



**Hart**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

**2021/2022**

## Introduction

1. Narrative Report	3
2. Statement of Responsibilities	11

## Core Financial Statements:

3. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	12
4. Movement in Reserves Statement	13
5. Balance Sheet	15
6. Cash Flow Statement	17

## Notes to the Financial Statements

*Page numbers for supplementary notes can be found on the next page*

3. Notes to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	18
4. Notes to the Movement in Reserves Statement	33
5. Notes to the Balance Sheet	36
6. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	82
7. Additional Notes to the Accounts	86

## Supplementary Financial Statements

8. Collection Fund	102
9. Group Accounts	108

## Glossary and Independent Auditor's Report

10. Glossary	109
11. Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hart District Council	118

## Index of Notes to the Financial Statements

Note		Page	Note		Page
	<b>Notes to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>			<b>Notes to the Balance Sheet continued...</b>	
3.01	Expenditure and Funding Analysis	18	5.09	Creditors	56
3.02	Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	19	5.10	Provisions	56
3.03	Income and Expenditure Analysed by Nature	22	5.11	Usable Reserves	57
3.04	Other Operating Expenditure	23	5.12	Unusable Reserves	61
3.05	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	23	5.13	Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	67
3.06	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Incomes	24	5.14	Finance Leases	69
3.07	Material Items of Income and Expense	24	5.15	Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	71
3.08	Agency Services	25	5.16	Events After the Balance Sheet Date	80
3.09	Members Allowances	25	5.17	Grants Received in Advance	80
3.10	Officers' Remuneration and Termination Benefits	26		<b>Notes to the Cash Flow Statement</b>	
3.11	External Audit Costs	28	6.01	Operating Activities	82
3.12	Grant Income	29	6.02	Investing Activities	83
3.13	Operating Leases	31	6.03	Financing Activities	84
3.14	Construction Contracts	32	6.04	Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities	85
	<b>Notes to the Movement in Reserves Statement</b>			<b>Additional Notes to the Accounts</b>	
4.01	Adjustments Between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations	33	7.01	Accounting Standards that have been Issued but have not yet been Adopted	86
	<b>Notes to the Balance Sheet</b>		7.02	Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies	86
5.01	Property, Plant and Equipment	36	7.03	Assumptions made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	88
5.02	Investment Properties	44	7.04	Related Party Transactions	90
5.03	Intangible Assets	45	7.05	Contingent Assets and Liabilities	91
5.04	Financial Instruments	47	7.06	Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments	92
5.05	Debtors	53	7.07	Further Accounting Policies	96
5.06	Cash and Cash Equivalents	54	7.08	Going Concern	100
5.07	Assets Held for Sale	54			
5.08	Borrowing	55			

## I NARRATIVE REPORT

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### I.01 INTRODUCTION

The Statement of Accounts summarises the financial performance for financial year 2021/22 and the overall financial position of the council. This narrative report explains the most significant matters reported in the accounts and provides a simple summary of the council's overall financial position.

The Statement of Accounts for 2021/22 has been prepared on an International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) basis. The framework within which these Accounts are prepared and published is regulated by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

Whilst these accounts are presented as simply as possible, the use of some technical terminology cannot be avoided. To aid a better understanding of the terminology used, a glossary of the terms is included at the end of the document. An explanation of the key financial statements including explanatory notes and other relevant supplementary information is also provided.

The key financial statements set out within this document include:

- **The Statement of Responsibilities** declares the respective responsibilities of the council and the Head of Corporate Services and Section 151 Officer to produce the Statement of Accounts.
- **The Expenditure and Funding Analysis** is a note to the financial statements, rather than a key statement. It shows all income and expenditure incurred by the council throughout the year under statutory funding provisions and the adjustments that are required to these figures to produce the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under generally accepted accounting practices.
- **The Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)** – this Statement sets out the movement on the different reserves held by the council which are analysed into usable and unusable reserves. It analyses the increase or decrease in net worth of the council as a result of incurring expenses, gathering income and from movements in the fair value of the assets. It also analyses the movement between reserves in accordance with statutory provisions.
- **The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** – this Statement brings together all the functions of the council and summarises all the resources it has generated, consumed or set aside in providing services during the year. As such, it is intended to show the true financial position of the council, before allowing for the concessions provided by statute to raise council tax according to different rules and the ability to divert expenditure to be met from capital resources.
- **The Balance Sheet** – this records the council's year-end financial position. It shows the balances and reserves at the council's disposal, its long-term debt, net current assets or liabilities, and summarises information on the non-current assets held. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e., those reserves that the council can use to provide services, subject

## I NARRATIVE REPORT

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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 cannot 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.

- **The Cash Flow Statement** – this summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for both capital and revenue.
- **Notes to the Financial Statements** – the notes provide more detail about the items contained in the key financial statements, the council's Accounting Policies and other information to aid the understanding of the financial statements.
- **The Collection Fund** – the council is responsible for collecting council tax and local business rates. The proceeds of council tax are distributed to the council, Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Police Authority, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority and local town/parish councils. Local business rates are distributed between the council, the Government, Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority. The Fund shows the income due and application of the proceeds.

**The Independent Auditor's Report** explains how the council's auditors, Ernst and Young LLP, plan their audit and the basis on which they provide an opinion on the council's Statement of Accounts. It also gives the auditor's opinion on the council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources in the year.

### I.02 HART DISTRICT

Hart District is primarily rural, covers some 21,500 hectares (83 sq. miles) and is situated in north-east Hampshire, bordering both Surrey and Berkshire. It is a popular place to live, as it benefits from low unemployment, low crime rates and good schools. It has a healthy, active population with high participation in sports and leisure. There are approximately 97,000 residents and an estimated 40,410 homes in Hart. There is an increasing and ageing population, with the number of residents expected to rise to 105,800 by 2024 and increases expected in older age groups. The main centres of population including Fleet, Yateley and Blackwater/Hawley are in the north and east of the district and just over 30% of the population live in the rural areas.

## I NARRATIVE REPORT

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### I.03 HART DISTRICT COUNCIL

Hart District Council (“the council”) comprises 33 councillors who represent their 11 wards. Each ward has 3 councillors who represent it, although once elected councillors will make decisions for the whole district, not just for the ward they were elected for. Elections are held in 3 out of every 4 years, with one seat in each ward contested at each election. The political make-up of the council is currently: Conservative Party 11, Community Campaign Hart 10, Liberal Democrat Party 11, and one independent councillor.

The council is a multifunctional organisation. The policies are directed by the political leadership and implemented by the officers of the council. The council has adopted the Leader and Cabinet model as its political management structure. The Leader of the council has responsibility for the appointment of members of the Cabinet, the allocation of Portfolios and the delegation of Executive Functions. Cabinet Members are held to account by a system of scrutiny.

Supporting the work of councillors is the organisational structure of the council headed by the Joint Chief Executives, who are supported by four Heads of Service.

During the year the council establishment was 123 full-time equivalent employees. The council has a significant level of outsourced and shared services.

### I.04 CORPORATE STRATEGY

The council has adopted a 5-year Corporate Plan for the period 2017-2022. It provides a focus for our activities and services and will inform decision making and allocation of resources across the council. The Corporate Plan is centred around four priorities:

- A Thriving Local Economy
- A Clean, Green and Safe Environment
- Healthy Communities and People
- An Efficient and Effective Council

The Corporate Plan is underpinned by a Service Plan which will run for the lifetime of the plan and be updated annually. This shows in detail how the council will make progress against the priorities in the Corporate Plan. Each year a review is undertaken to update the Service Plan and ensure it continues to highlight the significant projects that the council is taking forward in pursuit of its four corporate priorities.

## I NARRATIVE REPORT

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### Achievements in 2021/22

The council has made progress in several areas over the 2021/22 financial year. The majority relate to activities committed to in the 2017 – 2022 Corporate Plan in addition to responding to the COVID-19 situation and the Russian/Ukrainian conflict.

Achievements include:

- Enabled the delivery of 174 affordable homes against a target of 100 per year. These comprised of 122 homes for rent and 52 for shared ownership
- Delivering the gov Homes for Ukraine Scheme, facilitating the hosting of 125 evacuees
- Housing advice given to 777 individual households between April 2021 and March 2022
- Delivery of Fleet Pond Corridor - (completed July 22)
- Delivery of Community Gardens at Edenbrook opened spring 22
- Adoption of SANG at Whitewater Meadows, Hook
- Completion of Hart Carbon Pathway Report
- Procurement and Implementation of new Housing IT system
- 668 Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) complaints were handled, of which, 11 repeat complaints have been managed across service/partners

## I NARRATIVE REPORT

### I.05 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE – REVENUE (including COVID compensation)

The council's actual outturn for 2021/22 was £57k lower than the budget.

Controllable Costs by Service Area	Budget 2021/22 £000	Prov. Outturn 2021/22 £000	Reserves £000	Prov. Outturn v Budget £000
Corporate Services	3,686	3,909	(162)	61
Community Services	2,530	1,972	75	(483)
Technical and Environmental Services	3,660	1,758	1,913	11
Place Services	2,427	1,830	81	(516)
Accounting Adjustments	(1,509)	1,268	(1,907)	870
Net Cost of Services	10,794	10,737	0	(57)



## I NARRATIVE REPORT

### I.06 CAPITAL BUDGET

The overall performance against the 2021/22 capital budget is shown in the table below:

Service Area	Approved Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Corporate Services	23,811	19,024	(4,787)
Community Services	396	875	479
Technical and Environmental Services	5,198	1,790	(3,408)
Place Services	24	0	(24)
	<b>29,429</b>	<b>21,689</b>	<b>(7,740)</b>

The capital programme for 2021/22 was financed as follows:

Financed by:	£000
Government grants and other contributions	1,946
Direct revenue contributions	650
Minimum revenue provision	531
Unfinanced / Future MRP contributions	18,562
	<b>21,689</b>

## I NARRATIVE REPORT

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### I.07 PENSION LIABILITY

The application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 has resulted in a pension liability of £22.657m shown in the Balance Sheet, a decrease of £7.404m in the year.

The liability represents our share of the liability to Hampshire County Council's Pension Fund. This amount is matched by a Pensions Reserve also shown on the Balance Sheet and therefore has no immediate impact on the council's overall financial position and its General Fund Balances (small differences may arise over the balance sheet date due to accruals being made for invoices not yet received).

Further details are set out in the Accounting Policies and Pension Note ([Note 5.15](#)).

[IAS19](#) does not directly impact on the actual level of employer contributions paid to the Hampshire County Council Fund. Employers' levels of contributions are determined by triennial actuarial valuations which are based on the Fund's actual investment strategy (rather than being based on corporate bond yields).

The movement to the Fund is set out in more detail in note 5.15. The total liability has an impact on the net worth of the council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the council remains sound. The deficit on the scheme will be recovered through increased contributions over the remaining life of the employees as assessed by the actuary.

### I.08 FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

The council has not received Revenue Support Grant since 2018/19. The current outlook is uncertain due to delays in implementation of Fairer Funding and uncertainty of when New Homes Bonus will end.

Prior to COVID-19 the council was reliant on continuing housing development, increases in the council tax base, income from the leisure outsourcing contract and commercial income to balance its medium-term financial position. Following COVID-19 each of these income streams contain an element of uncertainty. However, in the medium term the council has sufficient reserves in place to deal with income shortfalls. The long-term financial sustainability of the council relies on recovery to pre-COVID income levels to enable the council to become self-sufficient.

It should be noted that there is considerable uncertainty nationally about local government finance levels from 2023/24. The delayed Fair Funding Review may lead to significant changes in the distribution of funding between council tiers.

## I NARRATIVE REPORT

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### Medium Term Financial Plan

The Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is based on an analysis of the key influences on the council's future financial position and an assessment of the main financial risks facing the council. Given the uncertainty referred to above, the council continually models a range of MTFP scenarios.

### I.09 FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about these accounts is available from:

Head of Corporate Services  
Hart District Council  
Civic Offices  
Harlington Way  
Fleet  
Hampshire  
GU51 4AE

Telephone: 01252 622122  
Email: [enquiries@hart.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@hart.gov.uk)

### I.10 INSPECTION AND AUDIT

Interested members of the public have the statutory right to inspect these accounts before the audit is completed. For the 2021/22 accounts, the inspection period is 1 August to 12 September 2022. These dates were advertised on the council's website.

## 2 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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### 2.01 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 Head of Corporate Services, Isabel Brittain.
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

### 2.02 CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

The chief financial officer is responsible for the preparation of the authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the chief financial officer has:

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

The Section 151 Officer also:

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

### 2.03 CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER CERTIFICATE

I certify that the Statement of Accounts 2021/22 present a true and fair view of the financial position of the council (the Balance Sheet) and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Signed  
Date

Isabel Brittain  
Head of Corporate Services and Interim Section 151 Officer

### 2.04 CHAIRMAN OF AUDIT COMMITTEE CERTIFICATE

I certify that the Statement of Accounts 2021/22 has received the full approval of Members.

Signed  
Date

Chris Axam  
Chairman, Audit Committee

### 3 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

	Note	2020/2021			2021/2022		
		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Community Services		4,068	(2,593)	1,475	3,801	(1,671)	2,130
Corporate Services		20,072	(15,628)	4,444	18,285	(14,453)	3,832
Place Services		6,033	(1,637)	4,396	4,707	(2,089)	2,618
Environmental and Technical Services		10,748	(9,287)	1,461	8,051	(5,570)	2,481
<b>Cost of Services</b>		<b>40,921</b>	<b>(29,145)</b>	<b>11,776</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>(23,783)</b>	<b>11,061</b>
Other Operating Expenditure	3.04	3,395	0	3,395	3,464	(4)	3,460
Financial & Investment Income	3.05	1,855	(543)	1,312	1,861	(1,116)	745
Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure	3.06	18,062	(35,387)	(17,325)	15,573	(34,113)	(18,540)
<b>(Surplus) or Deficit on provision of services</b>		<b>64,233</b>	<b>(65,075)</b>	<b>(842)</b>	<b>55,742</b>	<b>(59,016)</b>	<b>(3,274)</b>
(Surplus) or Deficit on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment assets				(1,954)			(8,372)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)				864			(9,142)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>				<b>(1,090)</b>			<b>(17,514)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>				<b>(1,932)</b>			<b>(20,788)</b>

#### 4 MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement from the start to the end of the year on the different reserves held by the council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movement in the year following those adjustments. This balance includes earmarked reserves which have been segregated within the General Fund for specific projects.

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
2021/2022	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	32,466	382	11,440	<b>44,288</b>	(11,669)	<b>32,619</b>
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,274	0	0	<b>3,274</b>	17,514	<b>20,788</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation (Note 4.01)	(2,318)	5	2,108	<b>(205)</b>	205	<b>0</b>
<b>Increase or (decrease) in year</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>17,719</b>	<b>20,788</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>13,548</b>	<b>47,357</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>53,407</b>

#### 4 MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
2020/2021	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	21,627	595	11,139	<b>33,361</b>	(2,674)	<b>30,687</b>
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	842	0	0	<b>842</b>	1,090	<b>1,932</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation (Note 4.01)	9,997	(213)	301	<b>10,085</b>	(10,085)	<b>0</b>
<b>Increase or (decrease) in year</b>	<b>10,838</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>(8,995)</b>	<b>1,932</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>32,466</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>11,440</b>	<b>44,288</b>	<b>(11,669)</b>	<b>32,619</b>

## 5 BALANCE SHEET STATEMENT

		31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	Note	£000	£000
<b>Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b>	5.01		
Other land and buildings		36,101	<b>50,623</b>
Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment		1,236	<b>1,343</b>
Infrastructure assets		231	<b>220</b>
Community assets		4,077	<b>5,164</b>
Assets under construction		798	<b>0</b>
		<b>42,443</b>	<b>57,350</b>
Investment properties	5.02	5,422	<b>16,820</b>
Long term debtors	5.05	1,049	<b>828</b>
<b>Long Term Assets</b>		<b>48,914</b>	<b>74,998</b>
Short term investments	5.04	17,000	<b>15,000</b>
Short term debtors	5.05	16,632	<b>12,534</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	5.06	16,127	<b>14,844</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>49,759</b>	<b>42,378</b>

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

		31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	Note	£000	£000
Short term borrowing	5.08	(1,383)	<b>(2,439)</b>
Short term creditors	5.09	(20,651)	<b>(19,770)</b>
Provisions	5.10	(527)	<b>(687)</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(22,561)</b>	<b>(22,896)</b>
Lease Liability	5.14	0	<b>(121)</b>
Long term borrowing	5.08	(10,152)	<b>(15,649)</b>
Pension liability	5.15	(30,061)	<b>(22,657)</b>
Grants received in advance	5.17	(3,280)	<b>(2,647)</b>
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(43,493)</b>	<b>(41,073)</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>32,619</b>	<b>53,407</b>



## 5 BALANCE SHEET STATEMENT

		31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	Note	£000	£000
<b>Usable Reserves</b>			
Earmarked reserves	5.11.1	25,556	<b>26,454</b>
General fund		6,910	<b>6,968</b>
Capital receipts		382	<b>387</b>
Capital grants unapplied		11,440	<b>13,548</b>
		<b>44,288</b>	<b>47,357</b>
<b>Unusable Reserves</b>			
Revaluation reserve	5.12.1	8,694	<b>16,714</b>
Capital adjustment account	5.12.2	16,282	<b>16,003</b>
Financial instrument adjustment account	5.12.3	(11)	<b>(24)</b>
Pension reserve	5.12.4	(29,981)	<b>(22,657)</b>
Collection fund	5.12.5	(6,502)	<b>(3,896)</b>
Accumulated absences	5.12.6	(151)	<b>(90)</b>
		<b>(11,669)</b>	<b>6,050</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>32,619</b>	<b>53,407</b>

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 were sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

## 6 CASHFLOW STATEMENT

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

This cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method whereby the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services is adjusted for non-cash items, removing the effects of accruals and extracting transactions relating to investing or financing activities.

	Note	2020/2021 £000	2021/2022 £000
Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		842	3,274
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements		12,544	2,553
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		(1,385)	(4,058)
<b>Net cash flows from Operating Activities</b>	6.01	12,001	1,769
Investing Activities	6.02	(5,645)	(15,578)
Financing Activities	6.03	(8,989)	12,526
<b>Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(2,633)	(1,283)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		18,760	16,127
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	5.06	16,127	14,844

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.01 EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

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

	2020/2021			2021/2022		
	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Community Services	1,131	(344)	1,475	1,848	(282)	2,130
Corporate Services	3,272	(1,172)	4,444	2,896	(936)	3,832
Place Services	2,541	(1,855)	4,396	1,847	(771)	2,618
Environmental and Technical Services	1,182	(279)	1,461	1,505	(976)	2,481
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>8,126</b>	<b>(3,650)</b>	<b>11,776</b>	<b>8,096</b>	<b>(2,965)</b>	<b>11,061</b>
Other income and expenditure	(18,965)	(6,347)	(12,618)	(9,052)	5,283	(14,335)
<b>(Surplus) or Deficit</b>	<b>(10,839)</b>	<b>(9,997)</b>	<b>(842)</b>	<b>(956)</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>(3,274)</b>
Opening General Fund Balance	(21,627)			(32,466)		
Plus Surplus on General Fund in year	(10,839)			(956)		
<b>Closing General Fund Balance</b>	<b>(32,466)</b>			<b>(33,422)</b>		

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.02 NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

2021/2022	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis			
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
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Community Services	(78)	(215)	11	(282)
Corporate Services	(508)	(439)	11	(936)
Place Services	(379)	(411)	19	(771)
Environmental and Technical Services	(709)	(287)	20	(976)
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>(1,674)</b>	<b>(1,352)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>(2,965)</b>
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	3,144	(466)	2,605	5,283
<b>Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>(1,818)</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>2,318</b>

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

2020/2021	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis			
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
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Community Services	(207)	(117)	(20)	(344)
Corporate Services	(918)	(229)	(25)	(1,172)
Regulatory Services	(1,555)	(283)	(17)	(1,855)
Technical and Env. Maintenance	(60)	(199)	(20)	(279)
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>(2,740)</b>	<b>(828)</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>(3,650)</b>
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	386	(487)	(6,246)	(6,347)
<b>Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>(2,354)</b>	<b>(1,315)</b>	<b>(6,328)</b>	<b>(9,997)</b>

#### Adjustments for Capital Purposes

For **Services** this column adds in depreciation, impairment and revaluations gains and losses.

**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.

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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**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

#### **Net change for the Pensions 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 authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

#### **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 **services** this represents the change in the accumulated absences reserve attributable to each service.

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.

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.03 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSED BY NATURE

The authority's expenditure and income are analysed as follows.

	2020/2021 £000	2021/2022 £000
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Employee benefits expenses	7,305	7,322
Other services expenses	30,936	25,285
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	3,326	2,857
Interest payments	244	342
Changes in fair value of investment properties	966	899
Precepts and levies	3,395	3,464
Non-domestic rates tariff, levy and deficit charges	18,061	15,573
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>64,233</b>	<b>55,742</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Fees, charges and other service income	(11,648)	(8,773)
Interest and investment income	(543)	(1,116)
Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	(29,742)	(28,706)
Government grants and contributions	(23,142)	(20,417)
Gain on the disposal of assets	0	(4)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(65,075)</b>	<b>(59,016)</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>(842)</b>	<b>(3,274)</b>

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.04 OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2020/2021	2021/2022
	£000	£000
Parish council precepts	3,395	3,464
(Gains)/loss on the disposal of non-current assets	0	(4)
	<u>3,395</u>	<u>3,460</u>

#### 3.05 FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2020/2021	2021/2022
	£000	£000
Interest payable and similar charges	244	342
Net interest on the defined benefit liability	645	620
Interest receivable and similar income	(157)	(118)
(Income) and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	580	(99)
	<u>1,312</u>	<u>745</u>



### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.06 TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2020/2021	2021/2022
	£000	£000
Council tax income	(10,748)	(11,182)
Non-domestic rates income and safety net	(18,895)	(17,427)
Non-domestic rates tariff, levy and deficit charges	18,062	15,574
Non-ring fenced government grants	(5,317)	(2,637)
Capital grants and contributions	(427)	(2,868)
	<u>(17,325)</u>	<u>(18,540)</u>

The breakdown of 'non-ring fenced government grants' and 'capital grants and contributions' can be seen in more detail in note 3.12 Grant Income.

#### 3.07 MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

The council incurs significant expenditure through its delivery of services, and it receives significant income from a number of sources to fund this. For example, the council incurs a significant proportion of its spend on benefit payments, which is funded predominantly by government grant.

This income and expenditure is reported in the Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account in these statements and is supported by notes within the same section.

The council does not consider that there were any other material items of income and/or expense that were incurred and/or received in the normal day to day provision of the services.

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.08 AGENCY SERVICES

The council provides a number of services on behalf of Hampshire County Council. In 2021/22 the council received £185,117 for providing these services (2020/21 £182,338).

#### 3.09 MEMBERS ALLOWANCES

The council paid the following amounts to members of the council during the year:

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Allowances	242	250
Expenses	6	1
	<u>248</u>	<u>251</u>

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.10 OFFICERS' REMUNERATION AND TERMINATION BENEFITS

##### 3.10.1 Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the council's senior employees is shown below.

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Expenses Allowances £	Pension Contributions £	Total £
Joint Chief Executive	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>102,316</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>17,905</b>	<b>124,090</b>
	2020/21	100,804	3,869	17,641	122,314
Joint Chief Executive	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>102,316</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>17,905</b>	<b>124,090</b>
	2020/21	100,804	3,869	17,641	122,314
Section 151 Officer and Head of Corporate Services*	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>86,252</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>101,346</b>
	2020/21	56,521	0	9,891	66,412
Head of Place	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>86,252</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>101,346</b>
	2020/21	84,769	0	14,835	99,604
Head of Environmental and Technical Services	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>86,252</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>101,346</b>
	2020/21	85,011	0	14,877	99,888
Head of Community Services	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>86,252</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>101,346</b>
	2020/21	85,011	0	14,877	99,888

\* Section 151 Officer joined the council in August 2020. Figure for 2020/21 is not a full financial year comparable.

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The council's other employees whose remuneration, excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were:

	Number of Employees 2020/21	Number of Employees 2021/22
£50,000 to £54,999	6	9
£55,000 to £59,999	5	3
£60,000 to £64,999	1	1
£65,000 to £69,999	2	1
	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

#### 3.10.2 Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service 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.

There were no exit packages or termination benefits for the financial years 2020/21 or 2021/22.

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### 3.11 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 provided by the council's external auditors, Ernst and Young LLP.

Per audited Statement of Accounts, the audit fee for 2021/22 was £82k for the appointed auditor work and £12k for the certification of grant claims. The ISA260 report states that the audit fees for previous year would be subject to overruns and therefore the 2020/21 audit fee exceeds what was disclosed last year as shown below.

	RESTATED 2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Fees payable to external auditors with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	101	82
Fees payable to external auditors for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	12	12
	<b>112</b>	<b>94</b>

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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#### 3.12 GRANT INCOME

Grants, 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 revenue grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the revenue grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or the future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

The council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2021/22 (table on following page).

Additional grants of £4.4m were received from the Government as part of their response to the COVID-19 pandemic, where the council was deemed to be acting as an agent and so passing these funds onto the eventual beneficiaries. These transactions do not have an impact on the Statement of Accounts, except where they pass through the Cash Flow Statement.

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
<b>Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income</b>		
Non-ring fenced Government Grants		
New Homes Bonus	(2,377)	(1,847)
Non-ring fenced Government Grants – COVID-19 Income Loss Support Grant	(1,702)	(278)
Non-ring fenced Government Grants – COVID-19 Support	(1,165)	(319)
Non-ring fenced Government Grants – COVID-19 New Burdens	(58)	(1)
Non-ring fenced Government Grants - Lower Tier Services	0	(184)
Other Non-ring fenced Government Grants	(15)	(8)
	<u>(5,317)</u>	<u>(2,637)</u>
Capital Grants and Contributions		
Developer's Leisure Contributions	(307)	(1,968)
Other Capital Grants and Contributions	(120)	(900)
	<u>(427)</u>	<u>(2,868)</u>
	<u>(5,744)</u>	<u>(5,505)</u>
<b>Credited to Services</b>		
Housing Benefits/Council Tax Subsidy and Grants	(11,543)	(10,706)
Disabled Facilities Grant	(838)	(838)
Welfare	(1,201)	(458)
COVID-19 Grants	(3,277)	(1,686)
Developer's Contributions	(143)	(344)
New Burdens Grants	0	(339)
Election Grants	(37)	(233)
Other Grants and Contributions	(360)	(308)
	<u>(17,399)</u>	<u>(14,912)</u>

### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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#### 3.13 OPERATING LEASES

##### 3.13.1 Council as Lessee

Leases that do not meet the definition of finance leases are accounted for as operating leases and the expenditure is charged to service revenue accounts on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The land and buildings elements of a lease require separate identification for both lease classifications and subsequent valuation. In most cases, the land element of a lease will be an operating lease.

The council has no material operating lease agreements.

##### 3.13.2 Council as Lessor

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 lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

The council owns a number of property, plant and equipment assets that are leased to other bodies for one or a combination of the following purposes:

- To gain rental income from its investment properties
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.
- To provide leisure facilities for public use



### 3 NOTES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	(1,109)	(411)
Later than one year and not later than five years	(6,760)	(4,230)
Later than five years	(1,954)	(7,035)
	<u>(9,823)</u>	<u>(11,676)</u>

#### 3.14 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

As of the 31 March 2022 the council had one significant construction contract in progress:

- Fleet Pond Green Corridor - Construction of pathway £0.4m

## 4 NOTES TO THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

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### 4.01 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 authority in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the authority 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.

#### **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.

#### 4 NOTES TO THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

2021/2022	General Fund Balance £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000
<b>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources</b>			
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 ( <i>transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve</i> )	1,818	0	0
Financial Instruments ( <i>transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account</i> )	13	0	0
Council tax and NDR ( <i>transfers to (or from) Collection Fund</i> )	(2,606)	0	0
Holiday Pay ( <i>transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve</i> )	(60)	0	0
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provisions of Services in relation to capital expenditure ( <i>these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account</i> )	(297)	0	2,143
<b>Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>(1,132)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,143</b>
<b>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(5)	5	0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt ( <i>transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account</i> )	(531)	0	0
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances ( <i>transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account</i> )	(650)	0	0
<b>Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>	<b>(1,186)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>			
Application of Capital grants to finance capital expenditure	0	0	(35)
<b>Total Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(35)</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(2,318)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,108</b>

#### 4 NOTES TO THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

2020/2021	General Fund Balance £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000
<b>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources</b>			
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 ( <i>transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve</i> )	1,315	0	0
Financial Instruments ( <i>transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account</i> )	(1)	0	0
Council tax and NDR ( <i>transfers to (or from) Collection Fund</i> )	6,247	0	0
Holiday Pay ( <i>transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve</i> )	83	0	0
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provisions of Services in relation to capital expenditure ( <i>these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account</i> )	2,924	0	305
<b>Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>10,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>			
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt ( <i>transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account</i> )	(516)	0	0
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances ( <i>transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account</i> )	(55)	0	0
<b>Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>	<b>(571)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	0	(213)	0
Application of Capital grants to finance capital expenditure	0	0	(4)
<b>Total Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>9,997</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>301</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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### 5.01 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price plus 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

**Charges to Revenue for Non-current Assets** – Services and support services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

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

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

**Component Accounting** - Where components of an asset are significant in value in relation to the value of the asset as a whole, and they have substantially different economic lives, they will be recognised separately. Components will be recognised separately as and when they are replaced or re-valued. Individual assets valued at less than £200,000 will be disregarded for componentisation.

**Capital Expenditure and De minimis** - Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of tangible fixed assets is accounted for on an accruals basis. Capitalisation thresholds apply so that for land and buildings a de minimis of £10k applies, and for plant and equipment a de minimis of £5k applies, where it meets the criteria of having a life greater than a year and/or has increased the value/life of an asset or enhanced the usability of the asset.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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### 5.01.1 Revaluations

The council carries out a rolling programme that ensures all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years and all assets within a class are revalued simultaneously. For the 2021/22 financial year, valuations were carried out as at 31 March 2022. Increases in valuation are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- Where there is no balance on 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.

All valuations were carried out externally by independent valuers Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with methodologies and basis for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant and equipment are based on current prices where there is an active second-hand market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

Assets are then carried on the Balance Sheet using the following measurement basis:

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction - depreciated historical cost
- Surplus assets – fair value
- All other assets – current value

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 basis is used as a proxy for current value.

**Fair Value** - The council measures some of its non-financial assets, such as surplus assets and investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The council measures the fair value of an asset or liability on the same basis that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability (assuming those market participants were acting 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 appropriate valuation techniques for each circumstance, maximising the use of relevant known data and minimising the use of estimates or unknowns. This takes into account the three levels of categories for inputs to valuations for fair value assets:

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

The council's surplus assets have been assessed as Level 3 for valuation purposes.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Carried at historical cost</b>	0	3,472	271	5,675	0	0	<b>9,418</b>
<b>Valued at:</b>							
31 March 2022	47,888	0	0	0	0	0	<b>47,888</b>
31 March 2021	1,220	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1,220</b>
31 March 2020	684	0	0	0	0	0	<b>684</b>
31 March 2019	379	0	0	0	0	0	<b>379</b>
31 March 2018	700	0	0	0	0	0	<b>700</b>
<b>Total cost or valuation</b>	<b>50,871</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,289</b>



## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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### 5.01.2 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 there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).

- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service lines 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.

There were no impairment losses recognised in the year 2021/22 (2020/21 had no impairment losses).

### 5.01.3 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life and assets that are not yet available for use such as assets under construction.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line allocation over the useful life of the assets. Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Infrastructure - straight line allocation over the life of the asset
- Buildings – straight line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- Land – is not depreciated
- Assets under construction – not depreciated
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight line allocation over the life of the asset
- IT and Intangible Assets – straight line allocation over the life of the asset

The Useful Economic Life of assets in each category can vary depending on the type, make, construction and use of the asset. Current lives used for accounting purposes are:

- |                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| • Infrastructure                | 3 to 25 years  |
| • Buildings                     | 10 to 53 years |
| • Land                          | 99 years       |
| • Vehicles, plant and equipment | 1 to 5 years   |
| • IT and Intangible Asset       | 3 years        |

### 5.01.4 Capital Commitments

As at the 31 March 2022 the authority has entered into an agreement for:

- Upgrade of IT Infrastructure - £10k
- Fleet Pond Improvement Works – Fencing £33.4k
- Hazeley Heath Grazing Project - Mobile Cattle Handling system £13k
- Edenbrook Country Park – Hart Green Garden £15k

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.01.5 Movements on Balances

2021/22	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>							
At 1 April 2021	36,228	3,051	271	4,526	798	0	<b>44,874</b>
Additions	0	431	0	1,149	6,639	0	<b>8,219</b>
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	7,793	0	0	0	0	0	<b>7,793</b>
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(587)	0	0	0	0	0	<b>(587)</b>
Derecognition - disposals	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	<b>(10)</b>
Reclassifications	7,437	0	0	0	(7,437)	0	<b>0</b>
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>50,871</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,289</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation &amp; Impairment</b>							
At 1 April 2021	(127)	(1,815)	(40)	(449)	0	0	<b>(2,431)</b>
Depreciation charge	(1,463)	(324)	(11)	(62)	0	0	<b>(1,860)</b>
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	578	0	0	0	0	0	<b>578</b>
Depreciation written out to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	764	0	0	0	0	0	<b>764</b>
Derecognition - disposals	0	10	0	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>(248)</b>	<b>(2,129)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(511)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,939)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
31 March 2022	<b>50,623</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,350</b>
31 March 2021	36,101	1,236	231	4,077	798	0	42,443

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

2020/21	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>							
At 1 April 2020	36,585	2,755	267	4,402	755	42	<b>44,806</b>
Additions	10	296	4	124	43	0	<b>477</b>
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,437	0	0	0	0	(1)	<b>1,436</b>
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,804)	0	0	0	0	(3)	<b>(1,807)</b>
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	(38)	<b>(38)</b>
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>36,228</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,874</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation &amp; Impairment</b>							
At 1 April 2020	(278)	(1,600)	(29)	(388)	0	0	<b>(2,295)</b>
Depreciation charge	(1,260)	(215)	(11)	(61)	0	0	<b>(1,547)</b>
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	518	0	0	0	0	0	<b>518</b>
Depreciation written out to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	893	0	0	0	0	0	<b>893</b>
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>(127)</b>	<b>(1,815)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(449)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,431)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
31 March 2021	<b>36,101</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,443</b>
31 March 2020	36,307	1,155	238	4,014	755	42	42,511

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.02 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

An investment property is defined as a property which is held exclusively for revenue generation or for the capital gains that the asset is expected to generate. In this respect, the asset is not used directly to deliver the council's services.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's-length. 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. 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.

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

**Fair Value** - The council's investment property portfolio has been assessed as Level 2 for valuation purposes (see Note 5.01.1 for explanation of fair value levels).

Valuations have taken account of the following factors: existing lease terms and rentals taken from the tenancy schedule, independent research into market evidence including Market rentals and yields, and then adjusted to reflect the nature of each business tenancy or void and the covenant strength for existing tenants. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Rental income from investment property	386	998
Net gain/(loss)	386	998

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at start of year</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>5,422</b>
Additions:		
Purchases	0	<b>12,297</b>
Net gains or (losses) from fair value adjustments	(966)	<b>(899)</b>
Transfers (to) or from Property, Plant and Equipment	38	<b>0</b>
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>16,820</b>

### 5.03 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets are created when 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), are capitalised and it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the council.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service area in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired. 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.

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 only purchased licenses.

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 useful life assigned to the major software suites used by the council is three years.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. There was no amortisation charge for the period 2021/2022.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at the start of year:</b>		
Gross carrying amounts	362	<b>362</b>
Accumulated amortisation	(354)	<b>(362)</b>
Net carrying amount at the start of the year	8	<b>0</b>
Amortisation for the period	(8)	<b>0</b>
<b>Net carrying amount at the end of year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	362	<b>362</b>
Accumulated amortisation	(362)	<b>(362)</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 5.04 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### 5.04.1 Categories of Financial Instruments

**Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets** Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics.

There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

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

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

**Expected Credit Loss Model** Expected credit losses for all of financial assets held at amortised cost are recognised either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables, and contract assets and trade receivables with a significant financing component.

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.



## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

For trade and contract receivables without a significant financing component the council has applied a simplified approach consistently to calculate expected credit losses, under which impairment losses are automatically based on lifetime expected credit losses, removing the need to consider changes in credit risk since initial recognition

In accordance with the Code of Accounting Practice, no impairment loss allowance is recognised for monies owed by Central and Local Government bodies.

2018/19 saw the introduction of IFRS 9 a movement away from IAS 39. With the introduction of a new standard the council has had to assess whether this makes any changes to the valuation methodology of its financial instruments or the classifications. The impact on Hart District Council is that there is no change to valuation methodologies and all financial assets and liabilities are now classified as amortised assets and liabilities.

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

Financial Assets	Non-current				Current				Total	
	Investments / Cash & Cash Equivalents		Debtors		Investments / Cash & Cash Equivalents		Debtors			
	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost-soft loan	0	0	1,049	828	0	0	217	262	1,266	1,090
Amortised cost-other	0	0	0	0	33,127	29,844	2,601	3,384	35,728	33,228
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>33,127</b>	<b>29,844</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>36,994</b>	<b>34,318</b>
Non-financial instruments balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,814	8,888	13,814	8,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>33,127</b>	<b>29,844</b>	<b>16,632</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>50,808</b>	<b>43,206</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Financial Liabilities	Non-current				Current				Total	
	Borrowings		Creditors		Borrowings		Creditors			
	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised costs	(10,152)	(15,649)	0	0	(1,383)	(2,439)	(3,992)	(3,695)	(15,527)	(21,783)
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(10,152)</b>	<b>(15,649)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,383)</b>	<b>(2,439)</b>	<b>(3,992)</b>	<b>(3,695)</b>	<b>(15,527)</b>	<b>(21,783)</b>
Non-financial instruments balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	(16,659)	(16,075)	(16,659)	(16,075)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,152)</b>	<b>(15,649)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,383)</b>	<b>(2,439)</b>	<b>(20,651)</b>	<b>(19,770)</b>	<b>(32,186)</b>	<b>(37,858)</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.04.2 Material soft loans made by authority

The loan to Serco Ltd, as part of the waste agreement with Basingstoke and Dean Borough Council, for vehicles is deemed to be material soft loan. The loan is an interest free loan of £1.931m to Serco Ltd over seven years.

Material Soft Loans made by authority	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000
Balance at start of the year:		
Opening balance	1,463	<b>1,266</b>
Nominal value of new loans granted in the year	23	0
Fair value adjustment on initial recognition	(2)	0
Loans repaid	(218)	<b>(176)</b>
Closing balance at the end of the year	<u>1,266</u>	<u><b>1,090</b></u>
 Nominal value at 31 March	 <u>1,358</u>	 <u><b>1,155</b></u>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.04.3 Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

Income Expense Gains & Losses	2020/21 Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services £000	2021/22 Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services £000
Interest Expense:		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	244	342
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>342</b>
Interest Revenue:		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(157)	(118)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(157)</b>	<b>(118)</b>
<b>Net (Profit) / Loss for the year</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>224</b>

### 5.04.4 Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair values are shown split by their level in the fair value hierarchy:

- Level I – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
  - For the council's investments in externally managed pooled funds, fund values published by the fund manager have been used as these represent the prices in the principal market within which the council would normally enter into a transaction to sell the asset.
  - For the Stable or Low Volatility Net Asset Value money market funds, the valuation used assumes that, for each £1 for every of principal invested, the fund will return £1 of principal on withdrawal by the council, plus interest.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

- Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments.
- Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs, e.g. non-market data such as cash flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness

Financial Assets & Liabilities	31 March 2021		31 March 2022	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Amortised cost - Investments	33,127	33,127	29,844	29,847
Amortised cost - Short term debtors	2,818	2,818	3,646	3,646
Long term debtors	1,049	1,049	828	828
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>36,994</b>	<b>36,994</b>	<b>34,318</b>	<b>34,321</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Amortised cost - Short term borrowing	(1,383)	(1,383)	(2,439)	(2,439)
Amortised cost - Short term creditors	(3,992)	(3,992)	(3,695)	(3,695)
Long term borrowing	(10,152)	(10,548)	(15,649)	(14,570)
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(15,527)</b>	<b>(15,923)</b>	<b>(21,783)</b>	<b>(20,704)</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.05 DEBTORS

Income is recognised in the accounts when it becomes due. Income that is due but has not been received at the end of the financial year is carried under the debtors heading in the balance sheet.

This debtor balance is reviewed at each year end to assess the recoverability of the sums due and where it is doubtful that debts will be settled the balance of debtors is written down and an impairment charge made to the relevant account for the income that might not be collected. This assessment is carried out using the council's past experience and current knowledge of collection rates for different groups of debtors.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
<b>Short-term Debtors</b>		
Central government bodies	8,686	5,580
Other local authorities	4,392	2,328
Other entities and individuals	3,554	4,626
	<u>16,632</u>	<u>12,534</u>
<b>Long-term Debtors</b>		
Other entities and individuals	1,049	828
	<u>1,049</u>	<u>828</u>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.06 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 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.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Bank current accounts	1,477	944
Short-term deposits (< 3 months' notice)	14,650	13,900
	<u>16,127</u>	<u>14,844</u>

### 5.07 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Assets held for sale are items of property, plant or equipment or a group of assets and liabilities whose carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale rather than its continued use by the authority. As at 31 March 2022 there are no assets classified as held for sale.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.08 BORROWINGS

The total borrowings in the Balance Sheet carry the principal amount repayable. Interest is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement in accordance with the loan agreement.

The council have borrowing with Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and Hampshire County Council (HCC) as shown in the table below:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
<b>Short term Borrowing</b>		
PWLB	(383)	(439)
HCC	(1,000)	(2,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,383)</b>	<b>(2,439)</b>
<b>Long term Borrowing</b>		
PWLB	(8,242)	(14,699)
HCC	(1,910)	(950)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,152)</b>	<b>(15,649)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(11,535)</b>	<b>(18,088)</b>



## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.09 CREDITORS

Creditors are all amounts owed by the council as at 31 March 2022.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Central government bodies	(13,980)	(12,358)
Other local authorities	(2,475)	(4,005)
Other entities and individuals	(4,196)	(3,407)
	<u>(20,651)</u>	<u>(19,770)</u>

### 5.10 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) this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the council settles the obligation.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	Balance at 1 April 2021 £000	Additional provisions made in 2021/22 £000	Amounts used in 2021/22 £000	Unused amounts reversed in 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
Business Rates Appeals Provision	(527)	0	150	103	(274)
5C Baseline Truing Up Provision	0	(413)	0	0	(413)
	(527)	(413)	150	103	(687)

### 5.11 USABLE RESERVES

The council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service 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 appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

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

**General Fund** - the primary fund of the council. It records all assets and liabilities of the council that are not assigned to a special purpose fund. It provides the resources necessary to sustain the day-to-day activities and thus pays for all administrative and operating expenses.

**Earmarked Reserves** - Earmarked reserves are created for specific purposes (legal/contractual requirement) that span financial years for which there is a definitive time frame. The council has a number of earmarked reserves and details of the main earmarked reserves can be found in the earmarked reserves below.

**Capital Receipts Reserve** - represents the capital receipts available to finance capital expenditure in future years, after setting aside any statutory amounts for the repayment of loans. The receipt arising from the disposal of an asset will be classed as a capital receipt, to be used to

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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finance capital expenditure, if it is greater than £10,000. If the receipt falls below this threshold it will fall to the income and expenditure account, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2003.

**Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve** - where a capital grant or contribution has been recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but the expenditure to be financed from that grant or contribution has not been incurred at the Balance Sheet date, the grant or contribution shall be transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. These balances are a capital resource available to finance expenditure.

Movements in the council's usable reserves are detailed in 4.0 Movement in Reserves Statement and Note 4.01 Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation.

The balances of the individual reserves can be seen on the Balance Sheet.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.11.1 TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

Earmarked reserves are created for specific purposes (legal/contractual requirement) that span financial years for which there is a definitive time frame. The note below sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2021/22.

	Balance at 31 Mar 2020	Transfers In 2020/21	Transfers Out 2020/21	Balance at 31 Mar 2021	Transfers in 2021/22	Transfers Out 2021/22	Balance at 31 Mar 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Hitches Lane SANG	6,922	712	(272)	7,362	10	(165)	7,207
NNDR Smoothing Account	1,624	4,994	0	6,618	0	0	6,618
Bramshot - SANG	1,809	3,367	(1,878)	3,298	1,862	(226)	4,934
SANG Schemes	669	1,699	(158)	2,210	66	(64)	2,212
Corporate Services	2,166	500	(283)	2,383	676	(1,089)	1,970
Housing	1,480	960	(626)	1,814	264	(121)	1,957
Digital Transformation	500	0	(35)	465	0	(88)	377
Covid-19 Reserves	0	413	0	413	0	(68)	345
Open Spaces	320	29	(54)	295	51	(54)	292
Planning	217	59	0	276	0	(25)	251
IT Cyber Security	0	0	0	0	125	0	125
Regulatory Services	107	0	(34)	73	0	0	73
Other Earmarked Reserves	362	22	(35)	349	19	(275)	93
	16,176	12,755	(3,375)	25,556	3,073	(2,175)	26,454

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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A brief description of those reserves with balances over £50,000 is provided below.

### **SANGs**

Developer's contributions to provide Suitable Alternative Natural Green (SANG) spaces.

### **NNDR Smoothing Account**

To fund any NNDR deficit

### **Open Spaces**

Developer's contributions towards the maintenance of Elvetham Heath plus funds for supporting roundabout sponsorship.

### **Regulatory Services**

To support our democratic structure in delivering web streaming of regulatory services committee meetings.

### **Homelessness Housing Reserve**

To facilitate the provision of services to homeless people in the District.

### **Corporate, Planning and Community Reserves**

To fund a number of projects within these service areas.

### **Health Contribution**

Health Contribution in respect of Queen Elizabeth Barracks (QEB).

### **Digital Transformation**

Following the COVID-19 pandemic the importance of digital transformation, flexible and agile working has been recognised as a necessity for the council.

### **COVID-19**

To support specific projects and responsibilities as a direct result of the pandemic.

### **IT Cyber security**

The council received grant allocated to enhance IT security.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.12 UNUSABLE RESERVES

#### 5.12.1 Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	6,876	<b>8,694</b>
Upward revaluation of assets	1,956	<b>8,811</b>
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1)	<b>(440)</b>
<b>Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>8,371</b>
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(137)	<b>(351)</b>
<b>Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account</b>	<b>(137)</b>	<b>(351)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>8,694</b>	<b>16,714</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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### 5.12.2 Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements in 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 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 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note, some totals may not cast by £1,000 due to rounding's but need to remain to reconcile through the accounts.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>18,588</b>	<b>16,282</b>
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(1,547)	(1,861)
Revaluation gains or (losses) on Property, Plant and Equipment	(914)	176
Amortisation of intangible assets	(8)	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(857)	(1,172)
	<b>(3,327)</b>	<b>(2,857)</b>
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	137	351
<b>Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year</b>	<b>(3,190)</b>	<b>(2,506)</b>
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	213	0
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	1,063	1,910
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	4	35
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund balance	516	531
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	55	650
	<b>1,850</b>	<b>3,126</b>
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(966)	(899)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>16,282</b>	<b>16,003</b>



## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.12.3 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 fair value adjustments regarding the soft loan for Bramshot Farm and the soft loan for Serco. Balance Sheet represents adjustment for Bramshot Farm Loan received from Hampshire County Council and soft loan to Serco.

	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	(12)	(11)
Amount by which finance costs charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1	(13)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(24)</b>

### 5.12.4 Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements in 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 and changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed at the time the council makes the employer 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 between the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	(27,803)	<b>(29,981)</b>
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	(863)	<b>9,142</b>
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	(2,277)	<b>(2,742)</b>
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	962	<b>924</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(29,981)</b>	<b>(22,657)</b>

### 5.12.5 Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

	Total	Council Tax	Non-domestic Rates	Total
	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2022	31 March 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	(255)	<b>61</b>	<b>(6,563)</b>	<b>(6,502)</b>
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income and non-domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(6,247)	<b>256</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,606</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(6,502)</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>(4,213)</b>	<b>(3,896)</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.12.6 Accumulated Absences Account

Benefits payable during employment are short-term employee benefits 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 (e.g. cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render services to the council. Where wages/salaries, overtime, and any other allowances have not physically been paid for within the period but relates to the period then the period will be charged by the means of an accrual.

However, these transactions must not have a financial impact upon the General Fund. To mitigate this accrual a corresponding entry will be made to the Accumulated Absences Account.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	(68)	(151)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	68	151
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(151)	(90)
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	(83)	61
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>(90)</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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### 5.13 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) 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 in the second part of this note.

**Revenue Expenditure Funded by Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)** - These amounts represent expenditure on capital grants and other payments which do not result in an asset belonging to the council. Under the government's capital controls this expenditure would be treated as revenue expenditure. These amounts should be written off over a period consistent with the consumption of the economic benefits controlled by the council.

As the council does not control the economic benefit arising from this particular expenditure, 100% of the expenditure is written off to revenue in the year it is incurred, leaving no balance at the end of the year. The expenditure (net of grants received) is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
<b>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>	23,405	22,889
<b>Capital Investment</b>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	478	8,219
Investment Properties	0	12,297
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	857	1,172
<b>Sources of Finance</b>		
Capital receipts	(213)	0
Government grants and other contributions	(1,067)	(1,946)
<b>Sums set aside from revenue</b>		
Direct revenue contributions	(55)	(650)
Minimum revenue provision	(516)	(531)
<b>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<u>22,889</u>	<u>41,450</u>
<b>Explanation of movements in year</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	(516)	18,716
Assets acquired under finance leases	0	(155)
<b>Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<u>(516)</u>	<u>18,561</u>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.14 FINANCE 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.

Embedded leases within contracts - There is a requirement for the council to identify any instances where there are contracts in place to provide a service to the council and consider whether there are any embedded leases within these contracts.

#### 5.14.1 Council as Lessee

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. 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.

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.

The council has acquired grounds maintenance vehicles and equipment as new finance leases during 2021-22. The assets acquired under these leases are carried in Property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet at the following net amounts.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	0	155
	<u>0</u>	<u>155</u>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts.

	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
- current	0	34
- non-current	0	121
Finance costs payable in future years	0	6
	0	161

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

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000
Not later than one year	0	36	0	34
Later than one year and not later than five years	0	125	0	121
Later than five years	0	0	0	0
	0	161	0	155

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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### 5.14.2 Council as Lessor

Finance leases – Where the council grants a finance lease over property, 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, also as part of the gain or loss on disposal, matched by a lease asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease 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.

The council received no material rental income from properties under finance leases.

### 5.15 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

#### 5.15.1 Participation in pension schemes

The council participates in one post-employment scheme:

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

- The liabilities of the HCC pension scheme attributable to the council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, i.e., an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employees turnover rates etc. and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond (gross redemption yield on the iboxx Sterling Corporates Index, AA over 15 years).



## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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- A significant proportion of the assets of the Scheme are invested in equities. The assets of the HCC 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's liability is analysed into seven components:
  - Service cost comprising:
    - current service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned for the year - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employees worked.
    - past service cost - the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.
  - 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.
  - Re-measurements comprising:
    - the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability - charged to the Pension Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
    - actuarial gains and losses - changes in the net pension's 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 Pension Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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

### 5.15.2 Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

We recognise 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 we are 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.

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits Arrangements	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>				
Operating cost comprising:				
Current Service Cost	1,632	2,122	0	0
Past Service Cost	0	0	0	0
Net interest expense	603	581	42	39
<b>Total Post-employment Benefits Charged to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:				
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(12,267)	(3,269)	0	0
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	(898)	0	(30)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	14,054	(5,245)	138	(43)
Actuarial (gains) and losses due to liability experience	(1,035)	336	(27)	7
<b>Total Post-employment Benefit (Gains) and Losses Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>(6,373)</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>(27)</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits Arrangements	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Movement in Reserves Statement</b>				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post- employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(2,235)	<b>(2,703)</b>	(42)	<b>(39)</b>
<b>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:</b>				
Employers' contributions to the scheme	804	<b>770</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	0	<b>0</b>	158	<b>154</b>

### 5.15.3 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:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits Arrangements	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	93,058	<b>88,891</b>	1,997	<b>1,735</b>
Fair value of plan assets	(64,995)	<b>(67,969)</b>	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>28,063</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,735</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.15.4 Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits Arrangements	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	52,760	<b>64,995</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Opening fair value of scheme assets adjustment	0	<b>(2)</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Interest income	1,183	<b>1,348</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Remeasurement gain/(loss):				
Return on plan assets, excluding the amount in the net interest expense	12,267	<b>3,269</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Contributions from employer	804	<b>770</b>	157	<b>234</b>
Contributions from employees into the scheme	330	<b>315</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Benefits paid	(2,349)	<b>(2,726)</b>	(157)	<b>(234)</b>
<b>Closing fair value of scheme assets</b>	<b>64,995</b>	<b>67,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.15.5 Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits Arrangements	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening balance at 1 April	78,640	<b>93,058</b>	2,002	<b>1,997</b>
Current service cost	1,632	<b>2,122</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Interest cost	1,786	<b>1,929</b>	42	<b>39</b>
Contributions from scheme participants	330	<b>315</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	0	<b>(898)</b>	0	<b>(30)</b>
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	14,054	<b>(5,245)</b>	138	<b>(43)</b>
Actuarial (gains) and losses due to liability experience	(1,035)	<b>336</b>	(27)	<b>7</b>
Benefits paid	(2,349)	<b>(2,726)</b>	(158)	<b>(235)</b>
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>93,058</b>	<b>88,891</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,735</b>

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

### 5.15.6 Local Government Pension Scheme Assets

The fair value of the scheme assets are:

	2020/21		2021/22		2021/22		2021/22
	Total		Quoted		Unquoted		Total
	£000	%	£000	%	£000	%	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	910	1.4	612	0.9	0	0.0	612
Equities	37,047	57.0	30,382	44.7	7,477	11.0	37,859
Bonds:							
Government	11,244	17.3	12,234	18.0	0	0.0	12,234
Property	3,965	6.1	612	0.9	4,078	6.0	4,690
Multi Asset Credit	0	0.0	6,253	9.2	0	0.0	6,253
Other*	11,829	18.2	3,942	5.8	2,379	3.5	6,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,995</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54,035</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>13,934</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>67,969</b>

\*Other holdings cover hedge funds, currency holdings, asset allocation futures and other financial instruments. The return is in line with that of equities.

### 5.15.7 Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Results under IAS 19 can change dramatically depending on market conditions which when taken in conjunction with discount rate volatility will lead to volatility in the funded status of the pension plan and thus to volatility in the net pension liability on the council's Balance Sheet, Other Comprehensive Income and the IAS 19 pension expense in Cost of Services. The council has disclosed information about the sensitivity of the defined benefit to changes in key assumptions in accordance with the requirements of the revised IAS 19.

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

The estimation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions. The sensitivity analyses below have 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 assumption remained constant. The assumptions in longevity, by way of an example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women when in practice this is unlikely to occur and also 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, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

The Local Government Pension Scheme and discretionary benefits liabilities have been estimated by Aon Hewitt Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, with estimates for the County Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2019.

Local Government Pension Scheme		
	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Mortality assumptions:</b>		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
- men	23.1	<b>22.9</b>
- women	25.5	<b>25.4</b>
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
- men	24.8	<b>24.7</b>
- women	27.3	<b>27.1</b>
CPI increases	2.7%	<b>3.0%</b>
Rate of increase in salaries	3.7%	<b>4.0%</b>
Rate of increase in pensions	2.7%	<b>3.0%</b>
Pension accounts revaluation rate	2.7%	<b>3.0%</b>
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.1%	<b>2.7%</b>

The impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the scheme is:

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	Increase in Assumption £000	Decrease in Assumption £000
<b>Assumption adjustment:</b>		
Discount rate (scheme liabilities) - increase/decrease by 0.1%	(1,600)	1,689
Salaries - increase/decrease by 0.1%	89	(89)
Pensions - increase/decrease by 0.1%	1,511	(1,511)
Longevity - increase/decrease by 1 year*	3,022	(3,022)

\*A rating of +1 year means that members are assumed to follow the mortality pattern of the base table for an individual that is 1 year older than them.

### 5.15.8 Impact on the council's cash flows

The objective of the Local Government Pension Scheme is to keep employers' contributions at a rate that is as constant as possible. Hampshire County Council has agreed a strategy with the actuary to achieve a level of 100% over the next few years and the next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 March 2022. Funding levels are monitored annually.

Benefits accrued up to 31 March 2014 were based on final salary and length of service. Changes to the structure of the LGPS from 1 April 2014 result in benefits accruing from that date being based on a career average salary but with various protections for those members in the scheme prior to the 1 April 2014.

It is anticipated to pay £1.963 million in expected contributions to the scheme in 2022/23.



## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

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### 5.16 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the Balance Sheet date – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where such events have a material effect disclosure is made in the Notes to the Accounts of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2022, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. The council had no material items for consideration in 2021/22.

### 5.17 GRANTS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

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

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

## 5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Grampian Conditions	3,280	<b>2,647</b>
	<u>3,280</u>	<u><b>2,647</b></u>

These Grampian conditions prohibit development to begin until a specific action has been completed. If the development was cancelled these funds would be payable back to the developer.

## 6 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

### 6.01 OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Interest received	155	<b>74</b>
Interest paid	(193)	<b>(260)</b>

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

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,555	<b>1,861</b>
Impairment and downward valuations	914	<b>(176)</b>
(Increase) / Decrease in Debtors	(1,285)	<b>1,532</b>
Increase / (Decrease) in Creditors	10,681	<b>(2,888)</b>
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	225	<b>160</b>
Movement in Pension Liability	1,316	<b>1,737</b>
Changes in fair value of investment properties	966	<b>899</b>
Movement in Fair Values of Financial Instruments	(1)	<b>13</b>
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1,827)	<b>(585)</b>
	<b>12,544</b>	<b>2,553</b>

## 6 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	0	(4)
Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	(1,385)	(4,054)
	<u>(1,385)</u>	<u>(4,058)</u>

### 6.02 INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(606)	(20,003)
Purchases of short- and long-term investments	(6,000)	0
Other payments for investing activities	(5)	(15)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment, investment property and intangible assets	0	4
Proceeds from short- and long-term investments	0	2,000
Other receipts for investing activities	966	2,436
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<u>(5,645)</u>	<u>(15,578)</u>

## 6 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

### 6.03 FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000
Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	0	<b>6,800</b>
Other receipts from financing activities		
- Council Tax Preceptor Cash Receipts	0	<b>1,861</b>
- NNDR Cash Receipts	0	<b>2,888</b>
- Grants Central Government Cash Receipts	2,598	<b>1,328</b>
Cash payments for finance leases	0	<b>(15)</b>
Repayment of short- and long-term borrowing	(878)	<b>(336)</b>
Other payments from financing activities		
- Council Tax Preceptor Cash Payments	(1,000)	<b>0</b>
- NNDR Cash Payments	(9,709)	<b>0</b>
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(8,989)</b>	<b>12,526</b>

## 6 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

### 6.04. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

2021/22	1 April 2021	Financing Cash Flows	Other Non-Cash Changes	31 March 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long-term borrowing	10,151	6,800	(1,303)	15,648
Short-term borrowing	1,383	(336)	1,392	2,439
Lease liabilities	0	(15)	170	155
Other (payments)/receipts for financing activities	(7,276)	6,077	0	(1,199)
	<u>4,258</u>	<u>12,526</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>17,043</u>

2020/2021	1 April 2020	Financing Cash Flows	Other Non-Cash Changes	31 March 2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Long-term borrowing	11,008	0	(857)	10,151
Short-term borrowing	1,377	(878)	884	1,383
Other (payments)/receipts for financing activities	835	(8,111)	0	(7,276)
	<u>13,220</u>	<u>(8,989)</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>4,258</u>

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### 7.01 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (the Code) requires changes in accounting policy to be applied retrospectively unless alternative transitional arrangements are specified in the Code. The Code requires an authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year.

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020. The annual IFRS improvement programme notes 4 changed standards:
  - IFRS 1 (First-time adoption) – amendment relates to foreign operations of acquired subsidiaries transitioning to IFRS
  - IAS 37 (Onerous contracts) – clarifies the intention of the standard
  - IFRS 16 (Leases) – amendment removes a misleading example that is not referenced in the Code material
  - IAS 41 (Agriculture) – one of a small number of IFRSs that are only expected to apply to local authorities in limited circumstances
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).

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

### 7.02 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out within the notes in the Statement of Accounts 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:

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### **Future funding for local government**

There is a degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding streams for the council and Local Government as a whole. The council has had to consider a range of options which either deliver savings or generate income to maintain service provision. This does remain a risk and reserves are being held accordingly to protect the medium-term financial position of the council. The next spending review will be undertaken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in autumn 2022 and the effect of this on local government funding is yet to be determined.

### **Asset classifications**

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

### **Lease classifications**

The council classifies the [leases](#) it holds, both as a lessee and lessor, as either operating or [finance leases](#). Under International Financial Reporting Standards, the council is deemed to control assets that fall within contractual and other arrangements which involve the provision of a service using specific assets and which therefore are considered to contain a lease. The appropriate accounting policy for each lease has been applied to these arrangements (where they have been identified) and as a result, additional assets are recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment in the council's Balance Sheet.

### **Providing for potential liabilities**

The council has made judgements about the likelihood of pending liabilities and whether a provision should be made or whether there is a contingent liability. The judgements are based on the degree of certainty around the results of contract agreement or pending legal actions.

### **Production of group accounts**

The council has an interest in another entity, Hart Housing Property Management Ltd (HHPMC) which manages residential property on behalf of the council. The accounts of HHPMC have not been consolidated into the financial statements of the Council since grouping the accounts would not materially change the reported figures in the Statement of Accounts.



## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### 7.03 ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the authority about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates. The items in the council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	<p>Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the council may be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets. However, the council's assets are subject to a periodic revaluation and an annual impairment review and any changes in valuation are accounted for in the year that they occurred.</p> <p>The pandemic and the measures taken to tackle COVID-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. As at the valuation date some property markets have started to function again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence returning to levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. Accordingly, council's property 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.</p>	<p>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls.</p> <p>It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase by £180,000 for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.</p> <p>If the actual valuation differs from the assumptions made, then these will be adjusted when the asset is revalued.</p>
Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties	Investment properties are revalued every year and, therefore, takes into account the current market conditions.	A 1% movement in the valuation of investment properties would equate to a movement of £168,200

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Pension Liability	<p>Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.</p> <p>Brexit and COVID-19 both initially had negative impacts on the UK economy and pension asset values, but the market appears to be recovering and stabilising. However, another serious outbreak of COVID-19 could have a detrimental impact on asset returns, as could an increase in interest rates to curb inflation increases as a result of the recovery.</p>	<p>The effects on the net pension liability for funded LGPS benefits of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% increase in the discount rate assumptions would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £1,600,000</p> <p>However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2021/22, the council's actuaries advised that the net pension liability had increased by £343,000 as a result of estimates being corrected as a result of experience and decreased by £9,485,000 attributable to the updating of assumptions.</p>
Provisions	<p>The council has made provision in relation to National Non-Domestic Rate Appeals. This provision is based on an estimation of any future liability and the likelihood that these costs will be incurred.</p>	<p>If the estimates used in the calculation of the provision prove to be inaccurate then there will be further income or expenditure incurred by the General Fund via the Collection Fund.</p>
Arrears	<p>At 31 March 2022, the council had a balance of sundry (trade) debtors of £1,672,804. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of £176,873 (11%) was appropriate. It is not certain that this impairment allowance would be sufficient as the council cannot assess with certainty which debts will be collected or not. The economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has made the estimation of debt impairment more difficult as there is more uncertainty about the economic viability of debtors and hence their ability to settle their debts.</p>	<p>If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £176,873 to set aside as an allowance from revenue. The council has earmarked £345,162 to help tackle the impact of COVID-19, in part it would be used to offset any impairments above which have already been allowed for.</p>

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### 7.04 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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 has effective control 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. housing benefits). Details of transactions with government departments are set out in the previous note, Grant Income.

Elected Members of the council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. Members are required to observe the Code of Conduct for Councillors, register financial interests in the council's register (maintained under section 81(1) of the Local Government Act 2000) and register the receipt of any gifts/hospitality. There were no material receipts of any gift or hospitality to disclose for 2021/22.

As of the date of the Responsible Finance Officer signing the accounts, there were 5 returns from elected members outstanding. From those who had returned their declaration, there were no material related parties to disclose.

Officers are required to observe the Code of Conduct for Officers and register the receipt of any gifts/hospitality. The council had no material related party transactions with officers during 2021/22.

Related party transactions with the precepting bodies and the pension fund are disclosed in the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme note within these accounts.

Entities Controlled or Significant influenced by the Authority;

- Hart District Council wholly owns Hart Housing Property Management Ltd (HHPMC) which has been categorised as a subsidiary of the authority.

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

Amounts due to or from those parties able to control or influence the council or to be controlled/ influenced by the council are as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Amounts due to Central Government	(13,980)	<b>(12,358)</b>
Amounts due to Hampshire County Council	(25)	<b>(779)</b>
Amounts due from Central Government	8,686	<b>5,580</b>
Amounts due from Hampshire County Council	2,488	<b>1,276</b>

### 7.05 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent assets and liabilities are not included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or Balance Sheet but are disclosed by way of a note to the accounts where a receipt or some other economic benefit is probable (contingent asset), or where there is a possible obligation that may require payment or other transfer of economic funds (contingent liability).

The council has no contingent assets and liabilities to report.

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### 7.06 NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### 7.06.1 Disclosure and Nature and Extent of Risk arising from Financial Instruments

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

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the council.
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

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

#### 7.06.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the council's customers.

The risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's Rating Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum and time to be invested with a financial institution located within each category

The council's treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services, give a credit rating based on the latest market information.

This council applies the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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

The table below summarises the nominal value of the council's investment portfolio at 31 March 2022 with each level of counterparty. All investments were made in line with the council's approved credit rating criteria at the time of placing the investment and the council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

### Credit Risk – Investments and Cash & Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
AAA rated counterparties	4,975	<b>13,900</b>
AA- rated counterparties	10,000	<b>0</b>
A+ rated counterparties	4,996	<b>5,000</b>
A rated counterparties	13,156	<b>10,944</b>
	<b>33,127</b>	<b>29,844</b>

The council does not generally allow credit for customers. As per the Code of Practice requirements, the disclosure below includes details only of debtors that have arisen as a result of trading activities. Balances and transactions arising from statutory functions (i.e. council tax and NNDR payments) are excluded from this disclosure note as they have not arisen from contractual trading activities.

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

The past due but not impaired amount can be analysed by age as follows:

### Credit Risk – Debtors

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Less than three Months	817	<b>897</b>
Three to six months	28	<b>408</b>
Six months to one year	47	<b>26</b>
More than one year	951	<b>342</b>
	<b>1,843</b>	<b>1,673</b>

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### 7.06.3 Liquidity risk

The council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Less than one year	1,383	2,439
Between one and two years	1,303	1,314
Between two and five years	2,025	1,085
Between five and ten years	1,955	1,998
Between ten and fifteen years	2,180	2,228
Between fifteen and twenty years	2,431	2,224
More than twenty years	257	6,800
	<b>11,534</b>	<b>18,088</b>

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

### 7.06.4 Market 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.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, 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



## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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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 marketplace will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

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

As at 31 March 2022 there was no material exposure to changes in interest rates that would suggest the possibility that financial loss might arise for the council. The Bank of England base rate dropped to a record low of 0.10% as at the 19 March 2020 and raised three times during 2021-22 financial year reaching 0.75% in March 2022. Therefore, had the interest rate been 1% higher (or conversely 1% lower), there would be no material impact on other financial statements with these accounts.

### 7.07 FURTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The majority of the accounting policies which the council adopts have been put before their respective statements and notes to aid the readability and understanding of this document. However, there are a few which cover the accounts as a whole and do not necessarily relate to just one area, these are detailed below.

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis which means that the functions of the council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### **Accruals**

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

- Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the council.
- Revenue from provision of services is recognised when the council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the council.
- 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 the payments are made.

### **Available for Sale/Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve**

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contains the gains made by the council arising from increases in the value of its investments that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost or disposed of and the gains are realised. Following the introduction of IFRS9 this reserve has moved to Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve.

### **Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve**

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of noncurrent 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

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### **Disposal of Assets**

Where 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 (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

### **Exceptional Items**

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the Notes to the Accounts.

### **Investments**

The council accounts for investments in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy, which is set annually. The council's investment priorities are:

- the security of capital and
- the liquidity of its investments
- the yield on maturity of the investment

### **Minimum revenue provision (MRP)**

Regulations 27 and 28 in the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 requires the council to make an annual charge to revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement - known as a Minimum Revenue Provision.

The council has adopted the asset life method of calculating MRP where the charge is spread in equal annual instalments over the life of each asset that creates a borrowing requirement. MRP commences in the financial year following either the year in which the expenditure was incurred or the

year when the asset becomes operational. This excludes all investment properties as these properties will be financed once the property is sold and if the value of the property reduces a reserve will be created.

Any interest costs to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to finance leases will also be mitigated by a corresponding MRP adjustment.

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### **Overheads**

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

### **Prior Period Adjustments, changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors**

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

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

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

### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net worth. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the council and these benefits can be measured reliably.

IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) is applied in accounting for revenue arising from the following transactions and events:

- the sale of goods
- the rendering of services
- interest, royalties and dividends.
- non-exchange transactions (i.e. council tax)
- where previously a liability had been recognised (i.e. creditor) on satisfying the revenue recognition criteria

The amount of revenue arising on a transaction is usually determined by agreement between the council and the buyer or user of the asset. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the council.

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

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### **VAT**

Value Added Tax is excluded from both revenue and capital in terms of both income and expenditure except where the council is not able to recover VAT on expenditure. HM Revenue and Customs allow local councils to recover the majority of VAT incurred.

### **7.08 GOING CONCERN**

It is assumed that the 2021/22 accounts will be prepared on a going concern basis and that the authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The provisions in the Code of Audit Practice in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting. Local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government). If an authority were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the services it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for local authority financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis. Accounts drawn up under the Code therefore assume that a local authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

The council carried out a detailed assessment of its financial position for 2022/23 and future years, considering current economic conditions as part of its medium-term financial planning. The Budget for 2021/22 was balanced (with a reserve contribution of £381k), the provisional revenue out-turn for 2021/22 indicates a surplus of £57k, a reserve contribution will not be required. Further savings/income generation of £273k is required in 2022/23 to balance the budget. There is headroom available within reserves that could be used to help balance the budget in the short term if measures identified do not address the full extent of the shortfall.

Whilst there is uncertainty on income, the council remains confident in its ability to maintain sufficient cash for its services throughout the medium term. The council has undertaken cashflow forecasting for the period through to the end of July 2023, covering beyond the 12-month going concern period. This shows that the cash balances remain positive throughout the period, and there is no forecast need to borrow through that period for cash management purposes.

In terms of cash and cash equivalent balances the council held the following: -

## 7 ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£000	£000
Bank current accounts	1,477	<b>944</b>
Short-term deposits (< 3 months' notice)	14,650	<b>13,900</b>
	<b>16,127</b>	<b>14,844</b>

As the table illustrates above, the council held cash balances of £14.8m on 31 March 2022 in comparison to £16.1m at the 31 March 2021. This represents a decrease of £1.3m over the 12-month period however provides evidence that Hart DC can meet its financial obligations.

Furthermore, the council is continually assessing the 2022/23 capital programme, although no postponements have been agreed, this is an option if further protection to the levels of cash and useable reserves were needed.

For these reasons, the council does not consider that there is material uncertainty in respect of its ability to continue as a going concern for the period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

## 8 COLLECTION FUND

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The Collection Fund Statement is a record of revenue expenditure and income relating to the council's role as a billing authority for council tax and national non-domestic rates (NNDR) in accordance with the requirements of section 89 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. Its primary purpose is to show the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers of tax due and its distribution to other local authorities, Major Preceptors and the Government. Collection Fund Statement items are only included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet when they relate to the council's own entitlements or commitments as distinct from those of Local Government or Central Government partners. Amounts owed to or owing by taxpayers at the Balance Sheet Date are therefore not shown in the council's Balance Sheet with the exception of the proportion of council tax to which the council itself is entitled

It also shows how the income is distributed between Hart District Council, Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner and Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority.

Billing authorities in England are required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR). The fund key features relevant to accounting for council tax in the core financial statements are:

- While the council tax income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the General Fund of the billing authority or paid out of the Collection Fund to major preceptors.
- Council tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account for the year shall be the accrued income for the year. The difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the Collection Fund shall be taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Since the collection of council tax and NDR Income is in substance an agency arrangement:

- Cash collected by the billing authority from council tax debtors belongs proportionately to the billing authority and the major preceptors. There will be therefore a debtor/creditor position between the billing authority and each major preceptor to be recognised since the net cash paid to each major preceptor in the year will not be its share of the cash collected from council taxpayers.
- Cash collected from NDR taxpayers by billing authorities (net of the cost of collection allowance) belongs to the government and preceptors and the amount not yet paid to them at the Balance Sheet date shall be included in the Balance Sheet as a creditor; similarly, if cash paid to the government and preceptors exceeds the cash collected from NDR taxpayers (net of the billing authority's cost of collection allowance), the excess shall be included in the Balance Sheet as a debtor.

## 8 COLLECTION FUND

### 8.0 Collection Fund Statement

	Council Tax	Non- Domestic Rates	Total Collection Fund	Council Tax	Non- Domestic Rates	Total Collection Fund
	2020/21 £000	2020/21 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2021/22 £000	2021/22 £000
<b>Amounts required by statute to be credited to the Collection Fund</b>						
Council Tax Receivable (net of benefits' discounts for prompt payment and transitional relief)	(75,589)	N/A	(75,589)	<b>(80,571)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>(80,571)</b>
Transitional protection payments / (relief adjustment)	(325)	536	211	<b>(4)</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>
Non Domestic Rates Receivable (net of discretionary and mandatory reliefs)	N/A	(16,626)	(16,626)	<b>N/A</b>	<b>(22,659)</b>	<b>(22,659)</b>
	<b>(75,914)</b>	<b>(16,090)</b>	<b>(92,004)</b>	<b>(80,575)</b>	<b>(22,615)</b>	<b>(103,190)</b>
<b>Amounts required by statute to be debited to the Collection Fund</b>						
Precepts/demands for council tax and shares of non-domestic rating income						
- Hampshire County Council	52,873	2,763	55,636	<b>55,443</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>58,226</b>
- Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner	8,692	N/A	8,692	<b>9,297</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>9,297</b>
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service	2,839	307	3,146	<b>2,892</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3,201</b>
- Hart District Council	10,665	12,279	22,944	<b>10,929</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>23,296</b>
Payment with respect to central government share of NDR (net of allowable deductions)	N/A	15,349	15,349	<b>N/A</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>15,459</b>
Impairment of Debts/Appeals						
- change in the impairment allowance for doubtful debts	403	800	1,203	<b>308</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>676</b>
- change in allowance for loss of income on appeals	N/A	563	563	<b>N/A</b>	<b>(634)</b>	<b>(634)</b>
Charge to the General Fund for allowable collection costs for non-domestic rates	N/A	97	97	<b>N/A</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>(Surplus) or Deficit for Year</b>	<b>(442)</b>	<b>16,068</b>	<b>15,626</b>	<b>(1,706)</b>	<b>8,134</b>	<b>6,428</b>
<i>Continued on next page</i>						



## 8 COLLECTION FUND

Continued from previous page

	Council Tax	Non- Domestic Rates	Total Collection Fund	Council Tax	Non- Domestic Rates	Total Collection Fund
	2020/21 £000	2020/21 £000	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2021/22 £000	2021/22 £000
Contribution towards previous year's estimated surplus or deficit:						
- Hampshire County Council	153	(34)	119	(95)	(1,261)	(1,356)
- Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner	25	N/A	25	(16)	N/A	(16)
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service	8	(4)	4	(5)	(140)	(146)
- Hart District Council	31	(151)	(120)	(19)	(5,603)	(5,622)
- Central Government	N/A	(188)	(188)	N/A	(7,003)	(7,003)
<b>Movement on the fund</b>	<b>(225)</b>	<b>15,691</b>	<b>15,466</b>	<b>(1,841)</b>	<b>(5,873)</b>	<b>(7,715)</b>
<b>Opening fund balance</b>	<b>(214)</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>(439)</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>15,967</b>
<b>Closing fund balance</b>	<b>(439)</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>15,967</b>	<b>(2,280)</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>8,252</b>

## 8 COLLECTION FUND

### 8.1 COUNCIL TAX

The average council tax at Band D set by the council was as follows:

	2020/21	2021/22
	£	£
Hampshire County Council	1,286.28	<b>1,350.45</b>
Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner	211.46	<b>226.46</b>
Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service	69.06	<b>70.43</b>
Hart District Council	176.84	<b>181.84</b>
Town and Parish Councils	82.60	<b>84.37</b>
	<b>1,826.24</b>	<b>1,913.55</b>

## 8 COLLECTION FUND

The amount of income generated in 2021/22 by each council tax band was as follows:

Band	Chargeable Dwellings	Band Multiplier	Band D Equivalent	Council Tax income per band £
A	491	6/9	327.50	645,951
B	1,515	7/9	1,178.40	2,324,240
C	7,084	8/9	6,297.30	12,420,602
D	7,944	9/9	7,943.60	15,667,714
E	7,356	11/9	8,991.00	17,733,574
F	6,554	13/9	9,467.10	18,672,619
G	3,718	15/9	6,196.30	12,221,393
H	225	18/9	449.00	885,594
			<b>40,850.20</b>	
Class O Exempt Properties			592.90	
Plus allowance for new properties and ending of discounts 0.5%			143.16	
Less allowance for properties being demolished and additional discounts 0.01%			0.00	
Assumed losses on collection 1.3%			(531.05)	
<b>Tax Base (equivalent Band D) approved by council</b>			<b>41,055.21</b>	

## 8 COLLECTION FUND

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### 8.2 INCOME COLLECTABLE FROM BUSINESS RATE PAYERS

The council collects non-domestic rates for its area based on local rateable values multiplied by a uniform national rating multiplier. The total NDR Rateable Value as at 31 March 2022 was £72,372,934 (£73,740,339 as at 31 March 2021)

The non-domestic rate multiplier for 2021/22 was 49.9 pence for qualifying properties of less than £51,000 rateable value and 51.2 pence for qualifying properties of more than £51,000 rateable value, this is consistent with the non-domestic rate multiplier applied in 2020/2021.

## 9 GROUP ACCOUNTS

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### 9.0 GROUP ACCOUNTS

Hart District Council wholly owns Hart Housing Property Management Company Ltd (HHPMC) which has been categorised as a subsidiary of the authority, the accounts have not been consolidated due to HHPMC being immaterial.

HHPMC was established on 16 June 2021 as a dedicated and wholly owned housing management company. The Company will hold assets on behalf of the council, manage the letting and management of the property efficiently to provide affordable housing to key workers and local residents.

### 10.0 GLOSSARY

#### **Accounts**

A generic term for statements setting out details of income and expenditure or assets and liabilities or both in a structured manner. Accounts may be categorised by the type of transactions they record e.g. revenue accounts, capital accounts or by the purpose they serve e.g. management accounts, final accounts, balance sheets.

#### **Accounting policies**

Those principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements through:

- (a) recognising
- (b) selecting measurement bases for, and
- (c) presenting assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes to reserves.

Accounting policies define the process whereby transactions and other events are reflected in financial statements. For example, an accounting policy for a particular type of expenditure may specify whether an asset or a loss is to be recognised; the basis on which it is to be measured; and where in the revenue account or balance sheet it is to be presented.

#### **Accounting standards**

A set of rules explaining how accounts are to be measured, maintained and reported. By law, local authorities must follow 'proper accounting practices', which are set out in Acts of Parliament and in professional codes and statements of recommended practices. These standards make comparability, among other things, possible.

#### **Accrual**

The recognition of income and expenditure as it is earned or incurred, as opposed to when cash is received or paid.

#### **Actuarial gains and losses**

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- (a) events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses); or
- (b) the actuarial assumptions have changed.

### **Amortisation**

The reducing of the value of assets to reflect their reduced worth over time. The term means the same as depreciation, though in practice amortisation tends to be used for the write-off of intangible assets.

### **Assets**

These can either be:

Long term (non-current), tangible assets that give benefits to the authority for more than one year.

Property, Plant and Equipment, assets which are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to other, or for administrative purposes.

Investment property is property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both) held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both.

Intangible assets, these are usually stand-alone intellectual property rights such as software licences that, although they have no physical substance are right to show on the balance sheet where they have been capitalised as being of benefit for more than the year of account. Where software is integral to the running of hardware it is properly included in the value of the hardware.

### **Audit – internal**

The council has an internal audit service, they have a wide ranging role and are responsible for auditing key financial systems and all other activities of the council on a rolling programme. They make recommendations to improve internal controls, safeguard assets and secure value for money.

### **Audit – external**

Our external auditor is Ernst and Young LLP. They report to the council on a number of issues, but in this context they provide assurance to the council that this statement of accounts ‘presents fairly’ the council’s financial affairs and position.

### **Balance sheet**

A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances at a specific date at the end of an accounting period.

### **Budget**

A forecast of the council’s planned expenditure. The level of council tax is set by reference to detailed revenue budgets. Budgets are reviewed during the course of the financial year to take account of pay and price changes, and other factors affecting the level or cost of services.

**Cabinet**

The Cabinet is the executive board responsible for undertaking all of the council's functions, except those functions which are reserved to the full council or delegated to committees or officers. When the executive councillors meet collectively they are known as the Cabinet.

**Capital Adjustment Account**

This account includes the amalgamated balances of the Property, Plant and Equipment Restatement Account and the Capital Financing Account at 31 March and holds financing transactions relating to capital expenditure.

**Capital charges**

Charges made to service expenditure accounts based on the service's use of property, plant and equipment assets (depreciation and impairment) plus credits relating to government grants and capital contributions used to pay for those assets.

**Capital expenditure**

Expenditure on the acquisition or enhancement of property, plant and equipment assets, Revenue Expenditure Financed by Capital under Statute (REFCUS), advances (loans) or grants to other individuals/organisations.

**Capital receipts**

Income received from the sale of property, plant and equipment assets.

**Central services to the public**

This includes the costs of local tax collection, elections, emergency planning, local land charges and any general grants.

**CIPFA**

CIPFA is the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, which is the leading professional accountancy body for public services.

**Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom**

Issued by CIPFA, this is the guidance which is followed when preparing these statements. It provides expert support in dealing practically with the preparation of the year-end accounts and is the guidance by which every local authority must follow.



**Collection fund**

The fund into which are paid amounts of council tax and non-domestic rates and from which are met demands by county and district councils and payments to the national non-domestic rates pool.

**Community assets**

Community assets are a class of property, plant and equipment assets which are expected to be held by the council in perpetuity. Examples include parks, historic buildings and works of art.

**Corporate and democratic core**

Comprises all activities which local authorities engage in because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. It includes the costs of the Head of the Paid Service, costs of treasury management and bank charges and the costs of democratic representation.

**Council tax**

A local tax set by councils to help pay for local services. There is one bill per dwelling based on its relative value compared to others in the area. There are discounts, including where only one adult lives in the dwelling. Bills will also be reduced for properties with people on low incomes, for some people with disabilities and some other special cases.

**Current service cost (pensions)**

The increase in the present value of a defined scheme's liabilities, expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

**Current Value**

The amount at which would be paid for the asset in its existing use.

**Deferred credits**

Income still to be received (or applied in the accounts) where deferred payments (or application) have been allowed. For example the principal outstanding from the sale of former council houses (deferred capital receipts).

**Defined Benefit scheme**

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is the measure of the consumption or wearing out of the useful economic life of a property, plant and equipment asset.

**Events after the balance sheet date**

Significant events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

**Fair value**

The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

**Financial instruments adjustment account**

This account includes transactions relating to the reversal of the fair value adjustment from the Income and Expenditure account so as to neutralise the effect on the council taxpayer

**Finance lease**

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a property, plant and equipment asset to the lessee.

**General Fund (GF)**

This is the primary revenue account which records the cost of providing the majority of the council's services.

**Housing Benefit**

The housing benefit scheme is a national scheme administered at a local level by the council on the behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions. It is a means-tested service where the council can pay all, or part of, a household's rent or council tax, or both.

**Housing benefit subsidy**

The government reimburses the council for most of the housing benefit payments made to residents plus an allowance to cover the costs of administering the scheme.

**International Accounting Standard 19 – Employee Benefits**

This Standard is based on the principle that an organisation should account for retirement benefits when it is committed to give them, even if the actual giving will be many years into the future.

**Impairment**

A reduction in the value of a property, plant and equipment asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

**International financial reporting standards (IFRS)**

Since 2010/11 the council has had to prepare its statements in line with International Financial Reporting Standards. On implementation, this resulted in a significant change to the way that budgets and accounts are prepared with different accounting treatment being applied to asset valuations, leases, some accruals and derivatives.

**Lease**

An agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

**Liabilities**

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

**Minimum revenue provision (MRP)**

The minimum amount that the council must charge to the revenue account in the year in respect of the repayment of principal of borrowing for capital purposes.

**National non-domestic rates (NNDR) also known as Business Rates**

The form of local taxation charged on non-residential premises at a level set by central government.

**Net Book Value**

The amount at which property, plant and equipment assets are included in the balance sheet i.e. their historical cost or fair value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation and impairment.

**Net service expenditure**

Comprises of all expenditure less all income, other than income from council tax and revenue support grant, in respect of a particular service.

**Non-distributed costs**

Overheads for which no user now benefits and should not be apportioned to services. Costs generally included under this heading are those arising from early retirement payments to the pension fund.

**Operating lease**

A lease agreement in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a property, plant and equipment asset remain with the lessor.

**Outturn**

The final total expenditure and income amount in any financial year.

**Overheads**

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those services that benefit from the supply or service. The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.

Non-distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

**Past service cost**

The increase in the present value of the pension scheme liabilities, related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

**Precept**

The charge made by another authority on the council to finance its net expenditure. The council currently has the following precepting authorities: Hampshire County Council, Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority and all the town and parish councils in the district.

**Prior period adjustments**

The adjustments applicable to prior years arising from the correction of material errors.

**Provisions**

Amounts set aside for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have been incurred.

**Related parties**

This is defined under Financial Reporting Standard 8. The council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties, which can include central government, subsidiary and associated companies, the Pension Fund, other councils, and chief and senior officers. IAS24 requires attention to be drawn to the possibility that the reported financial position may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by material transactions with them. Two or more parties are related parties when at any time during the financial period:

- (a) one party has direct or indirect control of the other; or
- (b) the parties are subject to common control from the same source; or
- (c) one party has influence over the financial and operational policies of the other party to the extent that the other party might be inhibited from pursuing at all times its own separate interests; or
- d) the parties, in entering a transaction, are subject to influence from the same source to such an extent that one of the parties to the transaction has subordinated its own separate interest.

**Remuneration**

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash (excludes employer pension contributions).

**Reserves**

The general capital and revenue balances of the council. There are two types of reserves which might be described as either available or not available to finance expenditure. Revenue reserves which result from monies being set aside or surpluses or delayed expenditure can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the council (e.g. General Fund). The capital receipts reserve is also available to the extent allowed for by statute. However, other capital reserves are not available to meet expenditure, e.g. the capital adjustment account.

**Revaluation reserve**

This account includes transactions relating to the revaluation and impairment of the councils assets.

**Revenue Expenditure**

Day to day expenditure incurred in the provision of services including salaries and wages, transport and goods and services.

**Revenue Expenditure Financed by Capital under Statute (REFCUS)**

A type of capital expenditure which may be deferred but which does not give rise to tangible assets. Examples are renovation grants and disabled facilities grants (grants to private individuals and companies to improve housing standards) and capital grants to other organisations.

**Revenue Support Grant**

A historic grant that used to be paid by the government in support of the council's revenue expenditure, as part of the Formula Grant.

**Section 151 Officer**

Another term to describe the Statutory Chief Financial Officer of the council with responsibilities as set out in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts and within Section 151 of the Local Government Act.

## II INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions. The maintenance and integrity of the Hart District Council web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

Draft