

## Overview of Statement of Accounts 2020/21

The Statement of Accounts 2020/21 consists of, amongst other things, the following financial statements and associated notes; the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement; the Movement in Reserves Statement; the Balance Sheet; the Cash Flow Statement; and the Collection Fund.

1) Narrative Report (Pages 1 to 16)

The report provides, amongst other things, an overview of the Borough Council; a brief explanation of the financial aspects of the Council's activities for the year 2020/21; a review of the year; and possible issues for the future.

2) Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts (Page 17)

This sets out the respective responsibilities of the Authority and the Council's responsible financial officer.

3) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Page 18)

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. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The Statement is divided into five distinct sections.

The first section provides segmental accounting information on the costs of the Council's continuing operations, net of specific grants and income from fees and charges, to give the net cost of services.

The second section comprises items of income and expenditure relating to the Council as a whole and not to any individual service, e.g. parish council precepts.

The third section comprises items of income and expenditure arising from financing and investment activities, e.g. investment income.

The fourth section shows the income from local taxation, general government grants and all capital grants and contributions in the period, to give the net deficit or surplus on provision of services for the year.

The final section shows other items that have contributed to the movement in the net worth of the Council, e.g. increase / decrease in the value of its assets, to give a total comprehensive income and expenditure for the year.

The total comprehensive income and expenditure for the year is 5.8m compared to -£7.2m in 2019/20. The movement of £13m is largely due to:

- Decrease in net cost of services of £1.5m due in part to reduced pension costs under IAS 19.
- A net loss in the fair value of investment properties of £1.8m.
- Increase in taxation and non-specific grant income of £1.4 largely due to Covid-19 related government grant funding.
- A net gain of £0.2m on revaluation of non-current assets. This compares to a net gain of £5.6m in 2019/20.
- Actuarial losses of £4.9m in respect of the Pension Fund. This compares to an actuarial gain of £3.5m in 2019/20.

#### 4) Movement in Reserves Statement (Page 19)

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The surplus / (deficit) on provision of services shows the true economic cost of providing services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charges to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting. The net increase / (decrease) before transfers to or from earmarked reserves shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

#### 5) Balance Sheet (Page 20)

This sets out the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2021. The Balance Sheet is fundamental to the understanding of the Council's year-end financial position. It shows the Council's assets and liabilities, and its balances and reserves.

As at 31 March 2021 the total value of the Council's non-current assets was £92.5m (£95.7m at 31 March 2020). Movements in non-current assets reflect the Council's capital programme and revaluation, depreciation, impairment and disposal of assets.

In accordance with the rolling programme council offices were the subject of revaluation. In addition to council offices, leisure premises and car parks where material were also the subject of revaluation by our external valuers. Heritage asset values have been reviewed and uplifted to reflect the insured value of the asset. The resulting revaluation was a net gain of £112,000, of which £176,000 is recognised in the revaluation reserve and £64,000 recognised in the (surplus) / deficit on provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The upward movement in the gross value of debtors is largely due to amounts owed by Central Government under the Business Rates Retention Scheme and in respect of Covid-19 related financial support; by local authorities in respect of business rates and council tax; and by NNDR Payers.

The upward movement in creditors is largely due to amounts owed to Central Government in respect of the Covid-19 Business Rates Grant Funded Schemes and an increase in prepayments by NNDR Payers offset by amounts owed to local authorities in respect of business rates and council tax and other creditors.

The upward movement in provisions of £0.7m is due to the increase in the provision to meet our share of the cost arising from successful appeals by business ratepayers.

The Pensions Liability as at 31 March 2021 was £61.2m and as at 31 March 2020 £55.2m. The change in the pension fund deficit over the year is mainly dependent on asset returns, corporate bond yields and market expectations of inflation which when taken together has resulted in an increase in the pension fund deficit compared to the previous year.

The Council's Reserves stand at £34.6m at 31 March 2021 comprising:

Revenue Reserve for Capital Schemes	£7.6m
Building Repairs Reserve	£0.9m
Property Investment Fund Reserve	£1.7m
Other Specific Earmarked Reserves	£17.3m (includes £9.8m to meet loss of business rates income accounted for in the following year)
General Revenue Reserve	£7.1m

6) Cash Flow Statement (Page 21)

This summarises the inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents for both revenue and capital purposes. The net cash inflow of £2.2m can largely be attributed to movement of investments from fixed term deposits to liquid accounts (money market funds / notice accounts) which are treated as cash equivalents.

7) Notes to the Accounts (Pages 22 to 69)

These are the notes to the four core financial statements detailed above.

8) Collection Fund and Associated Notes (Pages 70 to 73)

This reflects the statutory requirement for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund, showing the transactions in relation to council tax and business rates and illustrates how the demands on the Fund from Kent County Council, Police and Crime Commissioner for Kent, Kent & Medway Fire and Rescue Authority and the Borough Council General Fund in respect of council tax and Central Government, Kent County Council, Kent & Medway Fire and Rescue Authority and the Borough Council General Fund in respect of business rates have been satisfied. The Collection Fund is consolidated with the other accounts of the billing authority within the Balance Sheet.

9) Annual Governance Statement (Pages 74 to 77)

This Statement accompanies the Statement of Accounts, but is not part of the Accounts. The purpose of the Annual Governance Statement is to assess and demonstrate that there is a sound system of corporate governance throughout the organisation. Governance is about how local government bodies ensure they are doing the right things, in the right way, for the right people in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner.

10) Independent Auditor's Report (Pages 78 to 79)

The Council's external auditors provide an independent opinion on whether the financial statements present a "true and fair view" of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2021 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2021, and review the Annual Governance Statement.