the financial position and transactions of the Council.

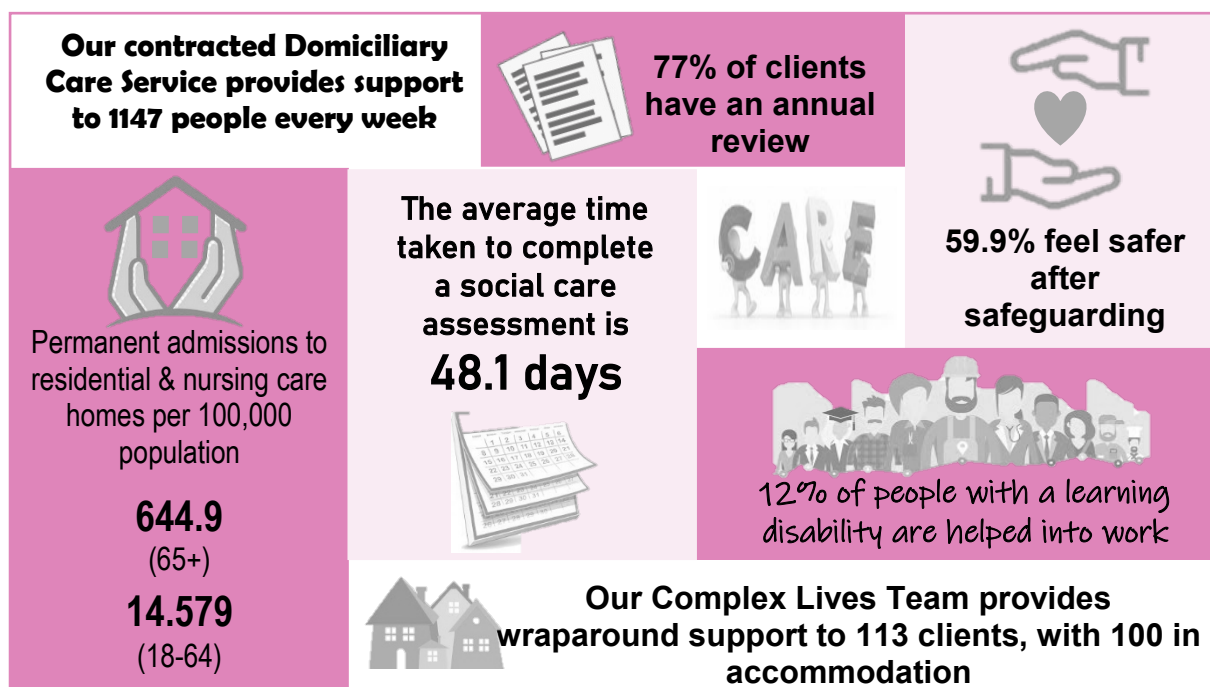
None of the external links contained within the Statement of Accounts are audited by the external auditors.

The Councils Performance

Our shared vision is of Doncaster as a thriving place to learn, work, live and care. The Council has been working towards our ambitions to grow together and responded to major reforms in this ever-changing world. The sections below include highlights of the Council's performance and should be viewed against the backdrop of dealing with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Caring

Highlights from 2020/21 quarter 4 performance

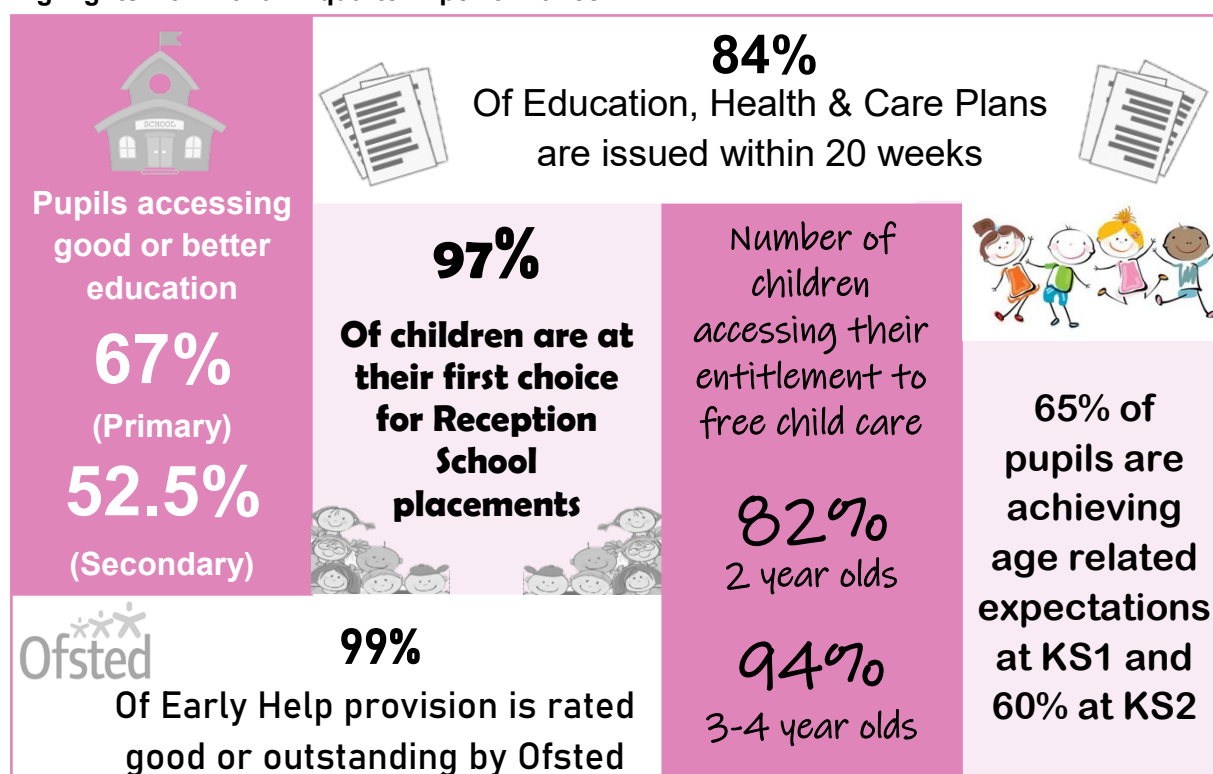


We have highlighted below some of our key outcomes against our vision priorities

- 2020/21 Covid was the major headline with the Council and its partners working effectively in collaboration to make sure that **people could return home from hospital** as soon as it is safe and they are medically fit.
- Over 80% of **older people who were discharged from Hospital** after treatment were still living at home 3 months after they left hospital.
- **During Lockdown 1** (March 20 – June 20); the Council Helpline answered 10,388 calls, made 4,025 calls, delivered 1,075 food parcels and 2,044 prescriptions.
- **During Lockdown 2** (Nov 20 – Dec 20); the Council successfully contacted 888 people; 857 individuals contacted over access to food
- **During Lockdown 3** (Jan 21 – Mar 21); the Council successfully contacted 3,550 people; 3,462 individuals contacted over access to food
- More people in Doncaster are keeping their independence for longer. Over 30% of social care service users now received a **direct payment** to manage their own care needs.
- People with **learning disabilities** are living independently in their own homes or with their families and they are being helped to find jobs.
- **Doncaster partners are helping over 9,500 families** in the borough with; employment, access to financial services, mental and physical health problems and school absence. These direct interventions will improve the health and wellbeing of family members and reduce domestic violence and abuse, crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Adults, Health and Wellbeing services have provided wrap-around services to support our independent providers and those who reside in residential care through the development and mobilisation of the **Covid Care Home Action plan**, working closely with the CCG and other partner agencies. We have supported the care homes via the daily multi-disciplinary meetings, with a combined effort from all services in supporting them through the crisis in terms of infection prevention and control.

Learning

Highlights from 2020/21 quarter 4 performance

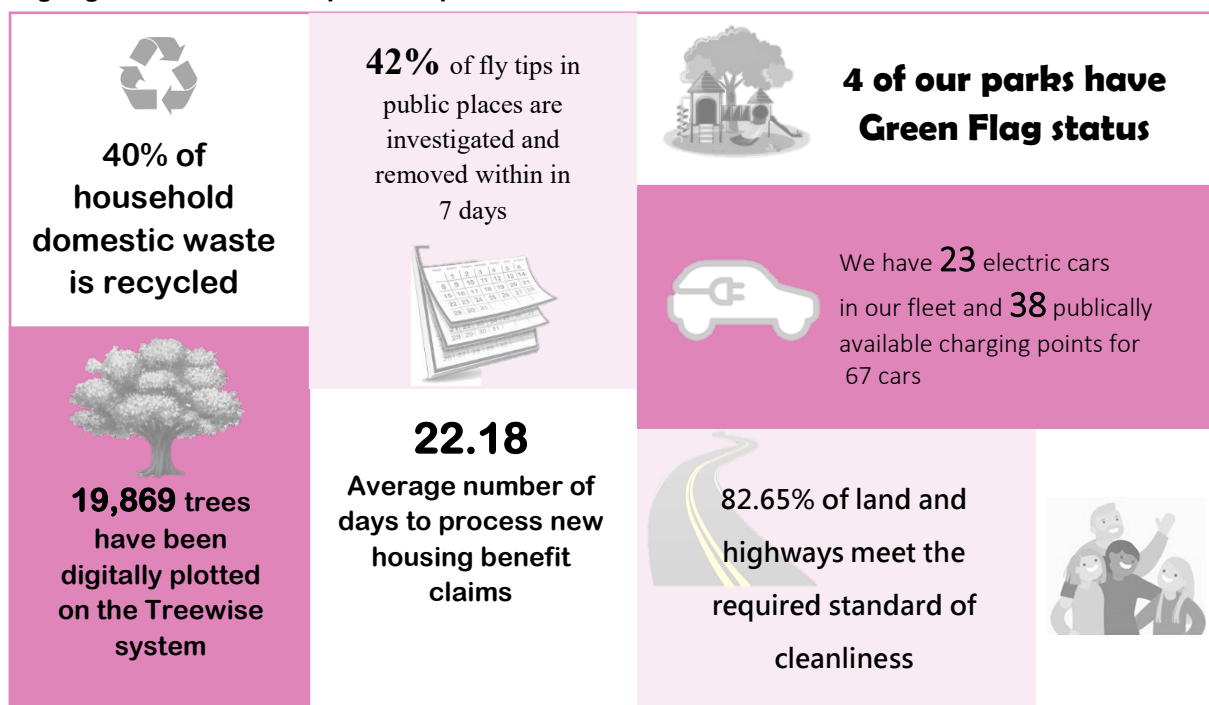


We have highlighted below some of our key outcomes against our vision priorities

- Continued to provide fundamental support to children and families throughout the pandemic. There have been 63,062 carers and children accessing **Family Hub services** with 18,383 accessing support directly from Family Hub teams
- The **DFE scorecard** for 2-year-old take up shows the work we do around engaging our most vulnerable families and getting them into the system at the earliest point possible is really working. Doncaster is placed 6th nationally out of 151 LAs, 1st against our statistical neighbours and 1st regionally
- 97% of primary children who are due to start Reception in September 2021, have been offered their **first-choice placement**, a 2% increase from 2020
- An extensive learning offer was developed in collaboration with School leaders, their teams, and Local Authority colleagues to ensure that young people had access to 'live' lessons and other learning resources at home. To support pupils who didn't have access to electronic equipment that they could access the live lessons on, **2,689 laptops/ tablets** were provided
- Provided **£1.62m of support to families and individual residents** for food, utilities, white goods and other related items via the Winter Grant Scheme, including the continuation of free school meals during the holidays for over 11,500 children
- Continued to **transport over 900 children** to education settings when required and with no cases of Covid contracted
- **Permanent exclusion** rate reduced by 87% this academic year as a result of the implementation of the Doncaster Graduated Approach of Provision and partnership working with schools. No children with an EHCP or who are CiC have received a permanent exclusion since 2019
- During the pandemic Doncaster Libraries managed a 133% increase in **e-book loans**

Living

Highlights from 2020/21 quarter 4 performance

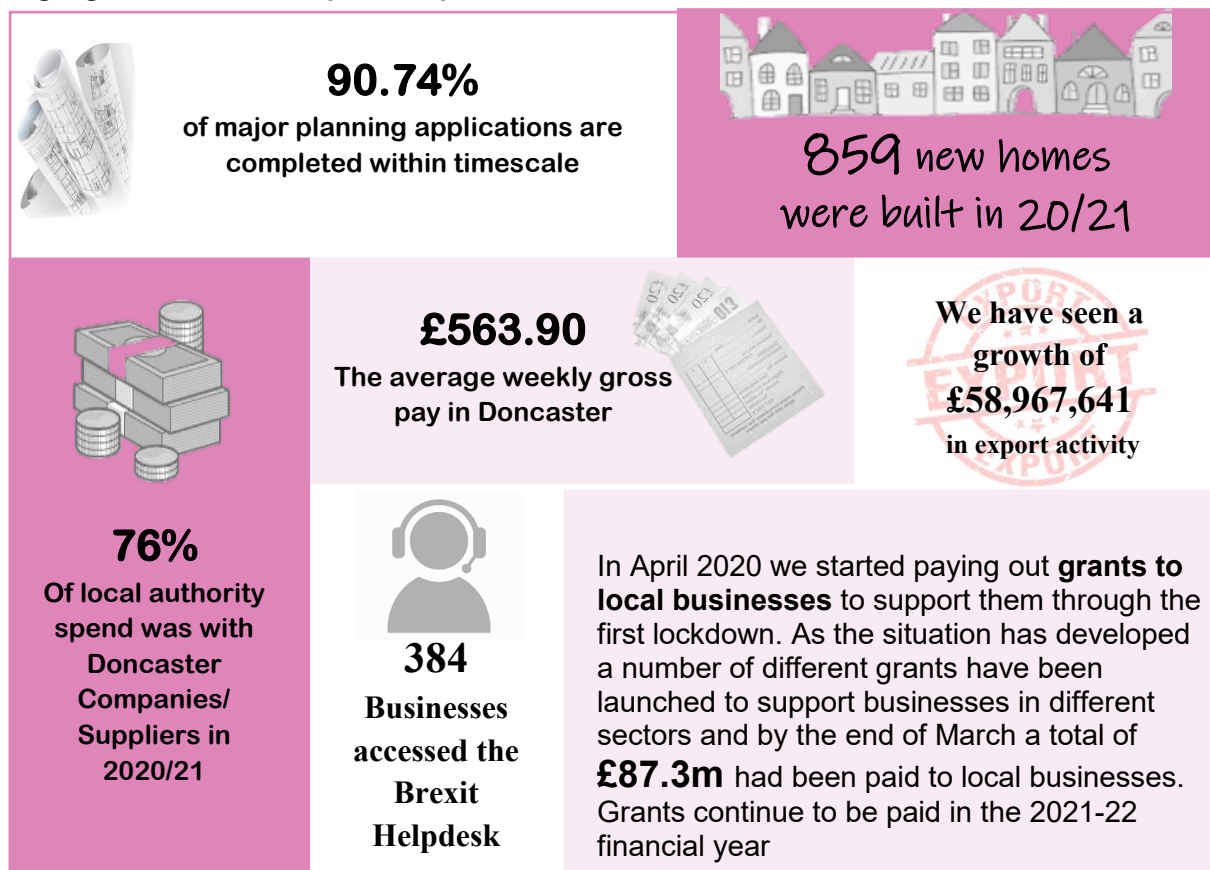


We have highlighted below some of our key outcomes against our vision priorities

- The Climate Commission has reported its findings, and a Team Doncaster Environment and Sustainability Strategy has been published in response to the priorities identified by partners and residents. The strategy sets out the borough's target of becoming carbon neutral by 2040 and identifies a number of critical areas of activity that need to be addressed in order to achieve our ambition.
- During 2020/21, we received approval for the next phase of the £100m Council House Build Programme (CHBP) via the new 5 Year Housing Delivery Plan; which sets out how the Council's priorities for new homes across the borough will be delivered over the coming 5 years. 111 affordable properties were completed across the Borough via successful partnerships with Housing Associations and Private Developers, to deliver a mix of 2, 3 and 4 bed family homes and 2 bed bungalows for older people. A successful Right to Buy acquisition programme secured 26 properties. We continue to facilitate delivery of homes from private house builders (as well as council builds) through the Planning service.
- The virtual preview opening of the **Danum Gallery Library and Museum** was a hugely successful online event. The event reached 660,000 people on Twitter in one month from the MyDoncaster channel, achieved at least 100,000 engagements with our tweets (replies, retweets, likes), and also 350,000+ people reached on Facebook. Positive feedback received from residents and people from around the world. The Danum Gallery Library and Museum opened its doors to the public on Saturday 29 May 2021. This state of the art venue of international quality in design is a landmark building for the borough's cultural and learning offer. The venue can be visited using an online booking system as we progress through the last period of government guidelines on restricted activities. By July 19th, it is anticipated that the building will be fully open to the public. In its first year of opening there will be collections on display from the British Museum and Arts Council England, and we will continue to build on the excellent partnership with The National Railway Museum.
- Get Doncaster Moving (GDM), our whole systems approach to addressing inactivity continues at pace. As we exit the 3rd lockdown the GDM team and partners are pivoting delivery to reengage their core function of providing sport and physical activity provision for the Borough. Doncaster Culture and Leisure Trust (DCLT) have an established recovery plan and through council and external funds continue to invest capital monies in facilities, e.g. £1.1m refurbishment of Armthorpe leisure centre and further planned works at Thorne and Askern leisure centres. A successful investment application to Sport England has accessed £6.925m, paving the way to invest in £3m of capital monies into 15 parks across the borough and support extended delivery of Well Doncaster teams through to 2025. Delivery of the Rugby League World Cup has expanded with the hosting of 3 games and Samoa tournament camp being based in Doncaster.

Working

Highlights from 2020/21 quarter 4 performance



We have highlighted below some of our key outcomes against our vision priorities

- New recorded **investment** into Doncaster of almost **£200m**.
- **New jobs** created and safeguarded by the Business Doncaster team was **756**.
- Working with the Chamber, Business Doncaster are delivering an **Economic Recovery Plan** for the town centre to support existing businesses and encourage residents to come back into the town centre safely.
- Despite the pandemic, a number of large speculative property development schemes were completed and the majority of new buildings are already occupied.
- Visit Doncaster has launched a **new website and visitor guide for 2021** aimed at bringing visitors back as soon as the industry starts to open up again.
- Business Doncaster's work with businesses on **supply chain activity** resulted in **£21m worth of orders** going to local companies.
- The new **Gateway East Academy** has been launched to support recruitment and training opportunities on the Airport site.
- Doncaster's **University Technical College** opened in September 2020.
- **'ADVANCE'** helps people in Doncaster to 'Thrive in Their Chosen Career' and supported more than 570 people in 2020/21 on caseload and **128 people into or to progress in work**. The programme has been used to lever in **European Social Funds (ESF) of £2.3m** to deliver support for people to change career or progress in work. The ESF 'ADVANCE' Sheffield City Region wide project started in April 21.

Financial Performance

Revenue Position: £6.0m underspend

The outturn position for the Council is a £6.0m underspend which represents 1.2% of the gross budget for the year. The table below represents General Fund services only. The figures differ from those shown in the Core Financial Statements as these statements include both General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

	Gross Budget	Net Budget	Variance	
	£m	£m	£m	%
Adults Health and Wellbeing	160.2	57.3	(3.9)	(2.4)
Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture	64.5	15.0	(0.3)	(0.5)
Doncaster Children's Services Trust (DCST)*	56.9	51.7	2.2	3.9
Corporate Resources	117.9	24.4	(1.7)	(1.4)
Economy & Environment	101.5	45.3	(1.9)	(1.9)
Services Budgets	501.0	193.7	(5.6)	(1.1)
Council-Wide budgets	(7.3)	(153.0)	(0.4)	5.5
Grand Total	493.7	40.7	(6.0)	(1.2)

* DCST forms part of the Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture Directorate but is shown separately for monitoring purposes.

The Council has received £31.7m in un-ringfenced funding from Government to assist in dealing with the costs associated with COVID-19. Throughout the year significant additional costs, reductions in income and delays to planned savings have been reported. Additional funding has been made available as specific grants and a number of initiatives have been undertaken including business support payments; Public Health related activities such as localised track and trace, infection control, and community testing; self-isolation payments; support for clinically extremely vulnerable people and rough sleepers; support for vulnerable children; and support for the adult social care sector. These initiatives have been mobilised and delivered during the year from a standing start. It's important to reflect on these initiatives to appreciate the scale in which they could have impacted on the council's performance and finances. Instead the council has been able to maintain performance and deliver services within allocated funds. It's also worth reflecting that during this period the Council has managed other concurrent risks relating to the impact of EU Exit and extreme weather through the winter particularly storm Christoph in January 2021.

The Council has achieved a positive outturn position of £6.0m underspend for 2020/21. At quarter 3 a balanced budget was forecast (no under/overspend). The outturn position is significantly better than this for a number of reasons – common themes include ensuring COVID related costs are funded from relevant COVID grants which has released general fund budgets, a fluid environment both in terms of expenditure and income forecast but also funding and managers being more focussed on delivering services in new ways. In addition, given the financial uncertainty, budget holders were encouraged to minimise spend and vacancy management as this would stand us in good stead to deliver against future savings requirements. A combination of these factors drove down spending in year and resulted in this favourable outturn position. It's still worth noting that £3.7m savings were delivered against plan with a £5.0m shortfall in 2020/21.

The Council has control or significant influence over two entities, St Leger Homes of Doncaster Limited (SLHD) and Doncaster Children's Services Trust Limited (DCST), whose accounts are consolidated with the Council's in the Group Accounts shown from page 94. DCST spent £2.2m more than planned in 2020/21 as a result of an increased number of children with out of authority placements; the overspend was funded by additional management fees from the Council. COVID-19 related additional costs were also experienced by Doncaster Children's Trust and these were funded by the Council using the un-ringfenced funding referred to above. SLHD were able to absorb COVID-19 related cost pressures and reported a break even position for 2020/21.

Further details can be found in the 2020-21 Quarter 4 Finance and Performance Improvement Report (for Doncaster Council), "St Leger Homes of Doncaster Ltd Performance and Delivery Update: 2020/21 Quarter Four and year end outturn" report and "Performance Challenge of Doncaster Children's Services Trust: Quarter 4, 2020/21" report on the Council's website: -

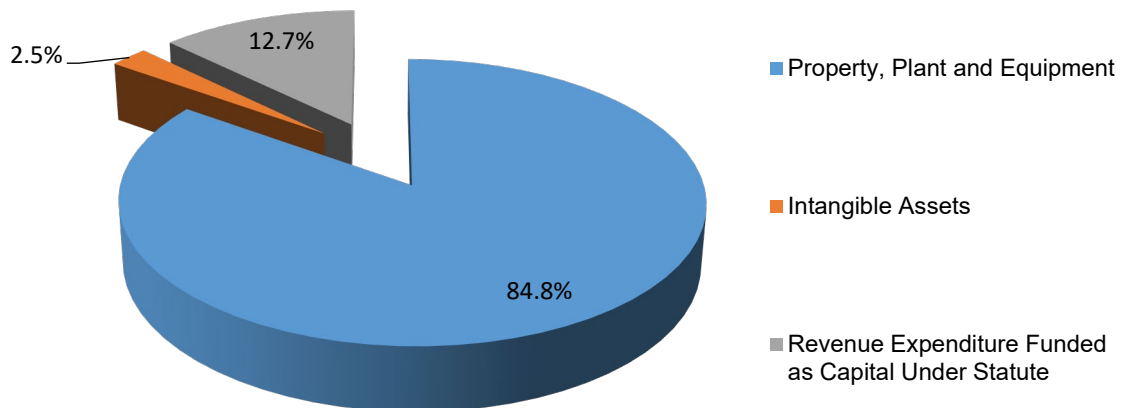
<https://doncaster.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=131&MId=3683>

Capital Position

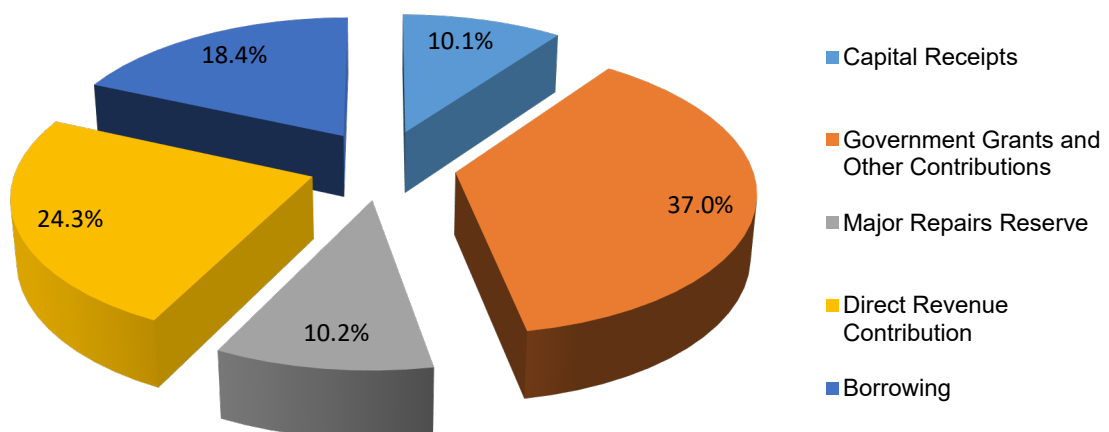
Capital expenditure represents money spent by the Council to purchase, upgrade or improve assets such as buildings, vehicles and roads. The distinction between capital and revenue expenditure is that the Council and its communities receive the benefit from capital expenditure over a longer period of time, usually over a number of years.

The Council spent £68.3m on capital schemes which includes schemes such as the new Danum Gallery, Library and Museum (DGLAM), adaptations for the disabled, creation of school places and the school condition programme.

What the money was spent on (£68.3m)



How the costs were financed (£68.3m)

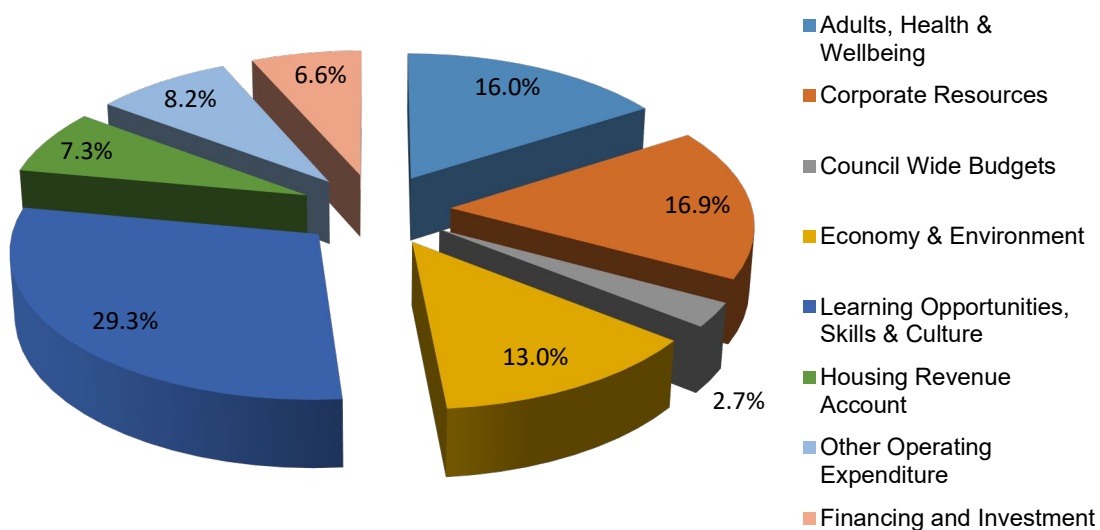


Cost of the Council's Services

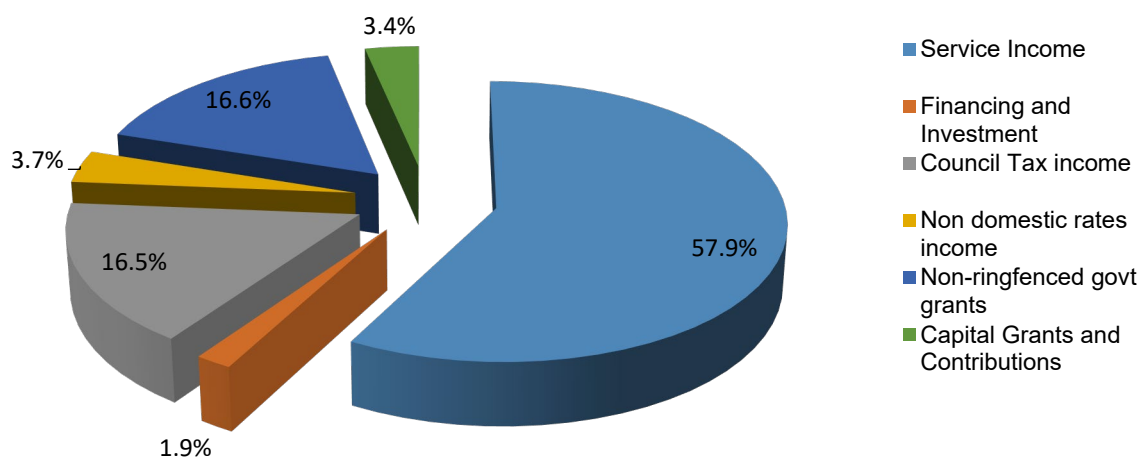
The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement ('CI&ES') for 2020/21 shows the cost of running the Council's services and how that was funded between April 2020 and March 2021.

Overall expenditure on Council services was £724.1m, down £43.5m compared to 2019/20. Income was £718.4m, up £48.2m compared to 2019/20. The deficit on provision of services was £5.6m, down £91.8m compared to 2019/20. This was largely due to losses on the disposals of non-current assets in 2019/20 with a number of schools converting to academy status and revaluation increases on leisure assets in 2020/21.

CI&ES Expenditure (£724.1m)



CI&ES Income (£718.4m)



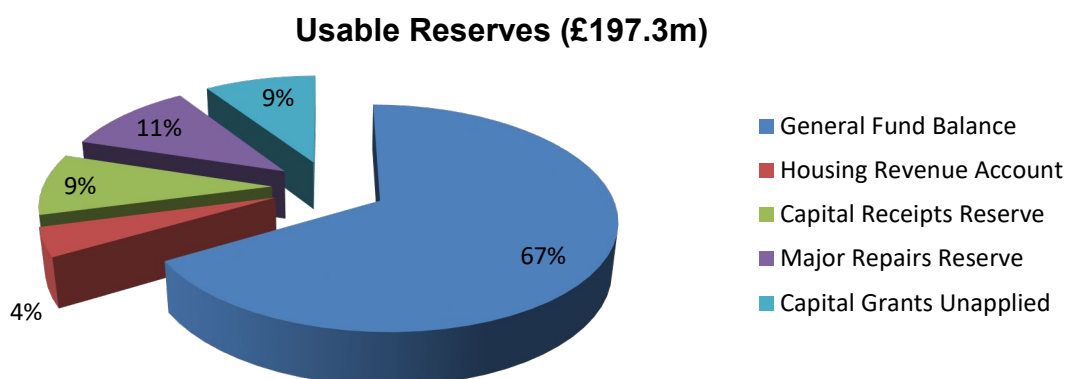
Balance Sheet

The Council's net worth increased by £41.5m from £498.7m to £540.2m which is mainly due to an increase in short term debtors and assets held for sale.

Balance Sheet	31st March 2021
	£m
Non-Current Assets (e.g. Property, Plant & Equipment)	1445.2
Current Assets (e.g. short term debtors)	153.6
Cash and cash equivalents (net)	64.4
Current Liabilities (e.g. short term creditors, short term borrowing)	(203.9)
Long Term Liabilities (e.g. long term borrowing, pension deficit)	(919.1)
Net Worth (31st March 2020: £498.7m)	540.2
Financed by:	
Usable Reserves (see below)	197.3
Unusable Reserves	342.9
Net Worth (31st March 2020: £498.7m)	540.2

Usable Reserves

The Council's usable reserves have significantly increased by £72.0m to £197.3m, this includes an increase in the General Fund reserves of £62.8m to £131.5m. As detailed above, 2020/21 has been extremely challenging and our workforce has been focussed on specific activities in response to COVID-19 and other emergencies. Understandably this has led to a one-off increase in underspends this year, which has enabled funding to be identified for strategic initiatives. The general uncommitted reserves have increased by £6m, which will be allocated in 2021/22 for £3.8m investment in our Leisure facilities and £2.0m for severe weather/road safety works, plus specific reserves have been set aside for priorities e.g. £5m for net zero carbon. In addition, we are carrying forward £24m of specific COVID-19 grants as part of the Council's planned response to the pandemic, an increase of £14m, and £18.9m due to the technical requirement to carry forward specific grant funding to offset the recovery of the Business Rates deficit. The reserves also include £16m transformation funding for services, an increase of £12m, which is essential to enable the Council to prepare for the longer-term financial challenges and uncertainties, these are covered in more detail below.



Financial Outlook

Revenue

On 1 March 2021, the Council set a budget based on closing a budget gap of £15.2m in 2021/22 and £18.9m for the period 2022/23 to 2023/24. This was a significant challenge in the context of COVID-19, ongoing demand for services and considerable cost pressures with no reduction in statutory obligations to provide services, whilst continuing to invest in the Borough and protecting the most vulnerable in our communities.

This position incorporates £16.7m of budget pressures in 2021/22, increasing to £34.1m by 2023/24. This includes pay and price inflation; with £1.3m set aside for Adults, Health & Wellbeing in 2020/21 for Adult Social Care contracts including the impact of the Government National Living Wage. The service specific budget pressures amount to £10.2m in 2021/22; this includes investing £6.1m for Adults, Health & Wellbeing pressures in 2020/21.

The savings proposals identified amount to £9.7m over the 3 years, with £5.3m in 2021/22, reducing the ongoing budget position and supporting the financial sustainability of the Council going forward. They are predominately in back office functions to mitigate the impact on front line services and those received by the public.

The government's Spending Review announcement in November 2020 only covered the spending period 2021/22 with a further, longer-term, review of spending planned for Autumn 2021. The 2021 Budget did not include a firm date for the delayed Fair Funding Review, something vital if the outdated formulae used to establish funding for Councils are to be properly reformed. There was also no mention of the delayed move to 75 per cent retention rates. Although the Government only provided a one-year Spending Review, the Council needs to look longer term as service change and transformation takes time to form and implement. For that reason, the Council has set out a three year balanced budget using a modest level of non-recurrent funding. This will allow the Council to move forward with some certainty and deliver these plans. Whilst at the same time acknowledging the future financial uncertainties and remaining sufficiently flexible to respond to future challenges.

The Covid-19 pandemic will have a considerable financial impact on the 2021/22 financial position and the Medium-term Financial Strategy (MTFS); this is considered in detail later in this section.

The Capital Programme

The Capital Strategy outlines the principles and decision making process involved when approving the Capital Budget. The aim is to contribute to the achievement of the Council's priorities and objectives, through the regeneration of the Borough, improved infrastructure, improved efficiency and effective operation of services. This is to be delivered via an affordable programme of capital investment consistent with the Council's financial strategy.

Doncaster Council continues to invest in the future of the Borough despite the tough economic climate with an estimated £341.3m of capital investment over 2021/22 to 2024/25 that will continue to stimulate growth and prosperity, with £107.7m of spend estimated for 2021/22. The Council is investing in projects to further improve core services such as Education, Housing, Infrastructure, Leisure and Culture, as well as attracting investors and visitors to the Borough. This includes £174.1m investment in the Council's social housing stock over the next four years, covering maintenance, adaptations and the new build programme.

Doncaster Council also sought to provide £2.6m to commence a programme of activities to decarbonise our buildings, operations and energy supply, £0.5m for tree planting as well as the naturalisation of some grassed areas with wildflowers and continuing to invest in electric vehicles as part of the council fleet. Supporting the Greener, Fairer and More Prosperous Doncaster agenda, Tackling the Climate and Biodiversity Crisis and the new Environment and Sustainability Strategy.

Further details on the 2021/22 Revenue Budget, Capital Strategy and Capital Budget can be found on the Council's website: -

<http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/the-council-democracy/revenue-and-capital-budget>

The Covid-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a considerable impact on the Council. The Government's lockdowns and other measures, have meant that many Council services have operated in different ways and, in some cases were suspended until new ways of working could be put in place. Additionally, businesses across Doncaster were forced to close significantly impacting on the local economy, which in turn

impacts on the Council's income from Business Rates, Council Tax and commercial operations. Furthermore, the Council has had to put considerable resources into ensuring that the most vulnerable people in our community are cared for. This came with additional cost pressures. A detailed Covid-19 timeline can be seen in the 2020-21 Quarter 4 Finance and Performance Improvement Report which can be viewed using the following link:-

<https://doncaster.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s30455/i7%20cab%20090621%20-%20Q4%20Report%20Pack%20for%20Cabinet.pdf>

Government and local measures

The Council has used additional Government support such as business grants, additional business rates relief and infection control funding in line with guidance. In total, £166m of government funding has been used to provide additional support, meet cost pressures and deal with income budget shortfalls. This includes business grants where the Council simply acts as an agent of central Government and passes on funding in line with Government instructions and, therefore, such transactions are not included in the core statements of the Council's accounts in total £78m. Additionally, the Council's Mayor implemented a 10-point action plan to provide further support to local residents and businesses. Measures within the action plan included payments holidays for housing rents and Council Tax and a Fighting Back fund to help community groups provide grass-roots level support.

Supply Chain

The Council has worked with its suppliers throughout the pandemic. Payments to suppliers have been accelerated, contracts have been varied and a supplier relief scheme has been introduced and these measures have been successful in ensuring supplier sustainability.

Financial Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant volatility and financial challenges this year. The Council has incurred new and additional costs to support operational services, seen reduced income through less trading activity and there has been a delay in delivering savings, which are required to achieve a balanced budget. There have also been significant losses on the projected income from Council Tax and Business Rates due to the impact of the restrictions.

The additional funding provided by the Government has been managed carefully by the Council. This has enabled all COVID related costs, income losses and delays in delivering savings in 2020/21 to be funded using the relevant COVID grant funding provided. The Council has also carried forward £24m of specific COVID grant funding for future years, to be utilised for the planned response and recovery. The Council's quarterly Finance & Performance monitoring reports have been used to provide updates to directors and members on progress against each grant. The quarter 4 includes a breakdown of the COVID grants spent in 2020/21 of £166m and can be viewed using the following link:-

<https://doncaster.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s30455/i7%20cab%20090621%20-%20Q4%20Report%20Pack%20for%20Cabinet.pdf>

Looking to the longer term, the Council has set a 2021/22 budget that includes assumptions about the longer-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and government restrictions. This budget recognises the significant challenges and uncertainties that the Council will continue to face in future years, requiring the budget to be monitored closely and corrective action to be taken where required. The general fund budget setting report can be viewed using the following link:-

<https://doncaster.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s29262/Revenue%20Budget.pdf>

The budget position is further strengthened by the Council receiving additional un-ringfenced COVID-19 grants that were not included in the budget calculations (for example, £3m of taxation income guarantee grants provided to compensate for reductions in Council Tax and Business Rates receipts).

The Council's cash flow has been carefully monitored since the start of the pandemic to ensure cash is available to be dealt with issues as they arise. This position has been helped by the Council starting from a healthy position and Central Government decisions to release funding sooner than planned. Levels of debt have increased for Council Tax, Business Rates and trade creditors and this will impact on the Council's level of under-borrowing, but has so far been mitigated by grants that have been received but not yet been spent.

In summary, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed severe strain on Council resources and the impact will be felt over many years.

Explanation of Accounting Statements

- **The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts**

A brief statement of the Council's financial responsibilities and those of the Chief Financial Officer.

- **Core Financial Statements**

- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** shows the income and expenditure in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.
- **Movement in Reserves Statement ('MiRS')** shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services line shows the economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.
- **Balance Sheet** shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council 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 Council 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** 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.

- **Notes to the Core Financial Statements**

Notes identify the nature and value of various entries within the core statements often providing additional information to aid the understanding of the accounts.

- **Expenditure and Funding Analysis ('EFA')** 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 Council's directorates/services/departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- **Supplementary Statements**

- **Housing Revenue Account ('HRA')**, which is consolidated into the main statements, reports on the Council's activities as a social landlord. The HRA reflects a statutory obligation to account separately for local authority housing provision, as defined in particular in schedule 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It shows the major elements of housing revenue expenditure (maintenance and administration) and how these are met by rents, subsidy and other income. From 1st October 2005, maintenance and administration of the Council's dwellings was transferred to St. Leger Homes of Doncaster Limited, an Arms' Length Management Organisation, limited by guarantee and wholly owned by the Council.
- **Collection Fund** statement reports on the collection of local taxes and their distribution. The account reflects the statutory requirement for billing authorities to establish and maintain a separate Collection Fund, which accounts for the income from Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR). This income finances the net expenditure requirements of the authorities within the Doncaster Council area, including the Council itself, the South Yorkshire Joint Authorities and Parish Councils.
- **Group Accounts** include the assets and liabilities of companies and similar entities, which the Council either controls or significantly influences. These are St Leger Homes of Doncaster Limited and Doncaster Children's Services Trust Limited.

Significant Changes in Accounting Policy

The Council's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2020/21. The accounting policies are compliant with IFRS and have been applied in preparing the financial statements and the comparative information.

There have been no significant changes in accounting policy during 2020/21.

Faye Tyas
Chief Financial Officer
& Assistant Director of Finance
(Section 151 officer)
9th December, 2021

The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to: -

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

Cllr Austen White
Chair of Audit Committee

9th December, 2021

The Section 151 Officer's Responsibilities

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code). In this Council, the Section 151 Officer is the Chief Financial Officer & Assistant Director of Finance.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer & Assistant Director of Finance has: -

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

This Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2021.

Faye Tyas
Chief Financial Officer
& Assistant Director of Finance

(Section 151 officer)

9th December, 2021

The Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2019/20				2020/21		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
157,325	(81,756)	75,569	Adults, Health & Wellbeing	115,637	(109,199)	6,438
102,016	(75,096)	26,920	Corporate Resources	122,229	(82,852)	39,377
27,528	(2,491)	25,037	Council Wide Budgets	19,783	(1,942)	17,841
82,303	(22,779)	59,524	Economy & Environment	94,135	(19,479)	74,656
205,813	(125,112)	80,701	Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture	212,276	(126,310)	85,966
49,996	(74,974)	(24,978)	Housing Revenue Account	52,452	(76,410)	(23,958)
624,981	(382,208)	242,773	Net Cost of Services	616,512	(416,192)	200,320
2,344	0	2,344	Parish Council Precepts	2,457	0	2,457
2,005	0	2,005	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,392	0	1,392
88,350	0	88,350	(Gains) / Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	55,594	0	55,594
92,699	0	92,699	Other operating expenditure	59,443	0	59,443
21,353	0	21,353	Interest payable & similar charges	21,110	0	21,110
11,171	0	11,171	Pensions interest cost & expected return on pensions assets	9,471	0	9,471
0	(2,775)	(2,775)	Interest receivable & similar income	0	(677)	(677)
228	(348)	(120)	Income & expenditure in relation to investment properties & changes in their fair value	(55)	(165)	(220)
17,197	(15,499)	1,698	(Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Undertakings not in Net Cost of Services	17,611	(12,478)	5,133
49,949	(18,622)	31,327	Financing and investment income and expenditure	48,137	(13,320)	34,817
0	(114,069)	(114,069)	Council tax income	0	(118,576)	(118,576)
0	(46,662)	(46,662)	Non domestic rates redistribution	0	(26,928)	(26,928)
0	(80,079)	(80,079)	Non-ring fenced Government grants (Note 33)	0	(119,346)	(119,346)
0	(28,546)	(28,546)	Capital grants and contributions (Note 33)	0	(24,086)	(24,086)
0	(269,356)	(269,356)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	0	(288,936)	(288,936)
767,629	(670,186)	97,443	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	724,092	(718,448)	5,644
		(30,442)	(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets (Note 24a)			(58,069)
		(69,984)	Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets / liabilities (Note 24d)			10,161
		314	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments (Note 24h)			754
		(100,112)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(47,154)
		(2,669)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(41,510)

Movement in Reserves Statement

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (Note 24)	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31st March 2020 brought forward	(63,467)	(9,670)	(17,348)	(10,074)	(19,572)	(120,131)	(378,563)	(498,694)
Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to new Adjustment Account as 1 April 2020	(5,212)	0	0	0	0	(5,212)	5,212	0
Restated Balance as 1 April 2020	(68,679)	(9,670)	(17,348)	(10,074)	(19,572)	(125,343)	(373,351)	(498,694)
Movement in reserves during 2020/21								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	2,042	3,602	0	0	0	5,644	(47,154)	(41,510)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 10)	(64,865)	(2,199)	(491)	(11,306)	1,249	(77,612)	77,612	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2020/21	(62,823)	1,403	(491)	(11,306)	1,249	(71,968)	30,458	(41,510)
Balance at 31st March 2021 carried forward	(131,502)	(8,267)	(17,839)	(21,380)	(18,323)	(197,311)	(342,893)	(540,204)

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (Note 24)	Total Council Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31st March 2019 brought forward	(67,742)	(8,263)	(15,619)	(3,879)	(21,737)	(117,240)	(378,785)	(496,025)
Movement in reserves during 2019/20								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	86,337	11,106	0	0	0	97,443	(100,112)	(2,669)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 10)	(82,062)	(12,513)	(1,729)	(6,195)	2,165	(100,334)	100,334	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2019/20	4,275	(1,407)	(1,729)	(6,195)	2,165	(2,891)	222	(2,669)
Balance at 31st March 2020 carried forward	(63,467)	(9,670)	(17,348)	(10,074)	(19,572)	(120,131)	(378,563)	(498,694)

Balance Sheet

31 st March 2020		Notes	31 st March 2021	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
1,408,415		Property, Plant & Equipment	12	1,419,642
9,220		Heritage Assets	13	9,120
1,647		Investment Property	14	1,710
3,735		Intangible Assets	15	3,891
4,595		Long Term Investments	16	3,841
7,283		Long Term Debtors	16	7,024
	1,434,895	Long Term Assets		1,445,228
13,266		Short Term Investments	16	25,007
8,468		Assets Held for Sale	20	31,084
1,084		Inventories		1,071
72,670		Short Term Debtors	17	96,400
43,956		Cash & Cash Equivalents	19	64,413
	139,444	Current Assets		217,975
(104,272)		Short Term Borrowing	16	(103,070)
(52,308)		Short Term Creditors	21	(73,913)
(2,643)		Provisions	22	(1,722)
(8,972)		Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	33	(16,228)
(4,294)		Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	33	(8,917)
	(172,489)	Current Liabilities		(203,850)
(11,966)		Provisions	22	(14,720)
(404,998)		Long Term Borrowing	16	(419,357)
(44,041)		Other Long Term Liabilities	16, 42	(41,846)
(255)		Donated Assets Account	33	0
0		Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	33	(1,044)
(3,168)		Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	33	(2,541)
(438,728)		Liability related to defined benefit pension scheme	39	(439,641)
	(903,156)	Long Term Liabilities		(919,149)
	498,694	Net Assets		540,204
120,131		Usable Reserves		197,311
378,563		Unusable Reserves	24	342,893
	498,694	Total Reserves		540,204

This balance sheet was completed and authorised for issue on 9th December, 2021, the date to which events after the balance sheet date have been considered. These accounts present fairly the financial position of Doncaster Council as at 31st March 2021.

Faye Tyas
Chief Financial Officer
& Assistant Director of Finance
(Section 151 officer)

9th December, 2021

Cash Flow Statement

31st March 2020 £'000		31st March 2021 £'000
(97,443)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(5,644)
185,707	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 25)	87,486
(40,492)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 25)	(32,571)
47,772	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	49,271
400	Investing Activities (Note 26)	(28,429)
(2,973)	Financing Activities (Note 27)	(385)
45,199	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	20,457
(1,243)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	43,956
43,956	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 19)	64,413

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Note 1 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2019/20				2020/21		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
76,883	(1,314)	75,569	Adults, Health & Wellbeing	55,316	(48,878)	6,438
20,784	6,136	26,920	Corporate Resources	20,588	18,789	39,377
15,615	9,422	25,037	Council Wide Budgets	11,424	6,417	17,841
33,089	26,435	59,524	Economy & Environment	36,997	37,659	74,656
68,420	12,281	80,701	Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture	65,522	20,444	85,966
(20,430)	(4,548)	(24,978)	Housing Revenue Account	(21,249)	(2,709)	(23,958)
194,361	48,412	242,773	Net Cost of Services	168,598	31,722	200,320
2,172	90,527	92,699	Other Operating Expenditure	2,281	57,162	59,443
48,014	(16,687)	31,327	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	58,261	(23,444)	34,817
(241,679)	(27,677)	(269,356)	Taxation and Non-specific Grant income	(290,560)	1,624	(288,936)
2,868	94,575	97,443	(Surplus) or deficit	(61,420)	67,064	5,644
(76,005)			Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	(73,137)		
0			Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to new Adjustment Account as 1 April 2020	(5,212)		
2,868			Less/Plus Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	(61,420)		
(73,137)			Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March*	(139,769)		

* For a split of this balance between the General Fund and the HRA – see the Movement in Reserves Statement

Note 2 Accounting Policies

General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2020/21 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31st March 2021. The Council is required by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 (the Code) supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

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 within three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. They are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts that are an integral part of the Council's cash management. Investments or loans with a longer maturity at acquisition do not become cash equivalents once their remaining maturity period falls to three months.

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

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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 Collection Fund. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

Contingent Assets

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

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 as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to 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.

Termination Benefits

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

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

Post-Employment Benefits

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE);
- The NHS Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Business Services Authority on behalf of NHS organisations;
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by South Yorkshire Pension Authority.

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

The Teachers Pensions Scheme and NHS Pension Scheme

The arrangements for the Teachers' Pensions Scheme and the NHS Pension Scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. The schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contribution schemes and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year and the Adults, Health & Wellbeing line is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the NHS pensions in year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the South Yorkshire Pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc. and projections of projected earnings for current employees;
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate. Details of the rates used and assumptions made are included in the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Note to the core financial statements;
- The assets of South Yorkshire Pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value: -
 - quoted securities – current bid price;
 - unquoted securities – professional estimate;
 - unitised securities – current bid price;
 - property – market value.

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

- 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 to Council Wide Budgets.
 - net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council – 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.

- 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 South Yorkshire Pension fund: - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are 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 earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. The Council's current policy is not to award enhancements for non-school Council employees, i.e. those who are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Events after the Reporting Period

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

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events;
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts 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.

Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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. The Council holds financial assets measured at: -

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument). These are classified as fair value through profit or loss. Equity investments are held for strategic purposes and are designated at FVOCI.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and 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 Council, 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.

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

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

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Council 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 Council.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased 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.

Equity Instruments Designated to Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Equity Instruments not held for trading, i.e. held for strategic purposes, are elected into a FVOCI treatment rather than FVPL. Movements in fair value will not be debited/credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services as they arise. Instead, movements will be accumulated in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve until the asset is derecognised, at which point the net gain or loss would be transferred to the General Fund Balance.

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;
- equity shares with no quoted market prices – net worth 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 Council can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

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

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

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

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

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

Any gains and losses that arise on derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset 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.

Heritage Assets (Tangible and Intangible)

Heritage assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations. Heritage assets include Historic land and buildings, recordings of historically significant events and other heritage assets which include Civic Regalia, Exhibits, Statues and Monuments, military and scientific equipment, and works of art.

Heritage Assets are recognised on balance sheet at cost or value. Valuations for historic land and buildings have been prepared by in house assets and property valuers over a five year rolling programme. All other categories have been valued by the most appropriate and relevant valuation method including insurance and auction values. They are reviewed annually and updated if more up to date information is available.

There are heritage assets within the Council with an individual value below £10,000 that are not disclosed. The value has been considered to have an immaterial effect and therefore the cost of valuing these assets would again outweigh any benefit.

Revaluation gains and losses and impairments of heritage assets are accounted for in exactly the same way as for Property, Plant and Equipment. Disposal of heritage assets are accounted for in exactly the same way as for Property Plant and Equipment.

Depreciation is not required to be charged on heritage assets as, by nature, they will be preserved for future generations however, some of the buildings within the category of historic land and buildings are still depreciated as determinable lives have been estimated by the internal valuers. These asset lives are reviewed in line with the revaluation programme.

Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. No intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion and therefore all such assets are carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amounts for intangible asset is amortised over its useful lives to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the assets might be impaired. Any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation and impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted 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 the Capital Receipts Reserve (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000).

Interest in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. Group Accounts are prepared where these interests are material.

Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) costing formula and the Weighted Average Cost method. Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

Joint Operations

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The Activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those operators. In relation to its interest in a joint operation, the Council as a joint operator recognises: -

- Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- Its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation;
- Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

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 Council 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 assets estimated useful life.

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

Operating Leases:

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the service benefitting from the use of the leased Property, Plant or Equipment. Charges are made on a straight line basis over the life of the asset even if this does not match the pattern of cash payments, e.g. there is a rent free period at the commencement of the lease.

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases:

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement as part of the profit or loss on disposal, i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal, matched by a long term lease debtor in the Balance Sheet for the capital value outstanding.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between: -

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the long term debtor; 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 of 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 non-current 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 Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight line basis over the life of the asset, even if this does not match the pattern of payments. 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.

Non-current Assets - 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 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 but are re-valued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties 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 the Capital Receipts Reserve (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000).

Non-current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the costs of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add value or increase an assets potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential is charged as an expense when it is incurred. The de-minimis value of £100,000 is applied when reviewing revenue spend for capital items.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising: -

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

The Council 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 Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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 and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost;
- Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- School buildings – current value, but because of their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value;
- Surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective;
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

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

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are re-valued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end but as a minimum every 5 years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Exceptionally, gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 is written down against the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1st 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 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line 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 useful life, e.g. 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: -

Asset Category	Useful Life
Other Land & Building	Up to 100 years, dependent upon the asset
Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	3 - 20 years, dependent upon the asset
Infrastructure	40 years
Intangible e.g. surveys	Up to 15 years dependent upon the asset
Council dwellings	The calculation for the depreciation of Council Dwellings uses the straight line method over 30 years. The calculation uses the value of the dwellings stock excluding the value of land.

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

For Property, Plant & Equipment, other than non-depreciable land, non-operational investment properties and assets held for sale, the only ground for not charging depreciation is that the charge would be immaterial.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method.

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

Disposals and Non - Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. 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 only recognised 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, amortisations 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 classified as assets held for sale.

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

Amounts received 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 capital financing regulations allow disposal costs of up to 4% of capital receipt to be met from the sale proceeds. 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 Council's underlying need to borrow). 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 fixed 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.

Enhancement Expenditure and De-recognition of Replaced Part of an Asset

Enhancement expenditure on Property, Plant & Equipment increases both the historic cost and carrying amount records. The enhancement expenditure could be in relation to one component, multiple components or for a single asset that has not been componentised.

The carrying amount of a replaced or restored part of the asset is de-recognised, with the carrying amount of the new component being recognised subject to the capital recognition principles being met.

This recognition and de-recognition takes place regardless of whether the replaced part had been depreciated separately, where it is not practicable to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part the cost of the new part is used as a proxy for the calculation of the old element to be de-recognised (adjustments for depreciation and impairment, are made if required).

Where an item of Property, Plant & Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. The Council has established a threshold of £1.5million for determining whether an asset needs to be reviewed for components. To be separately accounted for, a component has a cost of at least £300,000 or costs at least 20% of the overall asset (whichever is the higher) and has a useful life which is at least plus or minus 5 years from the main asset.

Accounting for non-current schools' assets

The Council has made the following judgements regarding the accounting treatment of the differing types of schools: -

- **Community schools** are run by the local authority, which employs the staff, owns the land and buildings and decides which admission criteria to use. The land and buildings of these schools are accounted for on the Council's balance sheet.
- **Foundation Schools** are run by their governing body. The governing body employs the staff and sets its own admissions criteria. The land and buildings are usually owned by the governing body or, in trust schools, a charity.

- **Trust schools** are a type of foundation school which forms a charitable trust with an outside partner. They are run by their own governing body, which employs the staff and sets the admission criteria. Land and buildings are transferred out of local authority ownership upon transfer to trust status. These schools are not accounted for on the Council's balance sheet and the assets are treated as a disposal upon transfer to trust status.
- **Voluntary-aided schools** are mainly religious or 'faith' schools and as with foundation schools, the governing body employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria. The school buildings are not accounted for on the Council's balance sheet as ownership and control of the building lies with the voluntary body. The ownership of the land remains with the Council so is accounted for on the balance sheet.
- **Voluntary-controlled schools** are similar to voluntary aided schools but are run by the local authority. As with community schools, the local authority employs the school's staff and sets the admission criteria. The land and buildings of these schools are accounted for on the Council's balance sheet.
- **Academies** are independently managed, all-ability schools. They are set up by sponsors from business, faith or voluntary groups in partnership with the Department for Education and the Council. Together they fund the land and buildings, with the Government covering the running costs. The land and buildings are usually leased to the academy on a long term lease. The lease terms are reviewed on transfer to determine whether they represent finance or operating lease. Schools which are leased on a finance lease are treated as disposals. The buildings are not included on the Council's balance sheet but the land remains on the balance sheet at a nominal value. Schools which are issued on an operating lease are revalued in the year of transfer.

Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

Prior period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made it is applied retrospectively (unless otherwise stated) 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.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts fall within scope of IFRIC 12 and are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are re-valued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council. The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements: -

- **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** – Recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet as the scheduled works are carried out and the expenditure is incurred.

Provisions

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party, e.g. from an insurance claim, income is only recognised for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, 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 into the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Specific reserves are available to fund capital or revenue expenditure following relevant approval.

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

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

Schools

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for local authority maintained schools lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements. Therefore schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the Council as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the Council.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

Note 3 Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. The Council shall provide known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new IFRS will have on the Council's financial statements in the period of initial application. This requirement applies to accounting standards that come into effect for financial years commencing on or before 1st January of the financial year in question (i.e. on or before 1st January 2021 for 2020/21). For this disclosure the proposals for change include: -

- Definition of a Business: Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16.

These are not expected to have a material impact on the Council's statement of accounts.

Note 4 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies, the Council 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: -

Central Government Funding

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for Local Government. 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 other than those already earmarked for closure as part of budget delivery plans.

Group Accounts

The Council has reviewed its relationship and interest with external organisations and concludes that it does have an interest in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures that are material both individually and in aggregate and therefore a set of Group Accounts has been prepared. This consideration has been made under the provisions of IFRS 10 ('Consolidated Financial Statements') and IFRS 11 ('Joint Arrangements') as required by the Code.

Property, Plant and Equipment valuations

The Code of Practice has clarified the requirements for valuing Property, Plant and Equipment and states explicitly that revaluations must be 'sufficiently regular to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the fair value at the end of the reporting period.' In order to be satisfied that the value of assets in the balance sheet is not materially different from the amount that would be given by a full valuation carried out on 31st March 2021 the Council, for assets not valued in the year, has judged that their value has not altered materially at the balance sheet date. This judgement is supported by a year-end valuation report provided by the Council's qualified valuers that provides assurance that valuations are materially correct at the balance sheet date.

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

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the forthcoming financial year are as follows: -

Item and Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment, HRA valuation (Note 12)	
The value of the Council's housing dwellings stock is calculated using beacon properties. These valuations are then adjusted for the vacant possession value for the properties and to reflect their occupation by a secure tenant. This adjustment is considered to reflect the additional risk and liability the public sector landlords undertake when compared with private sector investors. The adjustment factor which is applied to the total vacant possession valuation (based on the beacon valuation) is for local authorities to determine seeking appropriate professional advice where applicable.	The fair value of the Council's housing dwellings stock as at the 31 st March 2021 has been determined using an adjustment factor of 41%. A 1% decrease in this adjustment factor would have resulted in a revaluation loss of £16.135m in 2020/21.
Defined Benefit Pension Schemes Liabilities (Note 39)	
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. Mercers, a firm of consulting actuaries, are engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The net pension liability which the Council has in the long run is estimated to be £439.641m (£438.728m as at 31 st March 2020). A 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pensions' liability of £29.198m. A 0.1% increase in the inflation rate assumption would result in an increase in the pensions' liability of £29.692m. Similarly, a one year addition to members' life expectancy as at 31 st March 2021 would result in an increase in the pensions' liability of £53.184m.

COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted global financial markets and market activity has been impacted. The Government's national restrictions ended on 19th July 2021 and this has increased the level of estimation uncertainty. It is not yet clear what those effects could be but there could be an impact on all of the items in the table above.

On the 18th March 2020, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) published guidance to the property profession in relation to material valuation uncertainty created by Covid-19 in respect of individual markets. The forum published further advice in May 2020 and on 9th September 2020 recommended that material valuation uncertainty declarations may not be required subject to valuer discretion, the advice was reaffirmed on 3rd November 2020 and 5th January 2021. The decision on whether to apply material valuation uncertainty in any sector should be based on individual valuer judgement so depends upon the circumstances of the valuation. For instance where assets are valued with reference to trading potential in many cases it is still too early to properly assess that potential with a sufficient degree of certainty. Elsewhere, transaction volumes, and indicators such as landlord and tenant negotiations, rent reductions provide valuers with further indication of market sentiment on which to base opinions of value. Accordingly, and for the avoidance of doubt, our valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards

Note 6 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Chief Financial Officer & Assistant Director of Finance on 9th December, 2021. 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 31st March, 2021, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

The Council has not identified any post Balance Sheet events as at 9th December, 2021, except for the transfer of 3 schools which became academies after 31st March, 2021. The value of these schools is £17.8m. This is a non-adjusting post Balance Sheet event.

Note 7 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis				2020/21
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	(Note 3)	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults, Health & Wellbeing	(51,972)	3,102	(8)	(48,878)
Corporate Resources	14,848	3,919	22	18,789
Council Wide Budgets	(73)	6,490	0	6,417
Economy & Environment	34,294	3,349	16	37,659
Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture	13,331	3,737	3,376	20,444
Housing Revenue Account	(2,709)	0	0	(2,709)
Net Cost of Services	7,719	20,597	3,406	31,722
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	9,802	0	25,540	35,342
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	17,521	20,597	28,946	67,064

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis				2019/20
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	(Note 3)	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults, Health & Wellbeing	(3,451)	2,141	(4)	(1,314)
Corporate Resources	3,644	2,423	69	6,136
Council Wide Budgets	977	8,445	0	9,422
Economy & Environment	24,539	1,970	(74)	26,435
Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture	9,355	2,826	100	12,281
Housing Revenue Account	(4,548)	0	0	(4,548)
Net Cost of Services	30,516	17,805	91	48,412
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	45,507	0	656	46,163
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	76,023	17,805	747	94,575

Note 1 Adjustment for Capital Purposes

Adjustments for capital purposes – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line and for: -

- **Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets;
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices;
- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year

Note 2 Net Change for Pension Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income: -

- For **services** this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council 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.

Note 3 Other Differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute: -

- For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts;
- The charge under **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income 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.

Note 8 Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below: -

	2019/20	2020/21
Services	Fees, charges and other service income	Fees, charges and other service income
	£'000	£'000
Adults, Health & Wellbeing	(22,087)	(19,899)
Corporate Resources	(7,607)	(7,529)
Council Wide Budgets	(399)	(610)
Economy & Environment	(16,158)	(13,599)
Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture	(8,853)	(7,013)
Housing Revenue Account	(74,974)	(76,410)
Total Fees, charges and other service income analysed on a segmental basis	(130,078)	(125,060)

The amounts in the table differ from the Fees, charges and other service income in Note 9 due to income relating to Trading Operations of £12.616m (£15.813m in 2019/20).

Note 9 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows: -

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Expenditure / Income		
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	192,746	179,339
Other services expenses	387,663	415,355
Support service recharges	19,713	19,964
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	42,194	19,368
Interest payments	32,614	30,518
Precepts and levies	2,344	2,457
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,005	1,392
(Gains) / Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	88,350	55,698
Total expenditure	767,629	724,091
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(145,891)	(137,676)
Interest and investment income	(2,775)	(677)
Income from Council tax and non-domestic rates	(160,732)	(145,503)
Government grants and contributions	(360,788)	(434,591)
Total income	(670,186)	(718,447)
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	97,443	5,644

Note 10 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

General Fund Balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the authority are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund Balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year.

Housing Revenue Account Balance

The Housing Revenue Account Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority Council housing provision in accordance with Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or (where in deficit) that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve, which controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

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.

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account (Reserve) holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

2020/21	Usable reserves				
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000
Adjustments to Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:					
Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(20,597)	0	0	0	0
Financial instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)	161	0	0	0	0
Council tax & NNDR (transfers to (or from) Collection Fund)	(25,701)	0	0	0	0
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	432	0	0	0	0
DSG Adjustment Account	(3,838)	0	0	0	0
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(34,258)	(34,345)	0	0	0
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(83,801)	(34,345)	0	0	0
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	5,270	3,471	(8,741)	0	0
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	0	(73)	73	0	0
Payments to the Government housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(1,392)	0	1,392	0	0
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	0	18,306	0	(18,306)	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	3,590	0	0	0	0
Former SYCC debt	2,381	0	0	0	0
PFI Finance Lease - principal repayment	2,653	0	0	0	0
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	4,154	10,442	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	16,656	32,146	(7,276)	(18,306)	0
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	6,796	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	6,999	0
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	3,529
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts	0	0	(11)	0	0
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,280	0	0	0	(2,280)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	2,280	0	6,785	6,999	1,249
Total Adjustments	(64,865)	(2,199)	(491)	(11,307)	1,249

2019/20	Usable reserves				
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000
Adjustments to Revenue Resources					
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:					
Pensions costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(17,805)	0	0	0	0
Financial instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account)	167	0	0	0	0
Council tax & NNDR (transfers to (or from) Collection Fund)	(822)	0	0	0	0
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	(91)	0	0	0	0
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(78,360)	(44,295)	0	0	0
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(96,911)	(44,295)	0	0	0
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources					
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	5,216	6,730	(11,946)	0	0
Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	0	(172)	172	0	0
Payments to the Government housing receipts pool (funded by a transfer from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(2,005)	0	2,005	0	0
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	0	18,396	0	(18,396)	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	2,865	0	0	0	0
Former SYCC debt	2,164	0	0	0	0
PFI Finance Lease - principal repayment	1,358	0	0	0	0
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	3,396	6,828	0	0	0
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	12,994	31,782	(9,769)	(18,396)	0
Adjustments to Capital Resources					
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	8,047	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	12,201	0
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	4,020
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts	0	0	(7)	0	0
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,855	0	0	0	(1,855)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	1,855	0	8,040	12,201	2,165
Total Adjustments	(82,062)	(12,513)	(1,729)	(6,195)	2,165

Note 11 Movements in Earmarked Reserves

	Balance at 31 st March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	Balance at 31 st March 2020	Transfer to DSG Adjustment Account	Restated balance as at 1 April 2020	Transfers Out 2020/21	Transfers In 2020/21	Balance at 31 st March 2021
General Fund:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Business Rates Volatility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,949	18,949
Covid-19 Response	0	0	10,090	10,090	0	10,090	(26,484)	31,427	15,033
Service Transformation Fund	6,652	(2,785)	0	3,867	0	3,867	(1,414)	9,756	12,209
Health & Social Care Transformation Fund	8,373	(1,605)	0	6,768	0	6,768	(958)	0	5,810
Environment & Sustainability/Net Zero Carbon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
School Balances	4,117	(1,274)	499	3,342	0	3,342	(442)	2,078	4,978
Covid-19 Contain Outbreak Management Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,742	4,742
Insurance Fund	5,377	0	(513)	4,864	0	4,864	(770)	0	4,094
Adult Social Care Contracts	1,887	0	0	1,887	0	1,887	(101)	2,212	3,998
Transformational projects in Social Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	3,600
Revenue Contribution to the Capital Programme (pre-work/development costs)	389	(218)	56	227	0	227	(146)	2,338	2,419
Covid-19 Test & Trace Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,234	2,234
Public Health	886	(537)	0	349	0	349	(77)	1,611	1,883
Social Mobility Opportunity Area	2,651	(1,187)	0	1,464	0	1,464	(61)	347	1,750
Stronger Families Programme	1,315	0	107	1,422	0	1,422	0	266	1,688
Inward Investment Incentive Scheme (Business Rates Incentive Scheme)	1,914	(245)	0	1,669	0	1,669	(175)	0	1,494
Civic Office Major Repairs and Maintenance Sinking Fund	1,134	0	174	1,308	0	1,308	0	173	1,481
Mental Health Trailblazer	713	(323)	0	390	0	390	(197)	912	1,105
Central DSG	0	0	(5,212)	(5,212)	5,212	0	0	0	0
Other	17,909	(6,999)	3,582	14,492	0	14,492	(8,951)	10,923	16,464
Total	53,317	(15,173)	8,783	46,927	5,212	52,139	(39,776)	96,568	108,931

Business Rates Volatility

This reserve is to smooth the timing differences between recovering the deficit on the Collection Fund for Business Rates and the receipt of section 31 Business Rates grants from Central Government. Grants are received in year and the deficit is recovered in the following year.

COVID-19 Response

The reserve consists of government grants to fund the Council's response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Service Transformation Fund

This reserve was established to fund the costs of a number of service transformation projects across the Council. It will be used to help the Council achieve its savings targets in a timely and well managed way partly from those redesigned services.

Health and Social Care Transformation Fund

This reserve has been established from joint health and social care grants, including the Better Care Fund and will be used to support the transformation of Health and Social Care and delivering the Doncaster Place Plan.

Environment & Sustainability/Net Zero Carbon

The reserve is to support net zero carbon/environmental strategy initiatives.

Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation

This reserve represents balances held by schools under delegated schemes from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The Scheme of Financing Schools, prepared in accordance with the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, provides that under-spending and over-spending will accrue to the school and be added to any balance brought forward from a previous year and as a consequence balances from school budgets have been built up over many years.

COVID-19 Contain Outbreak Management Fund

This reserve has been established to continue to fund COVID-19 related activities into 2021/22 and support costs associated with dealing with containing further outbreaks of the pandemic.

Insurance Fund

The Council continues to monitor insurance claims experience and has identified an appropriate reserve to meet other potential insurance claims Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) and emerging risks.

Adult Social Care Contracts

The money has been set aside to meet Adult Social Care expenditure; this will include supporting future spend on domiciliary care, learning disability support contracts and the development of the Intermediate Care agenda.

Transformational projects in Social Care

This includes investment in the new model of locality working to support the development of vibrant communities and provide resourcing to strengthen activities for Early Help and prevention. It will also support practice development across the social care sector and workforce capacity changes. This will certainly help provide resources to work with the voluntary sector and how they may support our changing practices and ambitions regarding localities.

Revenue Contribution to the Capital Programme

This reserve was created to meet the revenue costs associated with major capital projects - for example feasibility work supporting master planning and strategic acquisitions.

COVID-19 Test & Trace Grant

This reserve has been established to continue to fund COVID 19 test & trace activity into 2021/22 and support costs associated with dealing with the pandemic.

Public Health

The reserve has been established from the Public Health grant and is being used to fund any annual variations in Public Health service expenditure including any unforeseen costs, the implementation of service changes and associated savings.

Social Mobility Opportunity Area

This reserve represents the balance on a Department for Education (DfE) Grant to promote activity in the Doncaster Opportunity Area that will improve the Social Mobility outcomes of children and young people. The original 3 year programme was extended and is now due to end in August 21. The remaining balance will be used to support expenditure from April 21 to August 21.

Stronger Families Programme

This reserve has been created to support the council's Stronger Families Programme and will be used to sustain the extended programme and to continue elements of the programme after the Troubled Families grant funding ends.

New National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) Incentive Scheme

The reserve is a fund to facilitate incentives to potential investors where there is a clear demonstration that it would lead to a sustainable and substantial contribution to economic growth within the borough, with the main focus being increase to business rates and job creation.

Civic Office Major Items Replacement

The reserve is to be used for replacing major items in the Civic Office. A planned maintenance programme has been drawn up and includes, for example electrical installations. There is an annual contribution from the Council's revenue budget to the reserve.

Mental Health Trailblazer

Funding from Doncaster Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) specifically held in reserve to be spent on improving Children and Young People's Mental Health. This links to the Mental Health green paper for Children & Young People and there are explicit outcomes expected as part of this funding. The planned spend is in line with national mental health financial expectations.

Central Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

This reserve represented the central balance held by the Authority under delegated schemes from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The DSG conditions of grant provide that any underspend or overspend on DSG must be carried forward to support eligible expenditure in the future years in line with the Schools and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations. This deficit is no longer held in an earmarked reserve and was transferred to the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Adjustment Account. Further details are shown in Note 24i.

Other

A number of other reserves are earmarked for specific purposes.

Note 12 Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2020/21

2020/21									
	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1st April 2020	655,219	413,830	62,871	341,253	9,434	26,899	35,797	1,545,303	25,655
Additions	17,291	3,951	4,497	12,001	1,423	0	18,776	57,939	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	2,842	28,486	0	0	452	1,836	463	34,079	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,231	25,488	0	0	(4,266)	2,048	(6,362)	20,139	0
De-recognition – disposals	(2,017)	(38,100)	(658)	0	0	0	0	(40,775)	0
De-recognition – other	(16,085)	(3,439)	(478)	(2,528)	(102)	0	(200)	(22,832)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Assets Held for Sale	0	(1,830)	0	0	(35)	(26,069)	0	(27,934)	0
Reclassification within PPE	226	10,320	0	20,555	(25)	344	(31,420)	0	0
At 31st March 2021	660,707	438,706	66,232	371,281	6,881	5,058	17,054	1,565,919	25,655
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1st April 2020	0	(11,814)	(31,542)	(92,994)	(538)	0	0	(136,888)	(3,395)
Depreciation charge	(17,473)	(9,931)	(5,565)	(9,364)	(80)	(1)	0	(42,414)	(849)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	17,358	7,781	0	0	0	0	0	25,139	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	115	7,190	0	0	0	1	0	7306	0
impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(499)	0	(761)	0	0	0	(1,260)	0
De-recognition – disposals	0	915	926	0	0	0	0	1,841	0
At 31st March 2021	0	(6,358)	(36,181)	(103,119)	(618)	0	0	(146,276)	(4,244)
Net Book Value									
At 31st March 2021	660,707	432,348	30,051	268,162	6,263	5,058	17,054	1,419,643	21,411
At 31st March 2020	655,219	402,016	31,329	248,259	8,896	26,899	35,797	1,408,415	22,260

Comparative Movements in 2019/20

2019/20									
	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1st April 2019	646,359	475,632	57,514	332,713	7,239	32,887	31,402	1,583,746	25,655
Additions	19,104	5,970	8,627	11,480	2,450	0	28,975	76,606	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(949)	(15,957)	0	0	476	(1,670)	239	(17,861)	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,061	(862)	0	0	(497)	(2,756)	(1,131)	815	0
De-recognition – disposals	(4,784)	(54,262)	(934)	0	0	(142)	0	(60,122)	0
De-recognition – other	(16,892)	(5,408)	(2,336)	(2,940)	(234)	0	(9,768)	(37,578)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	0	(289)	0	0	0	(14)	0	(303)	0
Reclassification within PPE	6,320	9,006	0	0	0	(1,406)	(13,920)	0	0
At 31st March 2020	655,219	413,830	62,871	341,253	9,434	26,899	35,797	1,545,303	25,655
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1st April 2019	(17,336)	(13,252)	(29,421)	(85,749)	(461)	(145)	0	(146,364)	(2,546)
Depreciation charge	(17,352)	(11,690)	(4,650)	(7,133)	(77)	(2)	0	(40,904)	(849)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	34,680	11,732	0	0	0	147	0	46,559	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(396)	0	(112)	0	0	0	(508)	0
De-recognition – disposals	0	1,792	2,529	0	0	0	0	4,321	0
At 31st March 2020	0	(11,814)	(31,542)	(92,994)	(538)	0	0	(136,888)	(3,395)
Net Book Value									
At 31st March 2020	655,219	402,016	31,329	248,259	8,896	26,899	35,797	1,408,415	22,260
At 31st March 2019	629,023	462,380	28,093	246,964	6,778	32,742	31,402	1,437,382	23,109

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant & Equipment with a finite useful life according to the accounting policies.

Capital Commitments

At 31st March 2021, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2020/21 and future years budgeted to cost £2.215m. Similar commitments at 31st March 2020 were £17.140m. The major commitments are: -

	£'000
Balby External Wall Insulation Works	2,215
Total	2,215

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is re-valued at least every five years. The policy is shown under accounting policies Note.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Carried at Historical Cost	0	0	30,051	268,162	1,463	0	17,054	316,730
Valued at Fair Value as at:								
31st March 2021	660,707	353,954	0	0	651	4,908	0	1,020,220
31st March 2020	0	28,340	0	0	1,113	150	0	29,603
31st March 2019	0	9,029	0	0	426	0	0	9,455
31st March 2018	0	33,050	0	0	165	0	0	33,215
31st March 2017	0	7,975	0	0	2,445	0	0	10,420
Total Cost or Valuation	660,707	432,348	30,051	268,162	6,264	5,058	17,054	1,419,643

Fair Value Hierarchy – Surplus Assets

All surplus assets were valued at Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy in 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for surplus assets – Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2. The fair value for the properties has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 13 Heritage Assets

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

2020/21	Historic Land & Buildings	Recording of Historically Significant Events	Other Heritage Assets	Total Assets
Cost or Valuation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1st April 2020	3,853	237	5,277	9,367
Additions	2	0	0	2
Revaluation increases / decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(12)	0	0	(12)
Revaluation increases / decreases) recognised in surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(27)	0	0	(27)
De-recognition	(2)	0	0	(2)
At 31st March 2021	3,814	237	5,277	9,328
Depreciation & Impairment				
At 31st March 2020	(147)	0	0	(147)
Depreciation	(70)	0	0	(70)
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	9	0	0	9
At 31st March 2021	(208)	0	0	(208)
Net Book Value At 31st March 2021	3,606	237	5,277	9,120

2019/20	Historic Land & Buildings	Recording of Historically Significant Events	Other Heritage Assets	Total Assets
Cost or Valuation	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1st April 2019	3,853	219	5,277	9,349
Additions	33	18	0	51
De-recognition	(33)	0	0	(33)
At 31st March 2020	3,853	237	5,277	9,367
Depreciation & Impairment				
At 31st March 2019	(76)	0	0	(76)
Depreciation	(71)	0	0	(71)
At 31st March 2020	(147)	0	0	(147)
Net Book Value At 31st March 2020	3,706	237	5,277	9,220

Historic Land and Buildings

One of the main items held within this category is Cusworth Hall, which is a grade 1 listed building set in acres of historic parkland with lakes and plantations with dramatic views across the town. The site which was extensively restored between 2003 and 2007 invites visitors to experience a wealth of architecture, heritage and landscape history. Other main items include cemeteries. Valuations for historic land and buildings have been prepared by in house assets and property valuers as part of a five year rolling programme. The Council holds several other listed buildings; however they do not meet the definition of a Heritage asset as they are used as office accommodation and therefore classified as operational land and buildings.

Recording of Historically Significant events

These include more than a thousand title deeds (including the series of royal charters), the four volumes of the borough courtier (or act book) detailing the council's decisions from the mid-16th century up to the municipal reforms of the 1830s, records of the manor court of Doncaster from the 1450s, the records of the borough courts from 1533 onwards, and accounts of the borough collectors, the chamberlain, and other finance officers from 1551 until the mid-19th century. Recording of Historically Significant events are valued at cost.

Other Heritage Assets

This category includes items of decorative art, pottery and furniture. Decorative Art collection has just under 500 items from the Hull Grundy collection of costume jewellery, treen, textiles, glassware, metalwork (including the Doncaster Gold Cups) and a collection of art medals.

Civic Regalia - This is a collection of mayoral ceremonial chains, pendants and robes held at the Mansion House.

A small military collection of less than 500 items, concentrating on a small number of specific regiments.

There is a small fine art collection of around 1,750 items consisting of oil paintings, watercolours, prints, drawings, sculpture/bronzes and art photographs. The art collection aims to provide visitors with access to a wide variety of artistic styles over the last 250 years. A large section of the prints collection is related to Doncaster, either through portraying Doncaster scenes or horseracing.

Monuments within this category include cemetery and War memorials.

Note 14 Investment Properties

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

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Rental income from investment property	348	165
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	(138)	(7)
Net gain/(loss)	210	158

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

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

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance at start of the year	1,738	1,647
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(91)	63
Balance at end of the year	1,647	1,710

Fair Value Hierarchy

All investment properties were valued at level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Details of the authority's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2021 are as follows:

Recurring fair value measurement using:	Fair Value as at 31 st March 2021 £'000
Commercial Unit	392
Industrial Unit	1,318
Total	1,710

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties – Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2. The fair value for the properties has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 15 Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware, item of Property, Plant and Equipment. 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 Council. The Council does not revalue its software assets as they are currently of immaterial value and have a life of no more than 15 years.

The movement on intangible asset balances during the year is as follows: -

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Other Assets		
Balance at start of year		
- Gross carrying amounts	10,445	11,509
- Accumulated amortisation	(6,289)	(7,773)
Net carrying amount at start of year	4,156	3,735
Additions – Purchases	1,063	1,696
Amortisation for the period	(1,484)	(1,541)
Net carrying amount at end of year	3,735	3,891
Comprising:		
- Gross carrying amounts	11,509	13,205
- Accumulated amortisation	(7,773)	(9,314)
	3,735	3,891

Note 16 Financial Instruments and Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

	Non-Current				Current				Total	
	Investments		Debtors		Investments		Debtors*		Total	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fair Value through profit or loss	0	0	583	489	0	0	0	0	583	489
Amortised Cost	0	0	6,700	6,535	13,266	25,007	87,434	112,732	107,400	144,274
Fair value through other comprehensive income - designated equity instruments	4,595	3,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,595	3,841
Total financial assets	4,595	3,841	7,283	7,024	13,266	25,007	87,434	112,732	112,578	148,604

The current debtors figure includes cash of £64.413m (43.956m in 2019/20).

It should be noted that within the Balance Sheet totals for debtors there are some amounts that do not meet the definition of financial instruments. As such they have not been disclosed again in the above table. These include: £48.081m (£29.192m in 2019/20) comprising local taxation debtors, prepayments, payroll and amounts owed in respect of VAT.

Financial Liabilities

	Non-Current				Current				Total	
	Borrowings		Creditors		Borrowings		Creditors		Total	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amortised Cost	(449,039)	(461,203)	0	0	(109,306)	(105,265)	(25,552)	(47,236)	(583,897)	(613,704)
Total financial liabilities	(449,039)	(461,203)	0	0	(109,306)	(105,265)	(25,552)	(47,236)	(583,897)	(613,704)

It should be noted that within the Balance Sheet totals for creditors, there are some amounts that do not meet the definition of financial instruments. As such they have not been disclosed again in the above table. These include: £24.482m (£21.723m in 2019/20) comprising receipts in advance, payroll creditors, NNDR, Council Tax and other amounts payable in relation to VAT.

The carrying value of soft loans provided as at 31st March 2021 is £1.627m, these are not considered material.

Investments in Equity Instruments Designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The council owns shares in a number of companies. These shareholdings are held for strategic purposes rather than investment purposes and are therefore treated as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of the shareholdings are shown in the table below: -

Fair Value of Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income include the following: -

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Non-current assets (long term)		
Non-listed securities		
Arthur Street Developments	2,296	2,053
BDR Property Limited	105	(54)
Doncaster Estates Partnership Limited	31	37
Doncaster Racecourse	2,163	1,805
Total	4,595	3,841

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2019/20		2020/21	
	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net gains/Losses on:				
Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	314	0	(754)
Total net gains/losses	0	314	0	(754)
Interest revenue:				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(2,715)	0	(617)	0
Other financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(60)	0	(60)	0
Total Interest revenue	(2,775)	0	(677)	0
Interest expense	21,352	0	21,110	0

Fair Values of Financial Assets

Some of the authority's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are described in the following table, including the valuation techniques used to measure them.

Recurring fair value measurements	Input level in fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique used to measure	As at 31/03/20 £'000	As at 31/03/21 £'000
Fair Value through profit or loss:				
Housing Equity Loans	Level 3	History of Sales	489	489
Loans to other government bodies	Level 3	Carrying Value	94	0
Fair value through other comprehensive income - designated equity instruments:				
Arthur Street Developments	Level 3	Valuation of company^	2,296	2,053
BDR Property Limited	Level 3	Valuation of company^	105	(54)
Doncaster Estates Partnership Limited	Level 3	Valuation of company^	31	37
Doncaster Racecourse	Level 3	Valuation of company^	2,163	1,805
Total			5,178	4,330

^Equity shareholdings

The Council's has shareholdings in Arthur Street Developments, BDR Property Limited, Doncaster Estates Partnership Limited and Doncaster Racecourse – the shares in these companies are not traded in an active market and fair value of £3.841m has been based on valuation techniques that are not based on observable current market transactions or available market data. The valuations have been made based on the net worth of the companies using the latest audited accounts.

Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between input levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Changes in the Valuation Technique

There has been no change in the valuation technique used during the year for financial instruments.

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements for Financial Assets Carried at Fair Value Categorised within Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy for Financial Assets

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21
	Unquoted Shares	Unquoted Shares	Other	Other	Total	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance	4,908	4,595	583	583	5,491	5,178
Total gains or losses for the period:						
- Included in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services			0	(94)	0	(94)
- Included in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(313)	(754)			(313)	(754)
Closing Balance	4,595	3,841	583	489	5,178	4,330

The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that Are Not Measured at Fair Value (but for which Fair Value Disclosures Are Required)

Except for the financial assets carried at fair value (described in the table above), all other financial liabilities and financial assets held by the authority are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost.

The fair values calculated are as follows: -

Financial Liabilities	31 st March 2020		31 st March 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Liabilities Held at Amortised Cost:				
Lender Option Borrower Options Loans	39,285	55,838	39,284	60,897
Market Debt	140,007	141,027	154,938	155,790
PWLB Loan – Maturity	324,216	435,273	324,233	464,462
PWLB Loan - Equal Instalments Principal	1,781	1,873	1,593	1,726
Matured Local Bonds	4	4	4	4
SYCC Metropolitan Debt	2,381	2,381	0	0
Salix Loan	2,737	2,737	1,135	1,135
SCRIF Loan	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
PFI and finance lease liabilities	46,694	62,292	44,041	58,914
Total	558,345	702,665	566,468	744,168

The fair value of borrowings is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31st March 2021) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

Financial Assets	31 st March 2020		31 st March 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets held at amortised cost:				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	43,956	43,968	64,413	64,413
Fixed Term Deposits	13,254	13,254	25,007	25,007
Long Term debtors	6,699	6,699	6,535	6,535
Total	63,909	63,921	95,955	95,955

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

Financial Guarantees

Pensions

The Council provides financial guarantees to the South Yorkshire Pension Authority (SYPA) for a number of community admission bodies following TUPE (Transfer of Undertakings Protection of Employment) regulations. These total £4.6m and are in respect of Doncaster Culture & Leisure Trust, Northern Racing College, Doncaster Community Transport and Shaw Trust.

The Council provides an additional financial guarantee to SYPA in respect of Doncaster Childrens Services Trust (DCST) which are consolidated in the Group Accounts - see Group Accounts section.

The Council has agreed to assist St Leger Homes of Doncaster (SLHD) in meeting its pension liabilities as and when they fall due (the Council has agreed that all contributions to the South Yorkshire Pensions Scheme that are the responsibility of SLHD in respect of both transferred and new staff are funded from the monthly Management Fee payments to SLHD - these payments are agreed between the parties as part of the annual review process pursuant to the Management Agreement) and guarantees the full amount of SLHD's pension deficit, which are consolidated in the Group Accounts - see Group Accounts Section.

Bank

A cross guarantee exists for the pooling agreement and interest set off between the Council, Doncaster Children Services Trust Ltd (DCST) and St Leger Homes of Doncaster (SLHD), i.e. an agreement with Lloyds Bank, signed by all parties, to operate the bank accounts of the Council, DCST and SLHD all together and pool the collective balances for interest payments. There is minimal risk to the Council as the Council is the controlling body and monitors and reconciles the pool of accounts on a daily basis, therefore this financial guarantee is not considered material.

*Prior Period Adjustment in the disclosure note

The Council's disclosures in respect of Financial Instruments have been updated to correct some disclosures in 2019/20. Namely: the disclosures in the Financial Instruments (FI) table have been updated to indicate the fair value of the PFI liabilities in addition to the carrying value at amortised cost; the amounts disclosed under financial assets and financial liabilities in this note have also been updated to capture all receivables and payables that meet the definition of a financial instrument; the financial assets note has been updated to recognise that cash is a financial asset.

Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

Key Risks

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

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

Overall procedures for managing risks

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services.

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which was approved by Council on 5th March, 2020 and is available on the Council's website.

Credit Risk Management Practices

The Council's credit risk management practices are set out on paragraphs 74 to 85 of the Annual Investment Strategy. With particular regard to determining whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Annual Investment Strategy requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits with a financial institution located in each category.

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

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

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

All credit ratings are monitored daily and changes to ratings are notified to the Council by Link Asset Treasury Solutions, creditworthiness service. If a downgrade results in the financial institution / investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in financial institutions of £25.0m cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits but there was no evidence at the 31st March 2021 that this was likely to crystallise.

The Council also has trade debtors of £19.552m outstanding at the year end. The Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors, such that £13.268m of the balance is past its due date for payment (£13.795m of £17.549m in 2019/20). The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows: -

31st March 2020	Aged Debt Analysis	31st March 2021
£'000		£'000
6,766	Less than three months	4,647
1,943	Three to six months	1,354
1,045	Six months to one year	1,653
4,041	More than one year	5,614
13,795		13,268

Liquidity Risk

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

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

All sums owing (£25.0m) from financial assets are due to be paid in less than one year.

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

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

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

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

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period (approved by Council in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 05/03/2020 Appendix A Paragraph 4).

Maturity Profile	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Actual 31 st March 2020		Actual 31 st March 2021	
	%	%	%	£'000	%	£'000
Less than one year	0	30	20.27	102,444	19.69	102,389
Between one and two years	0	50	2.02	10,187	10.56	54,915
Between two and five years	0	50	8.43	42,601	4.43	23,060
Between five and ten years	0	75	4.50	22,753	2.40	12,474
Between ten and twenty years	10	95	10.65	53,802	10.33	53,708
Between twenty and thirty years			3.63	18,325	4.43	23,053
Over thirty years			50.50	255,181	48.16	250,453
Total			100.00	505,293	100.00	520,052

For the Prudential Code the maturity of borrowing should be determined by reference to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment. If the lender has the right to increase the interest rate payable without limit, such as in a Lender Offer Borrower Offer (LOBO) loan, this should be treated as a right to require repayment. Following an assessment of this type of loan, it is unlikely that the interest rate will be increased at the next call date and therefore the loan maturity date has been set as per the original contract. They will continue to be assessed against interest rate expectations.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

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

- Borrowings at variable rates - the interest expense charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates - the fair value of the liabilities borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates - the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates - the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances)

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. Policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 30% of its borrowing in variable rate loans. During periods of falling interest rates and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long-term returns, similarly the drawing of longer-term fixed rate loans would be postponed.

The Treasury Management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the quarterly budget monitoring reports during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31st March, 2021, if all interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be: -

	£'000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	578
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	(2)
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	(87,581)

The impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

Price Risk

The Council does not generally invest in equity shares but does have shareholdings to the value of £3.8m in a number of joint ventures and in local industry. The Council is consequently exposed to losses arising from movements in the prices of the shares. As the shareholdings have arisen in the acquisition of specific interests, the Council is not in a position to limit its exposure to price movements by diversifying its portfolio. Instead it only acquires shareholdings in return for 'open book' arrangements with the company concerned so that the Council can monitor factors that might cause a fall in the value of specific shareholdings.

The shares have all been elected/classified as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income, meaning that all movements in price will impact on gains and losses recognised in the Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve. A general shift of 5% in the general price of shares (positive or negative) would thus have resulted in a £192k gain or loss being recognised in the Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

Note 17 Debtors

	31st March 2020	31st March 2021
	£'000	£'000
Debtors		
Trade Receivables	29,743	38,085
Other Receivables	33,497	49,997
Payments in advance	9,430	8,318
Total	72,670	96,400

Note 18 Debtors for Local Taxation

Impairment is determined using an analysis of historic collection rates relating to the age of the debt. Outstanding debt is considered as a whole for a financial year when determining impairment. In addition, individual accounts are considered for impairment where there is a significant risk of insolvency.

Council Tax				
31 st March 2020		After due date	31 st March 2021	
Arrears £'000	Impairment £'000		Arrears £'000	Impairment £'000
7,184	1,444	Less than 1 year	9,304	2,038
6,016	1,209	1 to 2 years	8,115	1,777
4,427	2,063	3 to 5 years	4,954	2,343
1,710	1,255	6 to 8 years	2,272	1,670
1,307	1,307	More than 8 years	1,522	1,522
20,644	7,278	Total	26,167	9,350

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)				
31 st March 2020		After due date	31 st March 2021	
Arrears £'000	Impairment £'000		Arrears £'000	Impairment £'000
2,745	824	Less than 1 year	4,854	1,104
1,400	420	1 to 2 years	2,936	881
859	644	3 to 5 years	1,241	931
708	708	More than 6 years	891	891
5,712	2,596	Total	9,922	3,807

Note 19 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000
Cash held by the Council	3,956	12,403
Bank overdraft	0	0
Cash investments regarded as cash equivalents (bank current accounts and short-term deposits with bank, building societies and other banking sector)	40,000	52,010
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	43,956	64,413

Note 20 Assets Held for Sale

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	13,355	8,468
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
• Property, Plant and Equipment	303	27,958
Revaluation Losses	(1,472)	(3,242)
Revaluation Gains	3,165	595
Assets Declassified as Held for Sale:		
• Property, Plant and Equipment	0	(25)
Assets sold	(6,883)	(2,670)
Balance outstanding at year-end	8,468	31,084

Note 21 Creditors

	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000
Creditors		
Trade Payables	(25,176)	(47,072)
Other Payables	(20,102)	(12,445)
Receipts in advance	(7,030)	(14,396)
Total	(52,308)	(73,913)

Note 22 Provisions

	NNDR	Insurance Fund	Grant Claw-back	Municipal Mutual Insurance	Stadium Management Company	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1st April 2020	6,830	4,688	1,547	1,484	60	14,609
Additional provisions made in 2020/21	2,831	2,615	0	0	0	5,446
Amounts used in 2020/21	(826)	(2,478)	0	(25)	(60)	(3,389)
Unused amounts reversed in 2020/21	0	(139)	0	(85)	0	(224)
Balance at 31st March 2021	8,835	4,686	1,547	1,374	0	16,442
Short Term Provisions	0	1,722	0	0	0	1,722
Long Term Provisions	8,835	2,964	1,547	1,374	0	14,720

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) alteration to list and appeals

Under the Business Rates Retention scheme 50% of local business rates income is retained locally (Doncaster retains 49% and passes on 1% to the South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority) and 50% is passed to Central Government. Business rate payers can appeal against the rateable value and provision must be made for successful appeals. The Valuations Office Agency can also make amendments to the rating list. The total provision for alteration to list and appeals as at 31st March 2021 is £18.032m. The Council's share is £8.836m (49%). The increase in provision is mainly due to the 2017 rating list as few appeals have been settled but can be backdated to 1st April 2017. Past trends are that appeals are at a low level in the early years following a revaluation and so the provision is being maintained on the expectation of appeals in later years as those appeals can go back to the start of the 2017 list.

Insurance Fund

The Council self-insures part of its insurable financial risk by holding excesses on the various insurance policies that it has in place, currently with Zurich Municipal and QBE. These excesses apply to various categories of cover including property, motor, public liability and employer's liability, and any claim that falls below the policy excess will be a cost to the Council.

The insurance provision covers the estimated value of outstanding insurance claims for which the Council has a potential legal liability, as at 31 March 2021 this was estimated to be approximately £5.5m, and it is estimated that the cost to the Council of settling these claims will be £4.7m based on previous claims experience (£1.7m within the next 12 months).

Grant Claw-back

The provision has been established to meet the cost of claw-back of grants, specifically in relation to the Derelict Land Grant (DLG) and Land Reclamation Programme Grant (LRPG). DLG and LRPG were used for the reclamation of land to facilitate future development. As part of the grant conditions, on disposal, appropriation or bringing the land into use the Council has to repay grant based on the after value of the land.

Municipal Mutual Insurance

MMI were the Council's insurer until their demise in 1992 when they ceased writing new business. A Scheme of Arrangement was set up with its creditors under which MMI continued to settle outstanding claims whilst they had sufficient funds to do so. In the eventuality that the company became insolvent then a clawback clause would be triggered with the Council liable to repay MMI. This Scheme of Arrangement was triggered in November 2012 and so a levy was imposed on all scheme creditors, including the Council, who have been paid amounts in respect of scheme liabilities. An initial levy set at 15% by the administrators has been paid in 2013/14 with projected outcomes for a solvent run-off

ranging anywhere between 9.5% and 28% at that time. However, in January 2016 MMI advised that due to volatile classes remaining uncertain the Levy range had been extended to be 15%-34%. A further Levy notice was issued in March 2016 for a further 10% repayment (£823k). The Council's provision has been set at 40%. The remaining provision totalling £1.374m represents 15% against paid claims, 40% of outstanding claims.

Stadium Management Company

The provision covers liabilities for the deferred income from Keepmoat Stadium naming rights. The liabilities were accepted by the Council as part of the negotiations with new leaseholders (Doncaster Rovers FC). The provision has been fully utilised in year which is in line with the lease agreement.

Note 23 Usable Reserves

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

Note 24 Unusable Reserves

31st March 2020 £'000		31st March 2021 £'000
265,339	Revaluation Reserve (Note 24a)	299,949
548,295	Capital Adjustment Account (Note 24b)	543,694
(650)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (Note 24c)	(489)
(438,728)	Pension Reserve (Note 24d)	(469,485)
4,809	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve (Note 24e)	4,798
1,224	Collection Fund Adjustment (Note 24f)	(24,477)
(2,270)	Accumulated Absences Account (Note 24g)	(1,837)
544	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve (Note 24h)	(210)
0	DSG Adjustment Account (Note 24i)	(9,050)
378,563	Total Unusable Reserves	342,893

24a Revaluation Reserve

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

- re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
279,710	Balance at 1st April	265,339
61,864	Upward revaluation of assets	77,746
(31,422)	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(19,677)
30,442	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	58,069
(5,088)	Difference between current value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(5,980)
(39,725)	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(17,479)
(44,813)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(23,459)
265,339	Balance at 31st March	299,949

24b 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 Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and assets held for sale and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

The account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1st April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 10 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000	
585,258	Balance at 1 st April		548,295
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:			
(23,622)	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(25,012)	
(17,352)	Charges for depreciation on Council dwellings	(17,473)	
(508)	Charges for impairment of non-current assets	(1,259)	
824	Revaluation gains / (losses) on Property, Plant and Equipment	27,417	
(1,484)	Charges for amortisation of non-current assets	(1,541)	
(9,181)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(8,659)	
(100,296)	Amounts of non-current asset written off on disposal or sale as part of P/L on disposal to CI&ES	(64,439)	
(51)	Revaluation gains / (losses) on Assets Held for Sale	(1,500)	
(151,670)			(92,466)
44,813	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	23,459	
(106,857)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(69,007)
Capital financing applied in the year:			
8,047	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	6,796	
12,202	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	6,999	
26,644	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CI&ES that have been applied to capital financing	21,797	
4,019	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	3,529	
12,686	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	16,598	
2,866	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	3,591	
1,358	Write down of PFI Finance Liabilities	2,653	
2,164	Former South Yorkshire County Council debt repayment	2,380	
69,986			64,343
(91)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the CI&ES	63	
548,295	Balance at 31st March		543,694

24c Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses the account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed. As a result, the balance on the account at 31st March 2021 will be charged to the General Fund over future years.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000	
(817)	Balance at 1st April		(650)
(3)	Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0	
170	Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	161	
167	Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		161
(650)	Balance at 31st March		(489)

24d Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. Statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding is set aside by the time the benefits are paid.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
(490,907)	Balance at 1st April	(438,728)
69,984	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	(10,161)
(44,805)	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 (see Note 39)	(40,063)
27,000	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year (see Note 39)	19,467
(438,728)	Balance at 31st March	(469,485)

24e Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
4,816	Balance at 1st April	4,809
(7)	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	(11)
4,809	Balance at 31st March	4,798

24f Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
2,046	Balance at 1st April	1,224
(822)	Amount by which Council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(25,701)
1,224	Balance at 31st March	(24,477)

24g 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, flexi leave and time off in lieu (TOIL) entitlement carried forward at 31st March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
(2,179)	Balance at 1st April	(2,270)
2,179	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	2,270
(2,270)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(1,837)
(91)	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	433
(2,270)	Balance at 31st March	(1,837)

24h Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

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

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

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
858	Balance at 1st April	544
95	Upward revaluation of investments	6
(409)	Downward revaluation of investments	(760)
0	Change in impairment loss allowances	0
(314)		(754)
0	Accumulated gains or losses on assets sold and maturing assets written out to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Other Investment Income	0
0	Accumulated gains or losses on assets sold and maturing assets written out to the General Fund Balances for financial assets designated to fair value through other comprehensive income	0
544	Balance at 31st March	(210)

24i DSG Adjustment Account

On the 6th November 2020, the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government laid before Parliament a statutory instrument (the instrument) to amend The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations (the 2003 Regulations). The provisions came into effect from 29th November 2020.

The instrument amends the 2003 Regulations by establishing new accounting practices in relation to the treatment of local authorities' schools budget deficits such that where the Council has a deficit on its schools budget relating to its accounts for a financial year beginning on 1st April 2020, 1st April 2021 or 1st April 2022, it must not charge the amount of that deficit to a revenue account. The Council must record any such deficit in a separate account established solely for the purpose of recording deficits relating to its school's budget. The new accounting practice has the effect of separating schools budget deficits from the Councils' general fund for a period of three financial years.

This issue can only be fully resolved by closing the deficits. Therefore, the accounting treatment introduced by this regulation is limited to the financial reporting periods 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 to provide time for Government and the Council to look at budgetary and financial management strategies to reduce the deficit.

Further details on DSG are provided in Note 32.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
0	Balance at 1st April	0
0	DSG Opening Balance	(5,212)
0	Restated Opening Balance	(5,212)
0	In year DSG over/under spend	(3,838)
0	Balance at 31st March	(9,050)

Note 25 Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items: -

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
2,672	Interest received	810
(21,659)	Interest paid	(21,165)
60	Dividends received	60

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

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
40,975	Depreciation	42,485
(266)	Impairment and valuations	(24,658)
1,485	Amortisation	1,541
946	Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	39,701
2,973	(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(28,236)
(118)	(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	13
37,277	Movement in pension liability	(9,248)
100,296	Carrying amount of non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	64,439
2,139	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	1,449
185,707		87,486

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

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
0	Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	0
(11,946)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(8,741)
(28,546)	Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(23,830)
(40,492)		(32,571)

Note 26 Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
(77,720)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(59,637)
(13,000)	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(25,000)
(4)	Other payments for investing activities	0
11,953	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	8,752
55,000	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	13,000
23,962	Capital grant received	34,142
209	Other capital cash receipts	314
400	Net cash flows from investing activities	(28,429)

Note 27 Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
77,122	Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	113,604
(1,358)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	(2,654)
(81,885)	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	(102,773)
3,148	Other payments for financing activities	(8,562)
(2,973)	Net cash flows from financing activities	(385)

Note 28 Pooled Budget Arrangements

The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with Doncaster Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) for the provision of integrated health and social care services for people in the Doncaster area, the services being provided by the Council or Doncaster CCG depending on the client requirements. The Council and Doncaster CCG have an annual agreement in place for funding these services, with partners contributing funds to the agreed budget in line with funding allocations, taking responsibility for its own deficit or surplus. Doncaster CCG budgeted to spend £16.633m and spent £16.633m resulting in no surplus or deficit. The Council budgeted to spend £26.711m and spent £25.667m resulting in a surplus of £1.044m Disabled Facilities Grant, which will be carried forward into 2021/22.

	2019/20			2020/21		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Funding provided to the pooled budget:						
the Council	15,831	2,452	18,283	15,831	2,782	18,613
Doncaster CCG	23,547	0	23,547	24,731	0	24,731
	39,378	2,452	41,830	40,562	2,782	43,344
Expenditure met from the pooled budget:						
the Council	23,520	2,452	25,972	23,929	1,738	25,667
Doncaster CCG	15,858	0	15,858	16,633	0	16,633
	39,378	2,452	41,830	40,562	1,738	42,300
Net surplus arising on the pooled budget during the year	0	0	0	0	1,044	1,044
Council share of the net surplus arising on the pooled budget	0	0	0	0	1,044	1,044

Note 29 Members' Allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to Council Members and Co-optees during the year: -

2019/20		2020/21
£		£
943,948	Allowances	965,473
2,079	Expenses	0
2,918	Co-opted members	0
948,945	Total	965,473

Note 30 Officers' Remuneration

Senior Officer Remuneration

Title / Name	Year	Gross Salary	Additional payments	Employer Pension Contribution	Total
		£	£	£	£
Chief Executive D Allen - Note 1	2020/21	168,755	0	28,688	197,443
	2019/20	153,179	3,000	24,208	180,387
Chief Executive J Miller - Note 2	2019/20	41,060	0	6,364	47,424
Director of Economy & Environment D Swaine - Note 3	2020/21	52,598	0	0	52,598
Director of Economy & Environment P Dale - Note 4	2020/21	84,722	0	14,403	99,125
	2019/20	123,682	0	19,171	142,853
Director of Corporate Resources D Hogg	2020/21	127,083	0	21,605	148,688
	2019/20	123,682	0	19,171	142,853
Director of Adults Health and Wellbeing P Holmes - Note 5	2020/21	127,083	0	21,605	148,688
	2019/20	92,761	0	14,378	107,139
Director of Learning Opportunities, Skills and Culture R Nelson - Note 6	2020/21	127,083	0	21,605	148,688
	2019/20	115,982	0	17,977	133,959
Director of Public Health R Suckling	2020/21	104,309	0	15,000	119,309
	2019/20	101,755	0	14,632	116,387
Monitoring Officer S Fawcus	2020/21	95,438	0	16,224	111,662
	2019/20	92,884	0	14,397	107,281
Section 151 Officer F Tyas - Note 7	2020/21	94,112	(1,488)	16,218	108,842
	2019/20	15,980	0	2,477	18,457
Section 151 Officer S Mawson - Note 8	2019/20	31,960	0	4,954	36,914

Note 1 - D Allen became the Interim Chief Executive on the 01/07/2019. He was appointed as Chief Executive from the 06/03/2020.

Note 2 - J Miller left the Council as Chief Executive on the 30/06/2019.

Note 3 - D Swaine started work with the Council on 02/11/2020, as Director of Economy and Environment.

Note 4 - P Dale left the Council as Director of Economy and Environment on the 30/11/2020.

Note 5 - P Holmes started work with the Council on 01/07/2019, as Director of Adults Health and Wellbeing.

Note 6 - R Nelson became the Interim Director of Learning Opportunities, Skills and Culture on 01/07/2019. She was appointed as Director of Learning Opportunities, Skills and Culture on 23/04/2020.

Note 7 - F Tyas became Section 151 Officer on 05/08/2019 to 06/10/2019. On maternity leave 07/10/2019. Section 151 officer covered by Debbie Hogg 07/10/2019 to 31/08/2020. F Tyas resumed as Section 151 Officer on 01/09/2020.

Note 8 - S Mawson left the Council as Section 151 Officer on the 04/08/2019

The Council's other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions), expressed in bands of £5,000, is as below: -

2019/20			Salary Banding £	2020/21		
DMBC	Schools	Total		DMBC	Schools	Total
30	23	53	50,000 - 54,999	36	17	53
19	12	31	55,000 - 59,999	17	8	25
17	17	34	60,000 - 64,999	16	9	25
3	12	15	65,000 - 69,999	10	10	20
4	7	11	70,000 - 74,999	5	8	13
0	2	2	75,000 - 79,999	7	6	13
2	0	2	80,000 - 84,999	4	0	4
0	1	1	85,000 - 89,999	0	1	1
9	0	9	90,000 - 94,999	1	0	1
1	2	3	95,000 - 99,999	10	0	10
2	0	2	100,000 - 104,999	0	0	0
0	0	0	105,000 - 139,999	0	0	0
1	0	1	140,000 - 144,999	1	0	1
88	76	164	Total	107	59	166

The table above excludes the senior employees and posts shown in the first table above, whose remuneration for 2019/20 and 2020/21 is shown in the senior officer remuneration analysis.

Exit Packages

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below. The information does not include any costs relating to schools.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band (£)	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
£0 - £20,000	3	5	28	34	31	39	238,508	319,632
£20,001 - £60,000	1	0	5	8	6	8	191,235	223,865
Total	4	5	33	42	37	47	429,743	543,497

Note 31 External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts and certification of grant claims.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	149	212
Additional fees payable in current year with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor in the previous year	7	24
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns - to external audit services Grant Thornton	33	0
Total	189	236

In 2019/20 the proposed fee of £149,280 and fee variation of £23,650 agreed by Public Sector Audit Appointments total actual fee of £172,930 for the year.

The Council Paid KPMG £45,400 for the certification of grant claims during 2020/21 which has been disclosed for comparative purposes.

Note 32 Dedicated Schools Grant

The council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2018.

The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on a council-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details for the deployment of DSG receivable for 2020/21 are as follows: -

	Central Expenditure £'000	Individual Schools Budget £'000	Total £'000
Final DSG for 2020/21 before academy and high needs recoupment	33,996	229,693	263,689
Academy and high needs figure recouped for 2020/21	(5,652)	(163,934)	(169,586)
Total DSG after academy and high needs recoupment for 2020/21	28,344	65,759	94,103
Plus: Brought Forward from 2019/20	(5,212)	0	(5,212)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2020/21	23,132	65,759	88,891
In-year adjustments	(464)	0	(463)
Final budgeted distribution for 2020/21	22,668	65,759	88,427
Less: Actual central expenditure	31,718	0	31,718
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools	0	65,759	65,759
Carry forward to 2021/22	(9,050)	0	(9,050)

Note 33 Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2020/21: -

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Capital Grants and Contributions		
Department for Transport - Local Transport Plan (Maintenance)	7,011	4,596
Department for Education - New Doncaster Special Educational Needs (SEN) Free school	3,473	4,006
National Productivity Investment Fund- A630 West Moor Link	0	2,133
Department for Transport - Local Transport Plan (LTP) Central Pot	1,223	2,004
Sheffield City Region Investment Fund (SCRIF) - A630 West Moor Link	2,769	1,981
Department for Education - Local Authority Capital Maintenance	1,407	1,589
MHCLG - Accelerated Town Deal	0	1,500
Developer Contribution (DN7)	0	1,500
Sheffield City Region Investment Fund (SCRIF) - DN7	7,402	357
Homes and Communities Agency - Empty Property	1,047	0
Sheffield City Region Investment Fund (SCRIF) - Transport Capital Pot	1,031	0
Other Grants and Contributions	3,183	4,420
Total	28,546	24,086
Non-Ring fenced Government Grants		
Business Rates Retention Top Up Grant	34,296	34,854
Business Rate Relief: Reimbursement for Local Authority Income Loss Payments	7,699	27,099
Revenue Support Grant	20,041	20,368
COVID-19 Support Grant	10,090	18,637
New Homes Bonus	4,469	4,086
Tax Income Guarantee	0	3,105
COVID-19 Sales Fees and Charges	0	3,393
COVID-19 Council Tax Hardship Fund	0	2,993
Troubled Families	1,322	1,486
COVID-19 Support for Clinically Extremely Vulnerable Individuals	0	1,047
Other	2,162	2,278
Total	80,079	119,346
Credited to Services		
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	94,583	93,639
Mandatory Rent Allowance: subsidy	32,349	31,404
Mandatory Rent Rebates: subsidy	30,509	28,361
Public Health Grant	23,180	24,412
Improved Better Care Fund Announcement 2015	12,185	12,184
Social Care Support Grant	2,579	9,562
Test Track & Contain Grant	0	8,376
COVID-19 Business Grants - Additional Restrictions Grant - Sheffield City Region Combined Authority	0	5,967
Adult Social Care Infection Control Fund	0	5,938
Pupil Premium	5,506	4,639
Improved Better Care Fund Announcement 2017	2,136	3,646
Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Annuity Grant	3,478	3,478
COVID-19 Business Grants - Local Authority Discretionary Grant Fund	0	3,007
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - Waste Infrastructure Grant	2,385	2,385
COVID 19 Track & Trace Service Support Grant	0	2,234
Teachers Pension Grant	1,203	2,032
Disabled Facilities Grant	2,452	2,002
Opportunity Area Social Mobility Grant	1,907	1,516
COVID-19 Winter Grant Scheme	0	1,225
Universal Infant Free School Meals Funding	1,452	1,215
Skills Funding Agency Safeguarded Learning	1,193	1,096
Housing Benefit & Council Tax Admin Benefit Subsidy	948	1,031

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Discretionary Housing Payments	676	904
Sport England Grant	593	876
Test & Trace Support Payment Scheme	0	812
COVID-19 Care Home Testing Grant	0	786
COVID-19 Workforce Capacity Grant	0	755
PE & Sports Grant	871	724
COVID-19 Business Grants - Local Restrictions Support Grant-Open Businesses-Tier 2	0	715
Independent Living Fund Grant	682	682
Teachers Pay Grant	614	655
Youth Justice Board	603	618
COVID-19 Community Testing Grant	0	566
Other	9,059	7,753
Total	231,143	265,195
Contributions		
Better Care Fund Income	7,689	8,098
Other Health Contributions	3,247	5,781
Primary Care Trust Continuing Healthcare Contribution to care packages	5,147	4,746
Primary Care Trust – Section 256	380	3,862
Other	4,557	3,477
Total	21,020	25,964

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows: -

	Current		Long Term	
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance				
Section 31 Business Rates Relief Grants	8,150	0	0	0
COVID-19 Business Grants	0	12,817	0	0
Other	822	3,411	0	1,044
Total	8,972	16,228	0	1,044
Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance				
Department for Transport - Highways Maintenance Challenge Fund	0	4,412	0	0
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy - Salix Decarbonisation	0	1,718	0	0
Section 106	335	1,199	2,327	1,832
National Productivity Investment Fund - A630 Westmoor Link	3,255	1,122	0	0
Department for Transport - Local Transport Plan (Maintenance Block)	0	0	602	602
Other Grant & Contribution	704	466	239	107
Total	4,294	8,917	3,168	2,541
Donated Assets Account				
DN7 Waystone Donated Asset	0	0	255	0
Total	0	0	255	0

Note 34 Related Parties

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

Central Government

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Grant information is shown in the Grant Income note.

Members

Members of the Council have a direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' Allowances paid in 2020/21 is shown in the Members' Allowances note. Members have disclosed transactions with related parties during 2020/21 however these are not material.

The Register of Members' Interest is open to public inspection at the Civic Office during office hours, on application, and is also available on the Council's website.

Officers

Officers have disclosed transactions with related parties during 2020/21 however these are not material.

Other Public Bodies

The Council makes a contribution towards the services provided by the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority (SCR CA). The amount paid to SCR CA in 2020/21 was £12.304m (£12.655m in 2019/20).

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Council

- **Subsidiary**

- **St Leger Homes of Doncaster Limited (SLHD)**

- This is a company limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. The Council is the sole member. The company was formed on 1st October 2005 to provide housing management and other services on behalf of the Council.

- Details of the relationship with this company are shown within the Group Accounts.

- **Doncaster Children's Services Trust Limited (DCST)**

- This is a company limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. The Council is the sole member. The company was formed on 1st October 2014 to provide children's services on behalf of the Council.

- Details of the relationship with this company are shown within the Group Accounts.

- **Arthur Street Developments**

- In 2017/18 Doncaster Council bought all the shares in Arthur Street Developments.

- The accounts for the year ended 31st July 2020 show net assets valued at £1,387,024 (£1,629,888 in 2019). The company made a loss for the year of £242,864 after tax (a profit of £102,304 after tax for the year ended 31st July 2018).

- The figures are not included in the group accounts as they are not material.

Note 35 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/PP 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 Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed within this note.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	616,610	633,525
Capital investment:		
Property, Plant and Equipment *	76,606	57,939
Heritage Assets **	51	2
Intangible Assets ***	1,063	1,696
Long Term Loans and Advances	0	0
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	9,181	8,659
Sources of Finance:		
Capital receipts	(8,047)	(6,796)
Government grants and other contributions	(30,663)	(25,326)
Major Repairs Reserve	(12,202)	(6,999)
Direct revenue contributions	(12,686)	(16,598)
MRP / loans fund principal	(6,388)	(8,624)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	633,525	637,478
Explanation of movements in year:		
MRP / loans fund principal	(6,388)	(8,624)
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	25,010	9,890
Un-financed expenditure	(1,707)	2,687
Increase / (decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	16,915	3,953

* These figures match to the additions lines in Note 12 – Property, Plant and Equipment

** These figures match to the additions lines in Note 13 – Heritage Assets

*** These figures match to the additions lines in Note 15 – Intangible Assets

Note 36 Leases

a) Council as lessee

Finance Leases

The Council has not classified any leases as Finance Leases.

Operating Leases

The Council has entered into a number of operating leases for land and buildings. The expenditure charged to the services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure during the year in relation to these leases is as below: -

	Rent Paid in Year	
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Land and buildings	1,134	1,154
Total	1,134	1,154

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

	Land and buildings	
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Operating leases which expire:		
Within 1 year	1,133	1,146
Between 1 and 5 years	4,273	4,273
After 5 years	21,046	19,991
Total	26,452	25,410

b) Council as lessor

Finance Leases

The Council has entered into two finance lease arrangements, one for Doncaster Racecourse and one for the Keepmoat Stadium. The Council has a gross investment in the leases made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining lease terms. There is no residual value anticipated at the end of either of the lease terms. The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtor for the interest in each property acquired by the lessee and finance income that will be earned by the Council in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding. Both lease arrangements are for a term of 99 years. The Council entered into the lease arrangements for Doncaster Racecourse and the Keepmoat Stadium in January 2006 and August 2012 respectively.

The gross investment is made up of the following amounts: -

	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000
Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	5	5
Non-Current	4,795	4,790
Finance Income	14,881	14,662
Gross investment in the lease	19,681	19,457

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

	Gross Investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000
Not later than one year	223	223	223	223
Later than one year and not later than five years	893	893	893	893
Later than five years	18,565	18,342	18,565	18,342
Total	19,681	19,458	19,681	19,458

In both of the above arrangements, the minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the balance sheet date.

The Council currently leases a number of land and school buildings to academies on long term arrangements. Where these have been classified as finance leases the schools have subsequently been treated as disposals and are excluded from the Council's balance sheet in line with the appropriate accounting standard and accounting policy.

Operating Leases

The Council has properties which it leases out under operating leases which generate revenue. The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are: -

	Land and buildings	
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Operating leases which expire:		
Within 1 year	2,570	2,711
Between 1 and 5 years	8,088	8,727
After 5 years	30,479	34,910
Total	41,137	46,348

Due to the impact COVID-19 has had on market conditions there is uncertainty around whether £4.4m of income in the table above will be received. The situation will continue to be monitored.

Note 37 Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) and Similar Contracts

Details of the PFI arrangements entered into by the Council are disclosed below along with information relating to payments still to be made under the contracts.

Schools PFI Contracts

In 2007/08 the council entered a contract over 25 years with Doncaster School Solutions and committed to making payments estimated at £6.8m per annum on average over the 25 years for the provision of two secondary PFI schools. The variable element of the payments are inflated by RPIX each year. The contractor payments began in December 2008 with actual payments of £6.710m in 2020/21 (£6.584m in 2019/20).

Sir Thomas Wharton College transferred to Trust Status with effect from 1st March 2010 and then to be an Academy from 1st February 2013, so the asset is no longer recognised on the council's balance sheet in accordance with the council's accounting policies. Mexborough Science College has also transferred to be an Academy from 1st January 2015 and the asset is also no longer recognised on the council's balance sheet. The unitary charge will continue to be paid by the council over the remaining contract period with the liability shown between repayment of the finance lease liability, interest and unitary charge.

Waste Management PFI Contract

Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham jointly entered into a PFI contract with 3SE (Shanks, Scottish and Southern Energy) on the 30th March 2012. The contract is for the construction, development and operation of a new mechanical biological treatment plant (ITS facility) to dispose of the Councils' residual waste. The facility has a processing capacity of 250,000 tonnes p.a. and anaerobic digestion facility (AD facility) to generate power from gas emissions for use on site and produce a bio-compost for land remediation. The ITS AD facility is constructed on land at Bolton Road, Rotherham, this land was in the ownership of Rotherham MBC but was part disposed to Barnsley and Doncaster, based on 1/3rd equal shares.

The period of operation is 25 years from the Service Commencement Date which was 3rd July 2015. The local authorities have the option to extend the service element of the contract by a further 5 years. If this option is not exercised, the facility reverts to the ownership of the local authorities at the end of the 25 year contract at nil cost, otherwise it will revert after 30 years. The financing costs, operating costs and lifecycle replacement will be met through unitary payments payable by the three local authorities and third party revenue contributions.

Rotherham MBC, as lead authority, make the unitary payment initially and then recover the proportionate shares due from Barnsley and Doncaster respectively. 62% of the unitary payment increases annually by January's RPIX figure. The PFI asset and liability are shared 30% Barnsley, 40% Doncaster, and 30% Rotherham. This is considered a reasonable basis as it corresponds to each Council's share of the Guaranteed Minimum Tonnage.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services at the Waste Management facility are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the Property, Plant and Equipment Note.

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. The Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contracts at 31 March 2021 are as follows: -

Breakdown of the Repayment of the Finance Lease Liability

PFI Scheme	Within 1 year £'000	Within 2-5 years £'000	Within 6-10 years £'000	Within 11-15 years £'000	Within 16-20 years £'000	Total £'000
Sir Thomas Wharton College	1,042	2,766	6,349	3,289	0	13,446
Mexborough Science College	1,063	2,821	6,476	3,355	0	13,715
Waste Management PFI	89	1,249	2,498	4,928	8,116	16,880
Total	2,194	6,836	15,323	11,572	8,116	44,041

Breakdown of the Interest payments

PFI Scheme	Within 1 year £'000	Within 2-5 years £'000	Within 6-10 years £'000	Within 11-15 years £'000	Within 16-20 years £'000	Total £'000
Sir Thomas Wharton College	524	1,816	1,413	215	0	3,968
Mexborough Science College	535	1,852	1,441	219	0	4,047
Waste Management PFI	2,331	8,997	9,951	7,339	2,699	31,317
Total	3,390	12,665	12,805	7,773	2,699	39,332

Breakdown of the remaining Unitary Charge

PFI Scheme	Within 1 year £'000	Within 2-5 years £'000	Within 6-10 years £'000	Within 11-15 years £'000	Within 16-20 years £'000	Total £'000
Sir Thomas Wharton College	1,787	9,262	10,596	6,820	0	28,465
Mexborough Science College	1,822	9,447	10,808	6,957	0	29,034
Waste Management PFI	7,532	31,491	44,826	52,916	52,025	188,790
Total	11,141	50,200	66,230	66,693	52,025	246,289

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary charge, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to be paid to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows: -

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	48,052	46,694
Payments during the year	(1,358)	(2,653)
Balance outstanding at year-end	46,694	44,041

Note 38 Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teacher's Pension Scheme. The scheme is a Defined Benefit scheme administered by the Department for Education. It provides teachers with defined benefits upon their retirement and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based upon a percentage of member's pensionable salaries.

Although the scheme is unfunded, teacher's pensions use a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employer's contribution rate paid by local education authorities. However, it is not possible for the Council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. For the purpose of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2020/21, the Council's contribution to the Department for Education in respect of teachers' retirement benefits was £5.06m (£5.03m in 2019/20), which represents 23.68% of teachers' pensionable pay (23.68% in 2019/20). In addition, a further sum of £3.16m (£3.2m in 2019/20) was paid to former teachers representing the cost of added years and related increases. Amendments to the scheme came into force in 1997/98 under the Pensions Act 1995 making employers responsible for additional costs of the scheme.

NHS Pension Scheme

Public Health staff transferred to the Council on 1st April 2013. These staff are members of the NHS Pension Scheme. The scheme is a Defined Benefit scheme administered by NHS Pensions as a multi-employer scheme in which the Council's liability cannot be separated out. It provides staff with defined benefits upon their retirement and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based upon a percentage of member's pensionable salaries.

It is not possible for the Council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. For the purpose of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2020/21, the Council's contribution to Public Health staff in respect of retirement benefits was £0.116m (£0.109m in 2019/20) which represents 14.38% of related pensionable pay.

Note 39 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers the Council makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

Local Government Pension Scheme

The Council participates in the South Yorkshire Pension Scheme which is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year so the real cost of post-employment / retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balances via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year: -

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Service cost comprising:		
Current service cost	33,849	30,753
Past service costs	4,650	486
(gains)/loss from settlements and curtailments	(4,865)	(647)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net Interest expense	11,171	9,471
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	44,805	40,063
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	73,150	(207,747)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(57,802)	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(27,255)	250,748
Other – Experience gains and losses	(58,077)	(32,840)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(69,984)	10,161
Movement in the Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(17,805)	(20,596)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	27,000	19,467

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows: -

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(1,526,646)	(1,766,092)
Fair value of plan assets	1,087,918	1,326,451
Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(438,728)	(439,641)

Reconciliation of the Movement in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan Assets)

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	1,174,899	1,087,918
Interest Income	27,736	26,663
<i>Remeasurement gain/(loss):</i>		
- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(73,150)	207,747
- Other - Admin Expenses & Settlements	(10,858)	(3,043)
Contribution from employer	7,528	49,311
Contributions from employees into the scheme	6,300	6,220
Benefits paid	(44,537)	(48,365)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	1,087,918	1,326,451

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

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening balance at 1st April	(1,646,334)	(1,526,646)
Current service cost	(33,849)	(30,753)
Interest cost	(38,907)	(36,134)
Contributions from scheme participants	(6,300)	(6,220)
<i>Remeasurement (gains) and losses</i>		
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	57,802	0
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	27,255	(250,748)
- Other – Experience gains and losses	58,077	32,840
Past service cost	(4,152)	0
Losses/(gains) on curtailments	(948)	(1,237)
Benefits paid	44,537	48,365
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	16,173	4,441
Closing balance at 31st March	(1,526,646)	(1,766,092)

In April 2020 the Council made a one-off payment to the Pension Fund of £43.838m for 80% of the future service rate contributions for the period from 2020/21 to 2022/23. In line with the Council's accounting policies £13.994m was accounted for in 2020/21, with the remainder £29.844m being offset against the pension liability on the balance sheet. Over the next two years, the pension reserve (note 24d, £469.485m) and the net pension liability (£439.641m) will be brought into line as the prepayment arrangements are accounted for in 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Fair value of scheme assets	
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	32,954	15,917
Equity Instruments:		
UK quoted	162,469	137,952
UK unquoted	109	0
Global quoted	404,206	509,357
Bonds		
UK Government indexed	118,350	139,278
Overseas Government fixed	28,903	34,488
UK other	54,303	66,323
Overseas other	25,619	38,467
Property		
UK	88,133	103,463
Property Funds	9,963	13,264
Alternatives		
Pooled Investment Vehicles	162,909	267,943
Total	1,087,918	1,326,451

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The liabilities have been estimated by Mercer Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Council fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2021.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been: -

Beginning of period		End of period
	Mortality assumptions:	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners	
22.4	Men	22.5
25.2	Women	25.3
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners	
23.9	Men	24.0
27.1	Women	27.2
2.1%	Rate of inflation	2.7%
3.35%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.95%
2.2%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.8%
2.4%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.1%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme	
	Increase in Assumption £'000	Decrease in Assumption £'000
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	53,184	(53,184)
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	29,692	(29,692)
Rate of salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	3,110	(3,110)
Rate of pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	29,692	(29,692)
Rate of discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	(29,198)	29,198
Rate of investment returns (increase or decrease by 1%)	(13,364)	13,364

Valuation techniques are used to determine the carrying amount of the property funds and pooled investment vehicles. Where possible these valuation techniques are based on observable data but where this is not possible management uses the best available data.

Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could all affect the fair value of property-based investments. The total value of property investments in the Net Assets Statement is £384.7m including both property funds and property held in pooled investment vehicles. At 31st March 2021 there is a range of potential outcomes. For illustrative purposes, falls of 4% or 10% would result in reductions to the values in the Net Assets Statement of £15.4m or £38.5m respectively. However, it should be noted that this is illustrative only and is not necessarily indicative of the actual effects that would be experienced.

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to maintain a funding level of 100%. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31st March 2022.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants. The Council anticipates paying £4.462m expected contributions to the scheme

in 2021/22. The estimated weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17 years.

West Yorkshire Superannuation Fund

Payments in 2020/21 totalling £0.004m (£0.005m in 2019/20) were made to the West Yorkshire Superannuation Fund being the Council's share of payments to employees of the former West Riding County Council incurred as a result of the Local Government Reorganisation in 1974.

Note 40 Contingent Liabilities

Municipal Mutual Insurance Ltd (MMI)

MMI were the Council's insurer until their demise in 1992 when they ceased writing new business. A Scheme of Arrangement was set up with its creditors under which MMI continued to settle outstanding claims whilst they had sufficient funds to do so. In the eventuality that the company became insolvent then a clawback clause would be triggered with the Council liable to repay MMI. This Scheme of Arrangement was triggered in November 2012 and so a levy was imposed on all scheme creditors, including the Council, who have been paid amounts in respect of scheme liabilities. An initial levy set at 15% by the administrators has been paid in 2013/14 with projected outcomes for a solvent run-off ranging anywhere between 9.5% and 28% at that time. However, in January 2016 MMI advised that due to volatile classes remaining uncertain the Levy range had been extended to be 15%-34%. Whilst a further Levy notice was issued in March 2016 for a further 10% repayment, the Council's provision has been set at 40%, totalling an outstanding amount of £1.374m. The contingent liability of £5.256m covers the remaining claims up to 100% (£6.63m).

Sterefibre Stockpile

In partnership with other Councils, Doncaster Council contracted for the treatment and disposal of a proportion of its residual waste. Some of the material produced from the waste has been successfully deployed but since the contractor went into administration in Autumn 2012, the majority of the material remains stockpiled at a site in Doncaster operated by a third party. The administrator has advised that contractually the ownership of the material has now been passed onto the third party. Doncaster Council served a planning enforcement notice on the site operator to remove the fibre by 30th October 2013 and Planning Committee subsequently agreed to extend the period for compliance to 30th October 2014 for the consideration of various options but the notice has not been complied with and the fibre remains on site. The Council has obtained external legal advice that confirms there is no basis for the third party to recover costs from the Council. Depending on a number of future events the Council may or may not need to act under its Default Powers to remove the material. If this is the case, the cost of removing and disposing of the material could be significant and it is possible that the full cost will not be recoverable. The value of any liability cannot be measured with sufficient reliability because it depends on the actions of the third party and subsequent decisions of the Planning Committee. Around half of the Sterefibre material has been removed from the site and redeployed by the site operator, reducing the Council's potential liability. The application to the Environment Agency for redeployment of the remainder of the material, which is still stockpiled on the site, has recently been approved. The landowner has advised that the remainder of the Sterefibre will begin to be removed once conditions at both the Hazel Lane site and the receptor site are deemed favourable

Note 41 Trust Funds

Trust Funds are held for specified purposes in which the Council has an interest but do not form part of the Council's finances. They are maintained by the Council and, where appropriate, invested by the Council as trustee either externally or in the consolidated loans and advances pool.

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Adult Trust Funds	5,985	5,855
Other Trust Funds	332	341
Total	6,317	6,196

Note 42 Other Long Term Liabilities

These liabilities totalling £41.846m (£44.041m at 31st March 2020) are payable in a period exceeding 12 months and include the following: -

- a) £41.846m (£44.041m at 31st March 2020) relating to PFI schemes' long term liabilities.

Housing Revenue Account

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

The Housing Revenue Account reflects a statutory obligation to account separately for local authority housing provision, as defined in particular in Part 6, Schedule 4, of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It shows the major elements of housing revenue expenditure (maintenance and administration) and how these are met by rents, subsidy and other income.

From the 1st October 2005, maintenance and administration of the Council's dwellings were transferred to St. Leger Homes of Doncaster Limited, an Arm's Length Management Organisation, limited by guarantee and wholly owned by the Council.

2019/20		Notes	2020/21	
£'000			£'000	£'000
	Expenditure			
12,265	Repairs and maintenance		13,822	
21,547	Supervision and management		21,143	
1,418	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		1,508	
	Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	8		
17,352	On dwellings		17,473	
1,004	On other assets		783	
1,586	Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment	9	1,499	
(6,134)	Reversal of previous Impairment loss	9	(4,208)	
40	Amortisation of Intangible assets		50	
10	Debt management costs		10	
531	Movement in the allowance for bad debts		0	
49,619	Total Expenditure			52,080
	Income			
(72,985)	Dwelling rents (gross)		(74,426)	
(855)	Non-dwelling rents (gross)		(846)	
(653)	Charges for services and facilities		(663)	
(481)	Contributions towards expenditure		(476)	
(74,974)	Total Income			(76,411)
(25,355)	Net cost of HRA Services as included in the whole authority Income and Expenditure Account			(24,331)
377	HRA share of Corporate and Democratic Core		373	
(24,978)	Net Income/(Cost) for HRA Services			(23,958)
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the whole authority Income and Expenditure Account			
24,834	Gain or (loss) on sale of HRA non-current assets		15,277	
12,511	Interest payable and similar charges		12,348	
(144)	Interest receivable and similar income		(65)	
(1,117)	Capital Grants and Contributions receivable		0	
11,106	(Surplus) or Deficit for the year on HRA services			3,602

Movement on the HRA Statement

This statement identifies those amounts in addition to the HRA Income and Expenditure Account surplus or deficit for the year that are required by statute to be charged to or credited to the HRA Balance. The reconciliation statement summarises the differences between the outturn on the HRA Income and Expenditure Account and the HRA Balance.

2019/20		2020/21	
£'000		£'000	£'000
(8,263)	Balances on the HRA at the end of the previous year		(9,670)
11,106	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure statement	3,602	
(12,513)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute (note10)	(2,199)	
(1,407)	Net (increase) or decrease before transfers to or from reserves	1,403	
(1,407)	(Increase) or decrease in year on the HRA		1,403
(9,670)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		(8,267)

Notes to the Statement of Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance

1 The number and type of dwellings in the Council's housing stock

31 st March 2020		31 st March 2021
16,375	Houses and bungalows	16,352
2,338	Low-rise flats and maisonettes	2,337
1,395	Medium and high-rise flats	1,391
20,108	Total	20,080

2 Major Repairs Reserve (MRR)

2019/20		2020/21
£'000		£'000
(3,879)	Balance as at 1st April	(10,073)
(1,044)	Transfer Depreciation Non Dwellings to MRR	(833)
(17,352)	Transfer Depreciation Dwellings to MRR	(17,473)
12,202	Financing of capital expenditure	6,999
(10,073)	Balance as at 31st March	(21,380)

3 Rent arrears, excluding amounts collectable on behalf of other agencies

31 st March 2020		31 st March 2021
£'000		£'000
1,413	Former Tenants Rent Arrears	1,054
2,112	Current Tenants Rent Arrears	2,190
3,525	Total	3,244

The bad debt provision in respect of all un-collectable rent arrears was £2,436,128 (£2,956,884 in 2019/20). The aggregate balance sheet provision in respect of all un-collectable debts relating to the Housing Revenue Account was £2,590,964 (£3,097,436 in 2019/20).

4 Movement of Property, Plant & Equipment

2019/20 Total £'000		Council Dwellings £'000	Other Operational Land & Buildings £'000	Other Property, Plant & Equipment £'000	2020/21 Total £'000
	Cost or Valuation				
685,491	At 1st April 2020	655,219	13,080	11,242	679,541
22,796	Additions	17,291	751	434	18,476
(2,251)	Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	2,842	2,638	(349)	5,131
4,912	Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,231	(245)	(163)	2,823
(4,784)	De-recognition – disposals	(2,017)	(40)	0	(2,057)
(26,780)	De-recognition – other	(16,085)	(404)	(204)	(16,693)
157	Reclassifications within PPE	225	(225)	0	0
679,541	At 31st March 2021	660,706	15,555	10,960	687,221
	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
(22,344)	At 1st April 2020	0	(1,148)	(2,972)	(4,120)
(18,356)	Depreciation charge	(17,473)	(259)	(524)	(18,256)
36,944	Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	17,358	183	0	17,541
8	Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	115	0	0	115
(373)	impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(228)	0	(228)
(4,121)	At 31st March 2021	(0)	(1,452)	(3,496)	(4,948)
675,421	Net Book Value as at 31st March 2021	660,706	14,103	7,464	682,273

5 Vacant possession value of dwellings

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the HRA following annual revaluation as at 31st March 2021 was £1.582 billion. A difference arises between the vacant possession valuation £1.582 billion and the valuation used for balance sheet purposes of £0.661 billion because the latter represents the social housing value of tenanted dwellings. The difference £0.921 billion indicates the economic cost to Government of providing Council Housing at less than open market rents.

6 Capital expenditure on land, houses and other property within the HRA and the sources of funding.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
	Capital expenditure per asset classification:	
19,104	Council Dwellings	17,291
1,677	Other operational Land and Buildings	751
307	Vehicles Plant and equipment	430
1,708	Assets Under Construction	0
0	Community Assets	4
192	Intangible Assets	297
22,988		18,773
	Sources of funding:	
(2,463)	Useable Capital Receipts	(1,345)
(1,495)	Capital Grants and Contributions	(84)
(12,202)	Major Repairs Reserve	(6,998)
(6,828)	Direct revenue financing	(10,346)
(22,988)		(18,773)

7 Capital receipts from the disposals of land, houses and other property within the HRA

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
5,729	Houses (Council Dwellings)	2,476
1,003	Land	1,001
6,732	Total	3,477

8 Depreciation charged to the HRA

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
17,352	Council Dwellings	17,473
511	Other Land and Buildings	259
493	Other PPE	524
18,356		18,256

9 Impairment charge to HRA

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
23	Revaluation Loss on Council Dwellings	840
1,563	Revaluation Loss relating to non-Council Dwelling Assets	659
0	Impairment due to Council Dwelling demolition in year and proposed future demolitions	0
0	Consumption of Economic Benefit re Council Dwellings	0
(6,134)	Reversal of previous revaluation loss	(4,208)
(4,548)		(2,709)

The regional adjustment factor, applied to ascertain the value of social housing stock, has remained at 41%.

Collection Fund

The account reflects the statutory requirement contained in Section 89 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992) for billing authorities to establish and maintain a separate Collection Fund, which accounts for the income from Council Tax, National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) and residual Community Charge. This income finances the net expenditure requirements of the authorities within the Doncaster Council area, including the Council itself, the South Yorkshire Joint Authorities and Parish Councils. The Collection Fund accounts are prepared on an accruals basis. The Collection Fund balances are consolidated into the Council's balance sheet as there is no requirement for a separate Collection Fund Balance Sheet.

Collection Fund Statement

2019/20 £'000		Notes	2020/21 £'000
	Amounts required by statute to be credited to the Collection Fund		
(137,497)	Council Tax (showing the amount receivable, net of benefits discounts for prompt payments and transitional relief)	1	(141,622)
0	Transfers from the General Fund – Council Tax Discretionary Reliefs Awarded via S13a(1)(c)	1	(1,555)
(101,843)	Non-Domestic Rates (showing the amount receivable, net of discretionary and mandatory reliefs)	2	(62,293)
(2,154)	Contribution towards previous year's Collection Fund deficit - Non-Domestic Rates		0
(241,494)	Total Income		(205,470)
	Amounts required by statute to be debited to the Collection Fund		
	Precepts and demands from major preceptors and the authority - Council Tax	3	
114,210	- Doncaster Council		120,704
16,072	- South Yorkshire Police Authority		16,663
6,053	- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority		6,276
	Shares of Non-Domestic Rating income to major preceptors and the (billing) authority - Non-Domestic Rates		
45,385	- Doncaster Council		47,856
926	- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority		977
46,311	Payment with respect to central share (including allowable deductions) of the Non-Domestic Rating income to be paid to central government by billing authorities		48,833
1,524	Transitional protection payments Non-Domestic Rates		2,069
	Impairment of debts/appeals for Council Tax		
803	- write-offs of uncollectable amounts		17
493	- allowance for impairment		2,072
	Impairment of debts/appeals for Non-Domestic Rates:		
1,696	- write-offs of uncollectable amounts		0
3,408	- allowance for impairment		5,304
372	Charge to General Fund for allowable collection costs for Non-Domestic Rates		371
3,390	Contributions towards previous year's Collection Fund surplus for Council Tax		1,105

2019/20 £'000		Notes	2020/21 £'000
0	Contributions towards previous year's Collection Fund surplus for Non-Domestic Rates		3,116
240,643	Total Expenditure		255,363
	Opening fund balance:		
(3,657)	- Council Tax		(133)
2,083	- Non-Domestic Rates		(2,291)
	Closing fund balance:		
(133)	- Council Tax		3,527
(2,291)	- Non-Domestic Rates		43,942
	Movement on fund balance:		
3,524	- Council Tax		3,659
(4,374)	- Non-Domestic Rates		46,233
	Accumulated surplus/deficit of the Collection Fund (Council Tax) is attributable to the following:-		
(106)	- Doncaster Council		2,947
(20)	- South Yorkshire Police Authority		426
(7)	- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority		154
(133)			3,527
	Accumulated surplus/deficit of the Collection Fund (Non-Domestic Rates) is attributable to the following:-		
(1,122)	- Doncaster Council		21,533
(1,146)	- Central Government		21,970
(23)	- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority		439
(2,291)			43,942

The National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) element of the Collection Fund has seen a large drop of £39.6m in income. This is almost entirely due to Central Government introducing the Retail Relief scheme during 2020/21 whereby qualifying businesses received a 100% relief on their Business Rates, i.e. they didn't have to pay anything. This meant that the NNDR element of the Collection Fund made a deficit of £46.2m in 2020/21. The Council's share of NNDR is 49% therefore the Council's share of the deficit was £22.6m.

As the change to NNDR was a national policy decision, Central Government reimbursed Councils for this lost income via a section 31 grant in 2020/21. By statute, this grant income has to be credited to the CIES not the Collection Fund. In order to smooth the impact on the budget, the Council placed these grants (£18.9m) into an ear-marked reserve so they can be used to offset the recovery of the accumulated deficit in 2021/22. The reduction in income from the Collection Fund in future years was addressed in the budget and will continue to be monitored.

Notes to the Collection Fund Statement

1 Council Tax

Income from Council Tax is derived from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into eight valuation bands using estimated values as at 1st April 1991. The Tax Base calculation is based upon the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D equivalent and adjusted for the Local Council Tax Support (LCTS) scheme, discounts and exemptions. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to fund the demands on the Collection Fund and then dividing this by the Tax Base (see note 3).

The table below shows the number of properties in each band and the equivalent number of band D properties: -

Band	Number of Dwellings in the Band	Less LCTS, Exemptions, Discounts & Other Changes	Adjusted Chargeable Dwellings	Proportion of Band D Tax	Equivalent Band D Dwelling	Council Tax 2020/21 (Excluding Parishes) £
A	81,065	(24,529)	56,536	6/9	37,667	£1,118.66
B	25,295	(3,607)	21,688	7/9	16,868	£1,305.09
C	15,188	(1,682)	13,506	8/9	12,005	£1,491.54
D	9,380	(548)	8,832	1	8,832	£1,677.98
E	4,630	(270)	4,360	11/9	5,330	£2,050.87
F	2,146	(96)	2,050	13/9	2,961	£2,423.75
G	918	(31)	887	15/9	1,478	£2,796.64
H	130	(33)	97	18/9	195	£3,355.96
Total	138,752	(30,796)	107,956		85,336	
Less allowance for non-collection					(1,195)	
Tax base for the calculation of Council Tax					84,141	

Reconciliation of Council Tax income to the tax base: -

2019/20		2020/21
84,951	No of Band D properties	85,336
£1,618.72	Band D rate	£1,677.98
£2,343,873	Parish Precepts	£2,456,805
£'000		£'000
(139,856)	Estimated Income	(145,649)
2,359	In-year changes	2,472
(137,497)	Income	(143,177)

The in-year changes in 2020/21 are due to a decrease in the number of band D properties to 82,645, compared with 84,141 used in the calculation of the budget. This is mainly attributable to 1,491 more Local Council Tax Scheme discounts being awarded and lower than expected growth of 5 dwellings.

2 NNDR

Under statutory arrangements, NNDR are collected locally on the basis of a nationally determined rate in the pound charged on the rateable value of the property. The multiplier is set nationally by Central Government and local rateable values are provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA). In 2020/21 the Standard Rate was 51.2p (50.4p in 2019/20) and the Small Business Rate was 49.9p (49.1p in 2019/20).

Since 1st April 2013 and the introduction of the Local Government Finance Act 2012, business rates are shared between Central and Local government. 50% of local business rates income is retained locally (Doncaster retains 49% and passes on 1% to the South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority) and 50% is passed to Central Government. The local retention of business rates model calculates the difference between each Council's individual business rate baseline and their calculated baseline funding level and either a top up or a tariff will be paid to Councils from Central Government. The emphasis of these reforms is to move Local Government funding away from a needs based system to one based on business rates. Doncaster Council received top-up funding of £34.854m, which represents the difference between our individual business rate baseline funding level of £41.503m and the calculated baseline level of £76.357m.

The Business Rates collectable after reliefs and provisions was £62.3m in 2020/21 (£101.8m in 2019/20) and was based on a rateable value for the Council's area of £252,227,613 as at 31st March 2021 (£250,764,591 as at 25th March 2020).

3 Precepts and Demands

Expenditure requirements financed by the Collection Fund: -

	Net Budget Requirement	Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Band D Council Tax
	£'000		£
Doncaster Council Demand *	118,248	84,141	1,405.35
S Y Police Authority	16,663	84,141	198.04
S Y Fire and Rescue Authority	6,276	84,141	74.59
Total	141,187		1,677.98
* Excludes Parish Precepts of £2,456,805			

Group Accounts

The Core Financial Statements

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2019/20				2020/21		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
157,325	(81,756)	75,569	Adults, Health & Wellbeing	115,637	(109,199)	6,438
102,016	(75,096)	26,920	Corporate Resources	122,229	(82,852)	39,377
27,528	(2,491)	25,037	Council Wide Budgets	19,783	(1,942)	17,841
82,303	(22,779)	59,524	Economy & Environment	94,135	(19,479)	74,656
215,470	(129,774)	85,696	Learning Opportunities, Skills & Culture	218,592	(129,571)	89,021
54,199	(75,308)	(21,109)	Housing Revenue Account	57,564	(77,654)	(20,090)
638,841	(387,204)	251,637	Net Cost of Services	627,940	(420,697)	207,243
2,344	0	2,344	Parish Council Precepts	2,457	0	2,457
2,005	0	2,005	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	1,392	0	1,392
88,350	0	88,350	(Gains) / Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	55,594	0	55,594
92,699	0	92,699	Other operating expenditure	59,443	0	59,443
21,353	0	21,353	Interest payable & similar charges	21,110	0	21,110
12,806	0	12,806	Pensions interest cost & expected return on pensions Assets	11,118	0	11,118
0	(2,775)	(2,775)	Interest receivable & similar income	0	(677)	(677)
228	(348)	(120)	Income & expenditure in relation to investment properties & changes in their fair value	(55)	(165)	(220)
16,672	(14,974)	1,698	(Surplus) / Deficit on Trading Undertakings not in Net Cost of Services	16,915	(11,782)	5,133
51,059	(18,097)	32,962	Financing and investment income and expenditure	49,088	(12,624)	36,464
0	(114,069)	(114,069)	Council tax income	0	(118,576)	(118,576)
0	(46,662)	(46,662)	Non domestic rates redistribution	0	(26,928)	(26,928)
0	(80,079)	(80,079)	Non-ring fenced Government grants	0	(119,346)	(119,346)
0	(28,546)	(28,546)	Capital grants and contributions	0	(24,086)	(24,086)
0	(269,356)	(269,356)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	0	(288,936)	(288,936)
782,599	(674,657)	107,942	(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	736,471	(722,257)	14,214
		(30,442)	(Surplus) / Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets			(58,069)
		(74,511)	Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets / liabilities			23,340
		314	(Gains) / Losses on Revaluation of Financial Instruments			754
		21,052	Pension adjustment on consolidation of DCST			0
		(83,587)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(33,975)
		24,355	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(19,761)

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	(Group) Share of Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31st March 2020 brought forward	(63,467)	(9,670)	(17,348)	(10,074)	(19,572)	(120,131)	(378,563)	(498,694)	72,535	(426,159)
Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to new Adjustment Account as 1 April 2020	(5,212)	0	0	0	0	(5,212)	5,212	0	0	0
Restated Balance as 1 April 2020	(68,679)	(9,670)	(17,348)	(10,074)	(19,572)	(125,343)	(373,351)	(498,694)	72,535	(426,159)
Movement in reserves during 2020/21										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	106,348	3,602	0	0	0	109,950	(47,154)	62,796	(82,558)	(19,762)
Adjustments between group accounts and authority accounts	(104,306)	0	0	0	0	(104,306)	0	(104,306)	104,306	0
Net Increase or decrease before transfer	2,042	3,602	0	0	0	5,644	(47,154)	(41,510)	21,748	(19,762)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(64,865)	(2,199)	(491)	(11,306)	1,249	(77,612)	77,612	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2020/21	(62,823)	1,403	(491)	(11,306)	1,249	(71,968)	30,458	(41,510)	21,748	(19,762)
Balance at 31st March 2021 carried forward	(131,502)	(8,267)	(17,839)	(21,380)	(18,323)	(197,311)	(342,893)	(540,204)	94,283	(445,921)

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	(Group) Share of Reserves	Total Group Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31st March 2019 brought forward	(67,742)	(8,263)	(15,619)	(3,879)	(21,737)	(117,240)	(378,785)	(496,025)	45,511	(450,514)
Movement in reserves during 2019/20										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	184,895	11,106	0	0	0	196,001	(100,112)	95,889	(71,534)	24,355
Adjustments between group accounts and authority accounts	(98,558)	0	0	0	0	(98,558)	0	(98,558)	98,558	0
Net Increase or decrease before transfer	86,337	11,106	0	0	0	97,443	(100,112)	(2,669)	27,024	24,355
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(82,062)	(12,513)	(1,729)	(6,195)	2,165	(100,334)	100,334	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in 2019/20	4,275	(1,407)	(1,729)	(6,195)	2,165	(2,891)	222	(2,669)	27,024	24,355
Balance at 31st March 2020 carried forward	(63,467)	(9,670)	(17,348)	(10,074)	(19,572)	(120,131)	(378,563)	(498,694)	72,535	(426,159)

Group Balance Sheet

31 st March 2020			Notes	31 st March 2021	
£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000
1,408,542		Property, Plant & Equipment	c	1,419,751	
9,220		Heritage Assets		9,120	
1,647		Investment Property		1,710	
3,735		Intangible Assets		3,891	
4,595		Long Term Investments		3,841	
7,283		Long Term Debtors		7,024	
	1,435,022	Long Term Assets			1,445,337
13,266		Short Term Investments		25,007	
8,468		Assets Held for Sale		31,084	
1,803		Inventories		1,879	
70,198		Short Term Debtors	d	94,727	
48,422		Cash & Cash Equivalents	e	68,310	
	142,157	Current Assets			221,007
(387)		Cash & Cash Equivalents	e	0	
(104,272)		Short Term Borrowing		(103,070)	
(54,447)		Short Term Creditors	f	(76,994)	
(2,643)		Provisions		(1,722)	
(8,972)		Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		(16,228)	
(4,294)		Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		(8,917)	
	(175,015)	Current Liabilities			(206,931)
(12,280)		Provisions		(14,780)	
(404,998)		Long Term Borrowing		(419,357)	
(44,041)		Deferred Liabilities		(41,846)	
(255)		Donated Assets Account		0	
0		Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		(1,044)	
(3,168)		Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		(2,541)	
(511,263)		Liability related to defined benefit pension scheme	i	(533,924)	
	(976,005)	Long Term Liabilities			(1,013,492)
	426,159	Net Assets			445,921
120,131		Usable Reserves		197,311	
306,028		Unusable Reserves		248,610	
	426,159	Total Reserves			445,921

Group Cash Flow Statement

31st March 2020 £'000		31st March 2021 £'000
(97,443)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(5,643)
186,470	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	87,370
(40,492)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(32,571)
48,535	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	49,156
326	Investing Activities	(28,496)
(2,973)	Financing Activities	(385)
45,888	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	20,275
2,147	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	48,035
48,035	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note e)	68,310

Notes to the Group Core Financial Statements

a Details of the Group

Notes are only produced for the group accounts if the notes differ from the single entity accounts.

Subsidiary – St Leger Homes of Doncaster Limited (SLHD)

This is a company limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. The Council is the sole member. The company was formed on 1st October 2005 to provide housing management and other services on behalf of the Council.

SLHD has been consolidated by combining like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Council with those of SLHD and eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transaction between entities of the group.

Subsidiary – Doncaster Children’s Services Trust Limited (DCST)

This is a company limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. The Council is the sole member. The company was formed on 1st October 2014 to provide children’s services on behalf of the Council.

DCST has been consolidated by combining like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Council with those of SLHD and eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transaction between entities of the group.

b Accounting Policies

Statement of Accounting Policies

The group accounts have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances as those for the Council. As far as can be ascertained, there is only one material difference between the accounting policies of the group entities and the Council which requires realignment. This is in relation to DCST Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits. DCST does not recognise a pension related asset or liability in its Statement of Financial Position. The group accounts are realigned to recognise the DCST pension liability.

c Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2020/21

2020/21									
	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1st April 2020	655,219	413,830	64,325	341,253	9,434	26,899	35,797	1,546,757	25,655
Additions	17,291	3,951	4,563	12,001	1,423	0	18,776	58,005	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	2,842	28,486	0	0	452	1,836	463	34,079	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,231	25,488	0	0	(4,266)	2,048	(6,362)	20,139	0
De-recognition – disposals	(2,017)	(38,100)	(658)	0	0	0	0	(40,775)	0
De-recognition – other	(16,085)	(3,439)	(478)	(2,528)	(102)	0	(200)	(22,832)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Assets Held for Sale	0	(1,830)	0	0	(35)	(26,069)	0	(27,934)	0
Reclassification within PPE	226	10,320	0	20,555	(25)	344	(31,420)	0	0
At 31st March 2021	660,707	438,706	67,752	371,281	6,881	5,058	17,054	1,567,439	25,655
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1st April 2020	0	(11,814)	(32,869)	(92,994)	(538)	0	0	(138,215)	(3,395)
Depreciation charge	(17,473)	(9,931)	(5,649)	(9,364)	(80)	(1)	0	(42,498)	(849)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	17,358	7,781	0	0	0	1	0	25,139	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	115	7,190	0	0	0	0	0	7,306	0
impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(499)	0	(761)	0	0	0	(1,260)	0
De-recognition – disposals	0	915	926	0	0	0	0	1,841	0
At 31st March 2021	0	(6,358)	(37,592)	(103,119)	(618)	0	0	(147,687)	(4,244)
Net Book Value									
At 31st March 2021	660,707	432,348	30,160	268,162	6,263	5,058	17,054	1,419,752	21,411
At 31st March 2020	655,219	402,016	31,456	248,259	8,896	26,899	35,797	1,408,542	22,260

Comparative Movements in 2019/20

2019/20									
	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1st April 2019	646,359	475,632	58,789	332,713	7,239	32,887	31,402	1,585,021	25,655
DCST Opening Balance	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	68	0
Additions	19,104	5,970	8,738	11,480	2,450		28,975	76,717	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(949)	(15,957)	0	0	476	(1,670)	239	(17,861)	0
Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	6,061	(862)	0	0	(497)	(2,756)	(1,131)	815	0
De-recognition – disposals	(4,784)	(54,262)	(934)	0	0	(142)	0	(60,122)	0
De-recognition – other	(16,892)	(5,408)	(2,336)	(2,940)	(234)		(9,768)	(37,578)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Assets Held for Sale	0	(289)	0	0	0	(14)	0	(303)	0
Reclassification within PPE	6,320	9,006	0	0	0	(1,406)	(13,920)	0	0
At 31st March 2020	655,219	413,830	64,325	341,253	9,434	26,899	35,797	1,546,757	25,655
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment									
At 1st April 2019	(17,336)	(13,252)	(30,546)	(85,749)	(461)	(145)	0	(147,489)	(2,546)
DCST Opening Balance	0	0	(33)	0	0	0	0	(33)	0
Depreciation charge	(17,352)	(11,690)	(4,819)	(7,133)	(77)	(2)	0	(41,073)	(849)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	34,680	11,732	0	0	0	147	0	46,559	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(396)	0	(112)	0	0	0	(508)	0
De-recognition – disposals	0	1,792	2,529	0	0	0	0	4,321	0
De-recognition – other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31st March 2020	0	(11,814)	(32,869)	(92,994)	(538)	0	0	(138,215)	(3,395)
Net Book Value									
At 31st March 2020	655,219	402,016	31,456	248,259	8,896	26,899	35,797	1,408,542	22,260
At 31st March 2019	629,023	462,380	28,243	246,964	6,778	32,742	31,402	1,437,532	23,109

d Debtors

	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000
Debtors		
Trade Receivables	25,406	34,328
Other Receivables	34,758	51,570
Payments in advance	10,034	8,829
Total	70,198	94,727

e Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements: -

	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000
Cash held by the Group	8,422	16,300
Bank balance / (overdraft)	(387)	0
Cash investments regarded as cash equivalents (bank current accounts and short-term deposits with bank, building societies and other banking sector)	40,000	52,010
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	48,035	68,310

f Creditors

	31 st March 2020 £'000	31 st March 2021 £'000
Creditors		
Trade Payables	(23,063)	(46,608)
Other Payables	(21,467)	(12,924)
Receipts in Advance	(9,917)	(17,462)
Total	(54,447)	(76,994)

g Officers' Remuneration

Senior Officer Remuneration

Title / Name	Year	Gross Salary	Additional payments	Compensation for loss of office	Employer Pension Contribution	Total
		£	£		£	£
Chief Executive D Allen - Note 1	2020/21	168,755	0	0	28,688	197,443
	2019/20	153,179	3,000	0	24,208	180,387
Chief Executive J Miller - Note 2	2019/20	41,060	0	0	6,364	47,424
Director of Economy & Environment D Swaine - Note 3	2020/21	52,598	0	0	0	52,598
Director of Economy & Environment P Dale - Note 4	2020/21	84,722	0	0	14,403	99,125
	2019/20	123,682	0	0	19,171	142,853
Director of Corporate Resources D Hogg	2020/21	127,083	0	0	21,605	148,688
	2019/20	123,682	0	0	19,171	142,853
Director of Adults Health and Wellbeing P Holmes - Note 5	2020/21	127,083	0	0	21,605	148,688
	2019/20	92,761	0	0	14,378	107,139
Director of Learning Opportunities, Skills and Culture R Nelson - Note 6	2020/21	127,083	0	0	21,605	148,688
	2019/20	115,982	0	0	17,977	133,959
Director of Public Health R Suckling	2020/21	104,309	0	0	15,000	119,309
	2019/20	101,755	0	0	14,632	116,387
Monitoring Officer S Fawcus	2020/21	95,438	0	0	16,224	111,662
	2019/20	92,884	0	0	14,397	107,281
Section 151 Officer F Tyas - Note 7	2020/21	94,112	(1,488)	0	16,218	108,842
	2019/20	15,980	0	0	2,477	18,457
Section 151 Officer S Mawson - Note 8	2019/20	31,960	0	0	4,954	36,914
St Leger Homes Executive Management Team	2020/21	408,287	0	0	63,734	472,021
	2019/20	393,654	0	0	54,718	448,372
Doncaster Children's Services Trust Management Team	2020/21	459,708	184	47,731	64,285	571,908
	2019/20	414,040	4,572	0	58,606	477,218

Note 1 - D Allen became the Interim Chief Executive on the 01/07/2019. He was appointed as Chief Executive from the 06/03/2020.

Note 2 - J Miller left the Council as Chief Executive on the 30/06/2019.

Note 3 - D Swaine started work with the Council on 02/11/2020, as Director of Economy and Environment.

Note 4 - P Dale left the Council as Director of Economy and Environment on the 30/11/20.

Note 5 - P Holmes started work with the Council on 01/07/2019, as Director of Adults Health and Wellbeing.

Note 6 - R Nelson became the Interim Director of Learning Opportunities, Skills and Culture on 01/07/2019. She was appointed as Director of Learning Opportunities, Skills and Culture on 23/04/2020.

Note 7 - F Tyas became Section 151 Officer on 05/08/2019 to 06/10/2019. On maternity leave 07/10/2019. Section 151 officer covered by Debbie Hogg 07/10/2019 to 31/08/2020. F Tyas resumed as Section 151 Officer on 01/09/2020

Note 8 - S Mawson left the Council as Section 151 Officer on the 04/08/2019

The Group's other employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions), expressed in bands of £5,000, is as below: -

2019/20			Salary Banding	2020/21		
Group	Schools	Total	£	Group	Schools	Total
32	23	55	50,000 - 54,999	41	17	58
29	12	41	55,000 - 59,999	19	8	27
18	17	35	60,000 - 64,999	24	9	33
4	12	16	65,000 - 69,999	13	10	23
4	7	11	70,000 - 74,999	5	8	13
3	2	5	75,000 - 79,999	10	6	16
2	0	2	80,000 - 84,999	4	0	4
0	1	1	85,000 - 89,999	0	1	1
9	0	9	90,000 - 94,999	1	0	1
1	2	3	95,000 - 99,999	10	0	10
2	0	2	100,000 - 104,999	0	0	0
0	0	0	105,000 - 139,999	0	0	0
1	0	1	140,000 - 144,999	1	0	1
105	76	181	Total	128	59	187

The table above excludes the senior employees and posts shown in the first table above, whose remuneration for 2019/20 and 2020/21 is shown in the senior officer remuneration analysis.

Exit Packages

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below. The information does not include any costs relating to schools.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band (£)	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
£0 - £20,000	5	6	30	34	35	40	284,680	328,140
£20,001 - £60,000	1	0	6	8	7	8	221,235	223,865
Total	6	6	36	42	42	48	505,915	552,005

h Grant Income

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Credited to Services		
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	94,583	93,639
Mandatory Rent Allowance: subsidy	32,349	31,404
Mandatory Rent Rebates: subsidy	30,509	28,361
Public Health Grant	23,180	24,412
Improved Better Care Fund Announcement 2015	12,185	12,184
Social Care Support Grant	2,579	9,562
Test Track & Contain Grant	0	8,376
COVID-19 Business Grants - Additional Restrictions Grant - Sheffield City Region Combined Authority	0	5,967
Adult Social Care Infection Control Fund	0	5,938
Pupil Premium	5,506	4,639
Improved Better Care Fund Announcement 2017	2,136	3,646
Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Annuity Grant	3,478	3,478
COVID-19 Business Grants - Local Authority Discretionary Grant Fund	0	3,007
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - Waste Infrastructure Grant	2,385	2,385
COVID-19 Track & Trace Service Support Grant	0	2,234
Teachers Pension Grant	1,203	2,032
Disabled Facilities Grant	2,452	2,002
Department for Education Grant for DCST additional cost	3,349	1,914
Opportunity Area Social Mobility Grant	1,907	1,516
COVID-19 Winter Grant Scheme	0	1,225
Universal Infant Free School Meals Funding	1,452	1,215
Skills Funding Agency Safeguarded Learning	1,193	1,096
Housing Benefit & Council Tax Admin Benefit Subsidy	948	1,031
Discretionary Housing Payments	676	904
Sport England Grant	593	876
Test & Trace Support Payment Scheme	0	812
COVID-19 Care Home Testing Grant	0	786
COVID-19 Workforce Capacity Grant	0	755
PE & Sports Grant	871	724
COVID-19 Business Grants - Local Restrictions Support Grant-Open Businesses-Tier 2	0	715
Independent Living Fund Grant	682	682
Teachers Pay Grant	614	655
Youth Justice Board	603	618
COVID-19 Community Testing Grant	0	566
Other	8,468	8,213
Total	233,901	267,569
Contributions		
Better Care Fund Income	7,689	8,098
Other Health Contributions	3,365	5,874
Primary Care Trust Continuing Healthcare Contribution to care packages	5,147	4,746
Primary Care Trust - Section 256	380	3,862
Other	5,310	4,007
Total	21,891	26,587

i Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers the Group makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Group has a commitment to make the payments and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

Local Government Pension Scheme

The Group participates in the South Yorkshire Pension Scheme which is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Group and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The Group recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year so the real cost of post-employment / retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balances via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year.

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Service cost comprising:		
Current service cost	46,093	42,878
Past service costs	6,603	681
(gains)/loss from settlements and curtailments	(4,776)	(529)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net Interest expense	12,806	11,118
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	60,726	54,148
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	78,949	(243,249)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(67,929)	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(26,007)	304,057
Other – Experience gains and losses	(59,524)	(37,468)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(74,511)	23,340
Movement in the Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(28,304)	(29,165)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	32,422	24,983

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Group's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows: -

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(1,786,876)	(2,091,995)
Fair value of plan assets	1,275,613	1,558,071
Net Liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(511,263)	(533,924)

Reconciliation of the Movement in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan Assets)

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	1,306,235	1,275,613
DCST Opening Balance	53,405	0
Adjusted Opening fair value of scheme assets	1,359,640	1,275,613
Interest Income	32,408	31,156
<i>Remeasurement gain/(loss):</i>		
- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(78,949)	243,249
- Other - Admin Expenses & Settlements	(11,049)	(3,238)
Contribution from employer	12,950	54,827
Contributions from employees into the scheme	8,807	8,800
Benefits paid	(48,194)	(52,336)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	1,275,613	1,558,071

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

Local Government Pension Scheme	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening balance at 1st April	(1,823,181)	(1,786,876)
DCST Opening Balance	(74,457)	0
Adjusted Opening balance as 1 April	(1,897,638)	(1,786,876)
Current service cost	(46,093)	(42,878)
Interest cost	(45,214)	(42,274)
Contributions from scheme participants	(8,807)	(8,800)
<i>Remeasurement (gains) and losses</i>		
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	67,929	0
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	26,007	(304,057)
- Other - Experience gains and losses	59,524	37,468
Past service cost	(5,914)	0
Losses/(gains) on curtailments	(1,037)	(1,355)
Benefits paid	48,194	52,336
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	16,173	4,441
Closing balance at 31st March	(1,786,876)	(2,091,995)

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised

	Fair value of scheme assets	
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	38,603	19,109
Equity Instruments:		
UK quoted	190,323	162,254
UK unquoted	128	0
Overseas quoted	473,503	598,962
Bonds		
UK Government indexed	138,640	163,979
Overseas Government fixed	33,858	41,033
UK other	63,613	78,300
Overseas other	30,011	45,469
Property		
UK	103,242	122,019
Property Funds	11,671	15,685
Alternatives		
Pooled Investment Vehicles	192,021	311,261
Total	1,275,613	1,558,071

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The liabilities have been estimated by Mercer Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Group fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31st March 2021.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Beginning of period		End of period
	Mortality assumptions:	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners	
22.4	Men	22.5
25.2	Women	25.3
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners	
23.9	Men	24.0
27.1	Women	27.2
2.1%	Rate of inflation	2.7%
3.35%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.95%
2.2%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.8%
2.4% Council 2.4% SLHD 2.3% DCST	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.1% Council 2.1% SLHD 2.2% DCST

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

	Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme	
	Increase in Assumption £'000	Decrease in Assumption £'000
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	65,711	(65,711)
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	39,924	(39,924)
Rate of salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	7,503	(7,503)
Rate of pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	39,924	(39,924)
Rate of discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	(33,071)	33,071
Rate of investment returns (increase or decrease by 1%)	(12,567)	12,567

Valuation techniques are used to determine the carrying amount of the property funds and pooled investment vehicles. Where possible these valuation techniques are based on observable data but where this is not possible management uses the best available data.

Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could all affect the fair value of property-based investments. The total value of property investments in the Net Assets Statement is £449.0m including both property funds and property held in pooled investment vehicles. At 31st March 2021 there is a range of potential outcomes. For illustrative purposes, falls of 4% or 10% would result in reductions to the values in the Net Assets Statement of £18.m or £44.9m respectively. However, it should be noted that this is illustrative only and is not necessarily indicative of the actual effects that would be experienced.

Impact on the Group's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Group has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to maintain a funding level of 100%. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31st March 2022.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31st March 2014 (or service after 31st March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants. The Group anticipates paying £9.879m expected contributions to the scheme in 2021/22. The estimated weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17 years.

West Yorkshire Superannuation Fund

Payments in 2020/21 totalling £0.004m (£0.005m in 2019/20) were made to the West Yorkshire Superannuation Fund being the Council's share of payments to employees of the former West Riding County Council incurred as a result of the Local Government Reorganisation in 1974.

Glossary

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the accounts is normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1st April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

Accounting Policies

These are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Council in preparing and presenting financial statements.

Amortisation

An accounting technique of recognising a cost or item of income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over a period of years rather than when the initial payment is made. Its purpose is to charge / credit the cost / income over the accounting periods that gain benefit for the respective item.

Asset

An asset is a resource controlled by the Council as a result of past events from which future economic benefits or service potential is expected to flow to the Council.

- A current asset is an amount which is expected to be realised within 12 months.
- A non-current asset is an amount which is expected to be realised after more than 12 months.

Budgets

A statement of the Council's forecast spend, i.e. net revenue expenditure for the year.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset or expenditure that adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Financing

These are funds raised to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

Capital Receipts

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other Property, Plant & Equipment. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the Government and up to 4% of the balance of receipts can be used to fund revenue expenditure.

Cash

Comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

Cash Equivalents

These are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy ('CIPFA')

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the professional body for people in public finance.

Collection Fund

A fund administered by the Council recording receipts from Council Tax, National Non-Domestic Rates and payments to the General Fund.

Community Assets

These are assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include parks, historic buildings, museum exhibits and works of art.

Corporate and Democratic Core

The corporate and democratic core (CDC) comprises all activities that local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

Council Tax

A banded property tax, based on assessed property values at 1st April 1991, which is levied on domestic properties.

Credit Risk

The possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet their contractual obligations, causing a loss to the other party.

Creditor

Amount owed by the Council for works done, goods received or services rendered within the accounting period but for which payment has not been made by the end of that accounting period.

Debtor

Amount owed to the Council for works done, goods received or services rendered within the accounting period but for which payment has not been received by the end of that accounting period.

Dedicated Schools Grant ('DSG')

A ring-fenced grant for schools paid by the Department for Education (DfE) to the Council.

Defined Benefit Scheme

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

Defined Contribution Scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions fixed as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Depreciation

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

De-Recognition

The process applied to assets that are no longer deemed to be controlled by the Council, either by sale, demolition or any other form of disposal.

Donated Assets

Assets that are received or acquired as gifts from other entities.

Earmarked Reserve

A sum set aside in a reserve for a specific purpose.

Equity

The Council's value of total assets less total liabilities.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date 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.

Exceptional Items

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

Fair Value

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction, less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

Finance Lease

A method of acquiring non-current assets where under the lease agreement all the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset are substantially transferred to the Council, in return for rental payments to the legal owner of the asset.

Financial Instrument

A contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial assets such as trade receivable (debtors) and trade payable (creditors) and the most complex ones such as derivatives.

General Fund Balances

These are accumulated surpluses on the General Fund. They can be applied to reduce borrowing, reduce the Council Tax, or be held for use in future years.

General Fund Services

This comprises all services provided by the Council with the exception of services relating to the provision of local Council housing which is accounted for in the Housing Revenue Account. The net cost of General Fund services is met by Council Tax, Government grants and National Non-Domestic Rates.

Government Grants

Grants made by the Government towards either revenue or capital expenditure in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council. These grants may be specific to a particular scheme or may support the revenue spend of the Council in general.

Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are held and maintained by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. Heritage assets can have historical, artistic, scientific, geophysical or environmental qualities.

Historic Cost

This represents the original cost of acquisition, construction or purchase of a non-current asset.

Housing Benefits

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

Housing Revenue Account ('HRA')

This account includes all revenue expenditure and income relating to the provision, maintenance and administration of Council housing. It is a statutory requirement that the account be maintained separately ('ring-fenced') from General Fund services.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset not caused by general changes in market values, e.g. obsolescence or physical damage.

Infrastructure Assets

These are assets where ownership cannot be transferred and from which benefit can be obtained only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of such assets are highways, footpaths, bridges and drainage facilities.

Intangible Assets

An intangible (non-physical) item may be defined as an asset when access to the future economic benefits it represents is controlled by the reporting entity. This Council's intangible assets comprise computer software licences.

International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS')

International Financial Reporting Standards are principles-based Standards, Interpretations and the Framework adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Investments

A long-term investment is an investment that is being held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council. Investments should be so classified only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can be clearly demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment.

Liability

A liability is a present obligation arising from a past event, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources. A liability is where the Council owes payment to an individual or another organisation.

- A current liability is an amount which is expected to be settled within 12 months.
- A non-current liability is an amount which is expected to be settled after more than 12 months.

Liquid Resources

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are either: -

- Readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount; or
- Traded in an active market.

Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee ('LASAAC')

The CIPFA/LASAAC Local Authority Code Board is established as a standing committee of CIPFA and LASAAC for the purpose of preparing, maintaining, developing and issuing the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

Long-Term Contract

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken to substantially complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into more than one accounting period.

Materiality

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted, or misstated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

Minimum Revenue Provision ('MRP')

This is the minimum amount that must be charged to the Council's revenue account each year to provide for the repayment of loans used to finance capital expenditure.

National Non-Domestic Rates ('NNDR')

These are often referred to as Business Rates and are a levy on business properties. NNDR are collected by the Council and paid into their Collection Fund. This amount is then distributed 49% to the Council's General Fund, 1% to the SY Fire and Rescue Authority and 50% to central Government. The central Government share is then redistributed nationally, partly back to local authorities through Revenue Support Grant.

Net Book Value ('NBV')

The amount at which Property, Plant & Equipment are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amount provided for depreciation.

Net Expenditure

Gross expenditure less specific grants and income for charging for services.

Net Realisable Value

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets) less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

Non-Current Assets

These are tangible assets used by the Council in the provision of services that yield benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year.

Non-Distributed Costs

These are overheads for which no user benefits and as such are not apportioned to services.

Operating Lease

A lease other than a finance lease. This is a method of financing assets, which allows the Council to use but not own an asset in exchange for rental payments but where the risks and rewards of ownership are not substantially transferred.

Operational Assets

These are non-current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has a responsibility.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the statement of accounts is signed and authorised for issue by the responsible financial officer.

Precept

The proportion of total Council Tax that is due to local parishes and various authorities, e.g. the Police, Fire and Rescue Authorities and which is collected on their behalf by the Council.

Prior Year Adjustments

Material adjustments, applicable to prior years and arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates in prior years.

Private Finance Initiative ('PFI')

A contract in which the private sector is responsible for supplying services that are linked to the provision of a major asset and which traditionally have been provided by the Council. The Council will pay for the provision of this service, which is linked to availability, performance and levels of usage.

Property, Plant & Equipment

These are tangible assets used by the Council in the provision of services that yield benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year.

Provisions

Amounts charged to revenue during the year for costs with uncertain timing, though a reliable estimate of the cost involved can be made.

Public Works Loan Board ('PWLB')

A Government agency that provides long-term loans to local authorities at interest rates lower than prevailing market rates. The Council is able to borrow a proportion of its capital financing requirement from this source.

Rateable Value

The annual assumed rental of a hereditament, which is used for NNDR purposes.

Recharges

The transfer of costs within the Council from one account to another to reflect work undertaken on behalf of another service.

Related Party

For the Council's purposes, related parties are deemed to include the elected Members of the Council and their partners; the Chief Officers of the Council and the companies in which the Council has an interest.

Remuneration

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by either employer or employee are excluded.

Reserves

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and appropriations over past years. Reserves of a revenue nature are available and can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the Council. Some capital reserves such as the Revaluation Reserve cannot be used to meet current expenditure.

Residual Value

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life.

Retail Price Index Excluding Mortgage Interest Payments ('RPIX')

The RPIX is a measure of inflation published monthly by the Office for National Statistics. It measures the change in the cost of a basket of retail goods and services equivalent to the all items Retail Price Index (RPI) excluding mortgage interest payments.

Retirement Benefits

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

Revaluation Reserve

Records unrealised revaluation gains arising (since 1st April 2007) from holding non-current assets.

Revenue Contributions

A method of financing capital expenditure through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure on the day-to-day running costs of services, e.g. employees, premises, supplies and services.

Revenue Support Grant ('RSG')

This is a Government grant paid to the Council to finance the Council's general expenditure. It is based on the Government's assessment of how much an authority needs to spend in order to provide a standard level of service.

Ring Fencing

This refers to the statutory requirement that certain accounts such as the Housing Revenue Account must be maintained separately from the General Fund services.

Specific Government Grants

These are designed to aid particular services and may be revenue or capital in nature. They typically have specified conditions attached to them such that they may only be used to fund expenditure which is incurred in pursuit of defined objectives.

Termination Benefits

These are benefits payable as a result of either an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Trust Funds

Funds administered by the Council for such purposes as prizes, charities, specific projects and on behalf of minors.

Useful Life

The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (the 'Authority') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement, the Collection Fund Statement, the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Group Balance Sheet and the Group Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and of the Authority as at 31 March 2021 and of the group's expenditure and income and the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law, as required by the Code of Audit Practice (2020) ("the Code of Audit Practice") approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the group and the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority or group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority or the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 that the Authority and group's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuation of services provided by the group and the Authority. In doing so we had regard to the guidance provided in Practice Note 10 Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2020) on the application of ISA (UK) 570 Going Concern to public sector entities. We assessed the reasonableness of the basis of preparation used by the group and Authority and the group and Authority's disclosures over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Authority's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

The responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of the Authority, the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement, other than the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office in April 2020 on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice) we are required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with 'delivering good governance in Local Government Framework 2016 Edition' published by CIPFA and SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters required by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and our knowledge of the Authority, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or

- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

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

Responsibilities of the Authority, the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained in the Statement of Responsibilities [set out on page 16], the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance. The Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the group and Authority and determined that the most significant ,which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements, are those related to the reporting frameworks (international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21, The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Local Government Act 2003, the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992) and the Local Government Finance Act 2012.
- We enquired of senior officers and the Audit Committee, concerning the group and Authority's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of senior officers, internal audit and the Audit Committee, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Authority and group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating officers' incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
 - closing journals posted during the preparation of the financial statements
 - material and unusual journals which fall outside of the auditor's expectations which are considered as high-risk journals
- Our audit procedures involved:
 - evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - journal entry testing, with a focus high risk journal, such as, posted by senior management, journals with unusual attributes, journals without any descriptions, journals posted by staff not in the approved list of journals posting, journals that do not balance and journals posted in periods 12 & 13, which are material and not reoccurring or common postings;
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates in respect of land and buildings and defined benefit pensions liability valuations;
 - assessing the extent of compliance with relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the group and Authority's engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
 - knowledge of the local government sector
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Authority and group including:
 - the provisions of the applicable legislation

- guidance issued by CIPFA, LASAAC and SOLACE
- the applicable statutory provisions.
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the Authority and group's operations, including the nature of its income and expenditure and its services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement.
 - The Authority and group's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented by the Authority and group to ensure compliance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework.
- For components at which audit procedures were performed, we requested component auditors to report to us instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that gave rise to a risk of material misstatement of the group financial statements. No such matters were identified by the component auditors.

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

Matter on which we are required to report by exception – the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Our work on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources is not yet complete. The outcome of our work will be reported in our commentary on the Authority's arrangements in our Auditor's Annual Report. If we identify any significant weaknesses in these arrangements, these will be reported by exception in a further auditor's report. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Responsibilities of the Authority

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

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

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

We undertake our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2021. This guidance sets out the arrangements that fall within the scope of 'proper arrangements'. When reporting on these arrangements, the Code of Audit Practice requires auditors to structure their commentary on arrangements under three specified reporting criteria:

- Financial sustainability: how the Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- Governance: how the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and

- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness: how the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.

We document our understanding of the arrangements the Authority has in place for each of these three specified reporting criteria, gathering sufficient evidence to support our risk assessment and commentary in our Auditor's Annual Report. In undertaking our work, we consider whether there is evidence to suggest that there are significant weaknesses in arrangements.

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

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate for Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2021 in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed:

- our work on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources and issued our Auditor's Annual Report,
- the work necessary to issue our Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) Component Assurance statement for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2021.

We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Gareth D Mills

Gareth Mills, Key Audit Partner

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

Leeds

9 December 2021