

# **Eden District Council**

## **Audited Statement of Accounts 2019/20**



Castle Park Bowling Green, Penrith

## Contact Details

Telephone: 01768 817817

Write To: Interim Director of Resources, Eden District Council, Town Hall, Penrith, Cumbria CA11 7QF

E-Mail: [finman@eden.gov.uk](mailto:finman@eden.gov.uk)

Website: Information on all of our services is available on our website at [www.eden.gov.uk](http://www.eden.gov.uk)

## Accessible Information

### ENGLISH:

A summary of the information contained in this document is available in different languages or formats upon request. Contact Eden District Council's Communication Officer, telephone: 01768 817817

### POLISH:

Streszczenie informacji zawartych w niniejszym dokumencie można uzyskać na życzenie w innym języku lub formacie. Prosimy o kontakt telefoniczny z Referentem Rady ds. Komunikacji Okręgu Eden pod numerem telefonu 01768 817817 lub pocztą e-mail na adres

### TRADITIONAL CHINESE:

若閣下要求，本文件的摘要資訊可以其他版式和語言版本向您提供 請聯絡伊甸區地方政府傳訊主任 (Eden District Council's Communication Officer)，其電話為：01768 817817，或發電郵至

### URDU:

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## **Narrative Report**

### **Introduction**

Eden is the largest area (at 830 square miles) of any district council in England and with 52,564 residents, has the lowest population density. More than half (55.8%) of Eden's population live in small villages and hamlets, scattered across a wide rural area.

In such a large and sparsely populated area, there are challenges to delivering services. These challenges are compounded by the loss of rural services, a low wage economy, high fuel costs, high house prices, an ageing population, a decline in numbers of young people and unprecedented cuts to public spending.

Given the challenges that the Council and communities across Eden face, it is essential to have a clear sense of direction. The priorities set out in the current Council Plan provide a structure for making decisions on the Council's services and budgets. The four priorities of the Council are:

- Sustainable;
- Healthy, safe and secure;
- Connected; and
- Creative.

The Council Plan was approved at the Council meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2019, and covers the period 2019-2023.

Eden District Council has statutory responsibility for a number of key functions. These include waste collection, planning policy, development control, building control, licensing, collection of local taxation, environmental health, housing and homelessness. The Council also provides some discretionary services to support leisure and tourism in the district. These services create value for the community and their successful delivery is central to the Council's corporate priorities. This statement sets out how the Council's resources (inputs) have been used in creating this value through delivery of services in line with statute and the corporate priorities (outputs).

### **Operating model and structure**

The Council's main incoming resources are those from Council tax, central government grant retained business rates (£9.383m of corporate revenues in total, see note 12). The Council also generates income from investment property and treasury management activity (£1.495m including increases in fair value, see note 11) and service specific income including grants (£8.731m, see note 40) and fees from service users (£3.937m, see note 35).

The main directly controllable resource is staffing and the majority of out-puts are services delivered by those staff (or external contractors) rather than creation of assets. The main principal of the Council's operating model is that staff are organised into teams of operational activity. These teams contain staff who perform managerial, technical and customer facing roles to provide services in the form set out by statute and Council policy, informed by the needs and expectations of service users.

The Council is also the sole shareholder of the Heart of Cumbria Limited. During 2018/19, the Council invested £1m in share equity in the company to support its medium term commitment to purchase 81 affordable houses to rent in Penrith. The company gives additional flexibility to deliver a broader range of services. As at the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, the company had acquired a total of 20 affordable rental units which were fully occupied. As such, group accounts have been prepared for 2019/20. At a political level, the Council has been structured around 7 Portfolios, with each Portfolio taking responsibility for certain elements and targets from the Council plan. These are as follows:

- Commercial Services Portfolio;
- Communities Portfolio;
- Eden Development Portfolio;
- Housing and Health Portfolio;
- Leader Portfolio;
- Resources Portfolio; and
- Services Portfolio.

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The approved budgets are set out by Portfolio; the budget book published on the Council's website contains the details of which service areas are covered by which Portfolio. Portfolio holders are held accountable for budgets in their area and are involved in review and sign off through the budget process. These are the operating segments that the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are reported in. Although the Council has opportunities through its resilient financial position, there are significant risks and uncertainties over the medium term. The Council operates within legislative constraints and is committed to deliver key services as set down by Central Government. This has a major influence over what the Council does, how it does it and the resources it receives and can generate.

Central Government had been conducting a 'Fairer Funding' review, a major re-assessment of how to share out resources within Local Government, based upon the retention of business rates. If implemented it could have a significant impact on the Council's financial resources but it has now been delayed for two years to 2022/23. The major reason for the delays is a combination of Brexit and the Covid19 pandemic. The financial landscape is now completely different to when the review was first started and there are some doubts as to whether the principle of funding Local Government through retained business rates is now sustainable. Whatever the future outcome the Covid19 pandemic and its impact on the economy will undoubtedly mean that the Council's finances will remain under pressure and the Council will have to respond through the transformation of the organisation.

The following sections set out financial performance in the year, the resource position including financial position and details of the workforce, leading into how these have been directed towards the key Council Plan targets as set out in the Key Performance Indicators.

#### **Note on the basis of preparation**

This statement of accounts presents the financial performance and position of the Council for the year ending 31 March 2020. The statements and notes include detailed information to help readers of the accounts gain a good understanding of the Council's finances. Given the future uncertainties, it is ever more important to ensure timely and meaningful financial information is available to support financial planning and accountability.

These statements have been prepared in compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (the Code), and are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The level of detail in the accounts is based on what is judged to be material for a reader of the accounts. This is a judgement made by the Chief Finance Officer and supported on an annual basis by the external audit process to ensure the accounts are true and fair. As noted above, for 2019/20 it was judged that group accounts should be prepared to reflect the now material operations of the Heart of Cumbria Limited.

#### **Summary of Financial Performance**

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement sets out the Council's financing performance in line with proper accounting practice. As certain items of income and expenditure under proper accounting practice are not chargeable to Council Tax payers under statute, the impact on the Council's underlying financial position needs to add or remove these statutory adjustments.

The Expenditure and Funding analysis (note 1) helps to set this out by reconciling the surplus/deficit under accounting practices to the underlying impact on the Council's revenue reserves (General Fund, including earmarked reserves). This is summarised below:

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	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>9,401</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>10,951</b>
Other Income and Expenditure	-8,283	-661	-8,944
<b>Surplus/Deficit (-/+)</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>2,007</b>
General Fund Balance 31 March 2019	-14,016		
Surplus/Deficit in Year (-/+)	1,118		
<b>General Fund Balance 31 March 2020</b>	<b>-12,898</b>		

This shows a total General Fund reduction of £1.118m during 2019/20.

The table below shows how these figures tie into the Movement in Reserves Statement, including capital reserves:

<b>Restated 31-Mar-19 £'000</b>		<b>31-Mar-20 £'000</b>	<b>Movement £'000</b>
8,574	General Fund Balance	3,024	-5,550
5,442	Earmarked Reserves	9,874	4,432
<b>14,016</b>	<b>Total Revenue Reserves</b>	<b>12,898</b>	<b>-1,118</b>
296	Capital Receipts Reserve	347	51
662	Capital Grants Unapplied	786	124
<b>958</b>	<b>Total Capital Reserves</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>14,974</b>	<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>14,031</b>	<b>-943</b>

This shows that revenue reserves have reduced by £1,118k over the period. The reserves remain strong for a Council of Eden's size. The strength of reserves means the Council can plan effectively for the future. This is important when considering the outlook for Local Government finance. This is discussed in more detail in the section below on the Medium Term Financial Plan and Resilience. There is a significant risk that the Council will face severe financial pressures over the medium term.

In terms of performance against budget the table below shows how actual spending compared with the revised budget:

	<b>Budget £000</b>	<b>Actual £000</b>	<b>Variance £000</b>
Services	10,284	9,379	-905
Treasury Management	-396	-431	-35
Investment property	-951	-1,064	-113
Transfers to/from (+/-) Earmarked Reserves	2,041	4,432	2,391
Funding Received	-7,679	-7,814	-135
Other Corporate Items	1,095	1,048	-47
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>1,156</b>

The actual figure of £5.550m is effectively the reduction to the General Fund balance. The revised budget for 2019/20 was to withdraw £4.394m from the General Fund giving an overall overspend of £1.156m in the year. Within this, there are a number of underspends relating to services budgets (£905k) and a small amount of increased funding (£135k) together with increased performance on the Council's Treasury activities (£35k). A large proportion of the service underspends have been placed back into Earmarked Reserves, but the largest part of the £2.391m variance on transfers into Earmarked Reserves more than budgeted relates to the Affordable Housing Reserve, where the balance stands £1.26m higher than originally budgeted. Full details are reported within the out-turn reports to July 2020 Executive and Council.

### **Capital Expenditure and Borrowing**

During 2019/20, the Council spent £1.6m on capital projects, against a revised budget of £5.7m. This does not reflect a true underspend but is due to the timing of expenditure. £4.0m will be re-profiled into future years of the programme. The single largest element of this relates to £2.3m in relation to Land and property acquisition. £440k will be deferred for parish footway lighting maintenance. The other

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significant item relates to uptake of the final tranche of Housing Innovation Fund loans; £358k has been set aside for this purpose but is subject to demand.

The main items of expenditure were:

<b>Description</b>	<b>£000</b>
Disabled Facility Grants	369
Old London Road Depot site	21
Footway Lighting	264
Digital Innovation Project	58
IT renewals	95
Heart of Cumbria Loan	510
Cash receipting system	30
Castle Park Swing	10
Leisure centres & equipment	263
	<hr/>
	1,620

Details of the financing can be found in Note 42 to the Financial Statements. The Council has a five year Capital Programme which is updated twice yearly as part of the budget process and to take account of outturn.

### **Summary of Financial Position**

The Council's balance sheet and supporting notes provide the detail behind the Council's financial position as at 31 March 2020. The Council has net assets of £46.263m (see the Balance Sheet). This is the difference between its assets and liabilities. In simple terms, this shows the cash balance that would have been left if the Council was to have realised its assets (selling its land and buildings) and settled its liabilities (paid its creditors). This is a reduction of £1.864m over the year. The single largest factor is an increase to the net pension liability of £1.907m. Working capital (cash plus current debtors and creditors) has increased from £5.1m to £6.4m. The Council's usable reserves (capital and revenue) decreased by £0.9m overall.

### **Pensions Reserve**

International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 requires the Council to account for its liability under the pension (defined benefits) scheme as it arises. The Council is a member of the Cumbria Local Government Pension Scheme Fund. At 31 March 2020, the actuarial valuation showed a net liability of £13.518m (2018/19: £11.611m). Part of the Council's employer contributions to the Fund is to recover this deficit. The deficit on the pension scheme has varied substantially in recent years and reflects the volatile nature of financial markets after 2000. The deficit in 2019/20 has increased from that in 2018/19 mainly relating to the financial assumptions (for example, general price inflation, growth in salary and pension rates) used by the actuary. Further details are set out in Note 45 to the Financial Statements.

### **Collection Fund**

From 1 April 2013, a national Business Rates Retention Scheme (BRRS) has been in place. This does not impact on businesses paying business rates. In essence, national funding from Revenue Support Grant has been replaced with funding from BRRS. BRRS is reflected in these accounts, principally in the Collection Fund and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Collection Fund balance was a net surplus of £0.7m at 31 March 2020, made up of a deficit of £0.4m from Council Tax and a £1.1m surplus from NNDR. This is payable to/recoverable from all precepting authorities, which are Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Police and Crime Commissioner, and Eden District Council for Council Tax, and Central Government, Cumbria County Council and Eden District Council for NNDR. These out-turn figures will feed into the next round of budgeting to ensure that the fund aims to break even by redistributing any gains or losses between the preceptors.

### **Investments and Cash**

The Council managed its cash and investments balances in-house during 2019/20. As at 31 March 2020, £9.3m of investments and cash of £7.8m were managed in-house. The Council had £1.9m long term loans outstanding, an increase of £0.5m from 2018/19, due to additional loans being made to Heart of Cumbria Ltd in the year.

The Council's investment activity complied with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20, which was approved by Council on 14 February 2019 (Ref F6/19) and reviewed on 9 January



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2020 (Ref F6/20). During the year, a further £510k of approved loan facility to the Heart of Cumbria Limited was utilised. Over medium term, the loans are expected to have significant impact on cash resources as the majority of the £5m of loans approved (£4.440m) is yet to be called.

### **Workforce**

During 2018/19, the Council appointed a new Chief Executive, Rose Rouse, and undertook a senior management Fit for Purpose Review. This resulted in a change to the directorate structure, re-situating statutory Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer positions within the Assistant Director tier and the movement of some services between Assistant Directors. The position as at the year-end is set out below:

- Chief Executive
- Director of Corporate Services
- Director of People and Place

### **Chief Executive responsibilities**

The Chief Executive is our Head of Paid Service and has responsibility for overall management of the Council, its vision and strategy. The Policy, Performance and HR section and the Transformation and Customers section report directly to the Chief Executive and provide the following services:

- Policy, Performance and HR – Employee Relations; Recruitment; Learning and Development; Personnel Admin; Corporate Health and Well-being; Organisational Development; Corporate Policy; Performance Management and Information Governance.
- Transformation and Customers – Customer Services; Alston Local Links Centre; Communications and the Council's Websites.

### **Department of Corporate Services responsibilities**

The Director of Corporate Services takes the lead on the governance arrangements for the Council ensuring that the Constitution and Standing Orders are fit for purpose and are adhered to. They are also responsible for leading the Commercial Strategy and the programme of work which supports it. The Director of Corporate Services is currently being filled on an interim basis by the Council's Chief Finance Officer (s151) and has senior management responsibility for the Assistant Director Governance who is the Council's Monitoring Officer. The department provides a mix of support and front line services and is organised into the following sections:

- Finance - Internal Audit; Financial Advice and Accountancy; Insurance and Risk Management; Payroll; Purchasing; Treasury Management; Creditors and Sundry Debtors.
- Governance – Legal advice and support to Members and client departments; Elections; Member Services and Scrutiny.
- Revenues and Benefits - Council Tax, Business Rates, Housing Benefits and Council Tax Reduction.
- IT services (part of shared service with South Lakeland District Council).

### **Department of People and Place responsibilities**

The Director of People and Place takes the lead on the development and delivery of the Council's plans to meet the long-term challenges for Eden, such as delivering more homes, creating higher paid jobs and improving transport infrastructure. They lead the district's plans for place-shaping and masterplanning and have senior management responsibility for the following sections:

- Community Services - Food Safety, Health and Safety enforcement; Environmental Protection; Community Wardens; Pest Control; Housing (including grants); Private housing conditions and enforcement; Homelessness; Social Housing services; Housing policy; Disabled Facilities Grants; Health and Well-being and Licensing.
- Commissioning and Technical Services - Contract Management for refuse collection, street cleaning, grounds maintenance and building cleaning; Emergency Response including flood management; Facilities and Estates Management; Corporate Health and Safety; Sports facilities and the leisure services' contract; Equalities work across the district and Building Control.
- Planning and Economic Development - Economic Development; Town Centres including the provision of a markets service; Tourism promotion and development; Tourist Information Centre

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support; management of Penrith Museum and partnership working with a range of private and public sector agencies; Planning Policy (setting the planning policy framework for the district and managing building conservation policy and the local plan); Development Management (dealing with planning applications, approvals and enforcement); Planning Services Support (administration support, the Gazetteer function and street naming and numbering) and Land Charges.

Permanent employees by department:

Department	Full Time Equivalent Employees
Chief Executive	24.08
Corporate Services	46.83
People and Place	87.32
<b>All departments</b>	<b>Total 158.23</b>
<b>All departments</b>	<b>2018/19 Total 157.41</b>

In addition, the Council has out-sourced a number of services which are delivered by external contractors. These include waste collection, street cleaning and general asset maintenance all provided by Amey PLC. Recycling and green waste collection are provided by Cumbria Waste Management. Leisure services are supplied by Greenwich Leisure Limited.

### Council Performance

During 2019/20, the Council adopted a new Corporate Plan for the period 2019-2023 and also introduced a new corporate performance framework. Quarterly reports are prepared showing a summary of progress against the corporate performance targets within the Plan and inform of any areas of concern or issues requiring attention.

A Corporate Plan Dashboard is produced on a quarterly basis that shows the performance achieved against the Council's four priorities, Sustainable, Connected, Creative and Healthy, Safe and Secure, whether the strategic objectives within the priorities are either on target, Green, slightly behind target, Amber or significantly behind, Red.

#### Sustainable

Ecological impact of decisions and actions	G
Zero Carbon Eden Strategy	A
Zero Carbon Emissions by 2030	A
Meet 2030 net Zero Carbon target	A
Review of recycling & street scene services	G
Review Local Development Framework	G
Business Case for One Eden	G
Develop Financial Strategy to align with Corporate Plan	G
Invest in Heart of Cumbria	A
Support local sustainable energy schemes	G

#### Healthy, Safe & Secure

Housing Strategy	G
Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	G
Support innovative, environmentally sustainable & affordable housing	G
Community Led Housing Schemes	G
Reduce fuel poverty	G
Enable access to grants to improve housing	G
Review of Community Grants	G
Develop Eden Economic Strategy	G
Support activities programmes for older residents	G
Attract younger families to the District	A

#### Connected

Lobby for improvements to public transport	A
Build resilient integrated transport networks	A
Cumbria Cycle Strategy	A
Business Growth Programme	G
Local Strategy Partners Summit	G
Leisure Services provision	G
Plan for Castle Park	G
Newton Rigg College	G
Renewed working arrangements with Town/Parish Councils	A
Develop superfast broadband action plan	G
Electric vehicle charging points	A

#### Creative

Carbon literacy training for businesses	A
Develop Arts and Culture Strategy	B
Support market towns	G
Review hotel provision in Eden	G
Eden Apprenticeship Scheme	G
Eden Business Support Fund	G
Support programme for businesses managing impact of Brexit	G
Review of employment land	B

At 31 March 2020, of the 39 strategic objectives identified, 28 were Green, 11 Amber and no Red warnings. It is probably not surprising that performance in some areas has been effected by the pandemic whilst officers concentrated on keeping key essential services running. The Customer Contact Centre moved to home working in a matter of days, quickly followed by the rest of the Council, with the exception of some key areas where this was not possible e.g. Bereavement services.

The sickness absence rates for Q4 and the whole year figure for 2019/20 show slightly higher absence levels compared to the previous year with a noticeable increase in March 2020 compared to March 2019 which we consider to be due to the impact of Covid-19. Overall, the key performance data suggests that the Council is achieving its objectives.

## **Assessment of Going Concern**

The concept of a 'going concern' assumes that an authority, its functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This assumption underpins the accounts drawn up under the Local Authority Code of Accounting Practice and is made because local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government). If an authority 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.

Given the significant reduction in funding for local government in recent years and the potential threat this poses to the ongoing viability of councils, as a consequence, greater emphasis is now placed, on local authorities to make an assessment on a 'going concern' basis on which they prepare their financial statements.

The main factors which underpin this assessment are outlined below and include:

- the Council's current financial position;
- the Council's projected financial position; and,
- the regulatory and control environment applicable to the Council as a local authority.

### **The Council's current financial position**

The financial outturn position 2019/20 shows an overspend of £1.156m. As at the 31st March 2020 the Council held general revenue reserves of £3.024m. Additionally the Council held £9.874m in earmarked reserves.

General reserves reflect the ability of the Council to deal with unforeseen events and unexpected financial pressures in any particular year and are a key indicator of the financial resilience of the organisation. The Medium Term Financial Strategy prepared by the Chief Finance Officer has assessed that the minimum level of general reserves to be held by the Council is 10% of net expenditure. At 31 March 2020 general reserves were at 40%. This reflects both the current financial uncertainties regarding the Covid19 pandemic, but also the requirements of a Council of Eden's size.

At 31 March 2020 the Council held £7.771m in the form of either cash or short term investments maturing within the next financial year.

### **The Council's projected financial position**

The Council set a balanced budget in 2020/21 with a Net Budget Requirement of £7.7m. The budget required savings through the One Eden Transformation programme of £411k with total savings required of £1.3m across the MTFP.

Whilst the Covid19 pandemic has meant that these savings haven't been achieved the current in year projections reflect a modest overspend of around £75k. This factors all of the additional costs and the Covid19 grants paid to Eden by the Government. The Council recognises that this is still an extremely volatile environment and is monitoring its budgets accordingly.

The medium term forecast position for Eden is even more uncertain, the Spending Review announced by the Chancellor was positive for 2021/22 with a 4.5% increase in spending power. Our projections based on Fairer Funding review were for a real terms reduction. The fact that the settlement will be a single year settlement means that we must prepare for reductions in the future.

The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy and Plan set out the scale of the savings required through the One Eden Transformation Programme and these are projected to increase to £1.8m across the medium term. The programme is being delivered concurrently with the 2021/22 budget meaning that the scale of savings required and the plans to deliver them will be approved concurrently. Whilst, there may be timing differences in delivery of savings the Council has the reserves to ensure that the savings are manageable across the medium term period.

### **The Council's balance sheet as at 31 March 2020**

The balance sheet shows a net worth of £46.263m and this is significantly reduced by the inclusion of a pension liability of £13.518m. There are statutory arrangements for funding the pension deficit through increasing contributions over the remaining working life of the employees, as assessed by an

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independent actuary. Therefore the financial position of the Council remains healthy. Other factors giving rise to this assessment include:

- the adequacy of risk-assessed provisions for doubtful debts;
- the range of reserves set aside to help manage expenditure; and,
- an adequate risk-assessed working balance to meet unforeseen expenditure.

### **Heart of Cumbria**

The Heart of Cumbria Limited has continued its operations and as at 31 March 2020 was successfully letting 20 affordable units, up from 7 the previous financial year, and had seen the value of those units increase by £68k in year and by £94k in total. The company is also committed to purchasing a further 61 units. As the company is now trading and the transactions are financially material, group accounts have been prepared. The company offers the Council a vehicle to deliver services it could not otherwise deliver and the future potential for this will be further explored as part of the wider One Eden programme.

### **The Council's governance arrangements**

The Council has a well-established and robust corporate governance framework. This includes the statutory elements like the post of Head of Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer and the Section 151 Officer in addition to the current political arrangements.

An overview of this governance framework is provided within the Annual Governance Statement which is included elsewhere within these statements. This includes a detailed review of the effectiveness of the Council's governance arrangements.

### **The external regulatory and control environment**

As a local authority the Council has to operate within a highly legislated and controlled environment. An example of this is the requirement for a balanced budget each year combined with the legal requirement for councils to have regard to consideration of such matters as the robustness of budget estimates and the adequacy of reserves. In addition to the legal framework and central government control there are other factors such as the role undertaken by External Audit as well as the statutory requirement in some cases for compliance with best practice and guidance published by CIPFA and other relevant bodies.

Against this backdrop it is considered unlikely that a local authority would be 'allowed to fail' with the likelihood being, when faced with such a scenario, that central government would intervene supported by organisations such as the Local Government Association to bring about the required improvements or help maintain service delivery.

### **COVID-19**

COVID-19 will have a significant impact on the financial standing of the Council not only during 2020/21 but into future years as well if there is continued economic uncertainty and recession. The Council is maintaining a careful and pragmatic approach to dealing with the financial impact. It has sufficient revenue reserves to be able to reallocate resources if required. Financial assistance received to date from government will allow the Council to offset some of these losses, however significant risks remain, particularly around commercial rental income from property and collection of business rates and council tax. The Council has sufficient cash-flow to be able to manage these risks and does not foresee a need to undertake any short-term borrowing for cash-flow purposes any time soon.

## **Conclusion**

It is considered that having regard to the Council's arrangements and such factors as highlighted in this report that the Council remains a going concern.

This assessment will be undertaken annually in the course of preparing the Council's financial statements for each year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'PS', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right. The signature is enclosed in a thin blue rectangular border.

Paul Sutton  
Interim Director of Resources  
Chief Finance Officer (S151)

11 August 2021

## Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

### The Council's Responsibilities:

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Interim Director of Resources;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

### The Interim Director of Resources Responsibilities:

The Interim Director of Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 ('the Code'), is required to present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Interim Director of Resources has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- Complied with the Code.

The Interim Director of Resources has also:

- Kept proper accounting records which are up-to-date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities; and
- Considered whether, up to the issue date, there have been any events occurring after the date of the Balance Sheet requiring disclosure.

### The Interim Director of Resources Certification:

I certify that the Statement of Accounts, including the group accounts, gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2020 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.



Paul Sutton  
Interim Director of Resources  
Chief Finance Officer (S151)

Date: 11 August 2021

## **Movement in Reserves Statement**

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 Council Tax) and 'other reserves'. The surplus/deficit shown against Provision of Services shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These differ from the statutory amounts required to be charges to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes. Further analysis of this is shown in Note 1, Expenditure and Funding Analysis. The net increase/decrease before transfers to the earmarked reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to, or from, earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

	<b>Note</b>	<b>General Fund Balance £'000</b>	<b>Capital Receipts Reserve £'000</b>	<b>Capital Grants Unapplied £'000</b>	<b>Total Usable Reserves £'000</b>	<b>Unusable Reserves £'000</b>	<b>Total Authority Reserves £'000</b>
<b>Balance at 31.3.19</b>		<b>14,016</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>33,153</b>	<b>48,127</b>
Surplus/deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)		-2,007	0	0	-2,007	0	-2,007
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	143	143
<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income</b>		<b>-2,007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,007</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>-1,864</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	8	889	51	124	1,064	-1,064	0
<b>Increase/decrease in year</b>		<b>-1,118</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-943</b>	<b>-921</b>	<b>-1,864</b>
<b>Balance at 31.3.20</b>		<b>12,898</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>14,031</b>	<b>32,232</b>	<b>46,263</b>

The restated comparative figures from 2018/19 are below \* :

	<b>Note</b>	<b>General Fund Balance £'000</b>	<b>Capital Receipts Reserve £'000</b>	<b>Capital Grants Unapplied £'000</b>	<b>Total Usable Reserves £'000</b>	<b>Unusable Reserves £'000</b>	<b>Total Authority Reserves £'000</b>
<b>Balance at 31.3.18</b>		<b>14,004</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>15,768</b>	<b>33,680</b>	<b>49,448</b>
Surplus/deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)		-698	0	0	-698	0	-698
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	-623	-623
<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income</b>		<b>-698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-698</b>	<b>-623</b>	<b>-1,321</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	8	710	-1,061	255	-96	96	0
<b>Increase/decrease in year</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>-1,061</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>-794</b>	<b>-527</b>	<b>-1,321</b>
<b>Balance at 31.3.19</b>		<b>14,016</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>33,153</b>	<b>48,127</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts and a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, both items identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

## 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 Council Tax. Councils charge Council Tax to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations which may differ from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2018/19 Gross Expend £'000	2018/19 Gross Income £'000	2018/19 Net Expend £'000		2019/20 Gross Expend £'000	2019/20 Gross Income £'000	2019/20 Net Expend £'000	Notes
			<b>Expenditure on Services</b>				
918	-100	818	Commercial Services Portfolio	558	-77	481	
842	-131	711	Communities Portfolio	960	-44	916	
1,148	-577	571	Eden Development Portfolio	1,019	-586	433	
1,903	-1,191	712	Housing and Health Portfolio	2,188	-1,052	1,136	
910	-31	879	Leader Portfolio	925	-50	875	
12,789	-9,062	3,727	Resources Portfolio	13,129	-8,748	4,381	
3,984	-1,328	2,656	Services Portfolio	4,217	-1,488	2,729	
<b>22,494</b>	<b>-12,420</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>22,996</b>	<b>-12,045</b>	<b>10,951</b>	
<b>1,381</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>Other Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>-321</b>	<b>1,353</b>	10
<b>1,621</b>	<b>-3,058</b>	<b>-1,437</b>	<b>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>-1,547</b>	<b>-914</b>	11
<b>6,646</b>	<b>-15,894</b>	<b>-9,248</b>	<b>Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income</b>	<b>7,156</b>	<b>-16,539</b>	<b>-9,383</b>	12
<b>32,142</b>	<b>-31,444</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services (-/+)</b>	<b>32,459</b>	<b>-30,452</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>34</b>
0	-480	-480	Surplus on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets	0	-354	-354	13
0	-26	-26	Surplus/Deficit on Revaluation of Financial Assets	0	-68	-68	29
3,099	-1,970	1,129	Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	3,806	-3,527	279	45
<b>3,099</b>	<b>-2,476</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>-3,949</b>	<b>-143</b>	
<b>35,241</b>	<b>-33,920</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>36,265</b>	<b>-34,401</b>	<b>1,864</b>	



## Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

The Balance Sheet shows the value of assets and liabilities held by the Council as at the Balance Sheet date. The Council's net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. Usable reserves are those that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and statutory limitations on use. Unusable reserves hold unrealised gains and losses and cannot be used to provide services. Examples of these are the Revaluation Reserve, Capital Adjustment Account, and Pensions Reserve.

<b>Restated *</b> <b>31 March 2018</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>Restated *</b> <b>31 March 2019</b> <b>£'000</b>		<b>31 March 2020</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>Notes</b>
23,384	23,241	Property, Plant and Equipment	23,208	13
783	786	Heritage Assets	790	14
17,170	17,465	Investment Property	17,677	15
278	309	Intangible Assets	363	16
5,288	5,381	Long Term Investments	5,293	20
1,431	1,416	Long Term Debtors	1,901	18
<b>48,334</b>	<b>48,598</b>	<b>Total Long Term Assets</b>	<b>49,232</b>	
12	14	Inventories	14	
3,170	3,873	Short Term Debtors	3,343	19
5,995	6,008	Short Term Investments	4,018	20
4,627	3,997	Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,771	21
541	398	Assets Held for Sale	440	22
<b>14,345</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>15,586</b>	
-3,103	-2,759	Short Term Creditors	-4,687	23
-409	-207	Provisions	-193	24
-55	-28	Short Term Borrowing	0	25
<b>-3,567</b>	<b>-2,994</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>-4,880</b>	
-28	0	Long Term Borrowing	0	25
0	-156	Long term creditors	-157	
-9,636	-11,611	Pension Liability	-13,518	45
<b>-9,664</b>	<b>-11,767</b>	<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>-13,675</b>	
<b>49,448</b>	<b>48,127</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>46,263</b>	
-15,768	-14,974	Usable Reserves	-14,031	27
-33,680	-33,153	Unusable Reserves	-32,232	29
<b>-49,448</b>	<b>-48,127</b>	<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>-46,263</b>	

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts and a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, both items identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts, including the group accounts, presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2020 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.



P Sutton  
Paul Sutton  
Interim Director of Resources  
Chief Finance Officer (S151 Officer)

11 August 2021



M Eyles  
Councillor Mike Eyles  
Chair of Accounts and Governance Committee  
on behalf of Eden District Council

11 August 2021

## Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the year. 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 from Council Tax and grant income, or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities show the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service provision. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows due to borrowing.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
<b>-698</b>	<b>Net Surplus or deficit (+/-) on Service Provision</b>	<b>-2,007</b>	30
851	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	4,204	30
-670	Adjust for items included in the new surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and finance activity	-831	30
<b>-517</b>	<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>1,366</b>	30
19	Net cash flows from investing activities	1,586	32
-132	Net cash flows from financing activities	822	33
<b>-630</b>	<b>Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>3,774</b>	
4,627	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	3,997	21
3,997	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	7,771	21
<b>-630</b>	<b>Net Increase/Decrease (+/-) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>3,774</b>	21

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## **Note A - Accounting Policies**

### **A1. General Principles**

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2020. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which should be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003. The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. They are prepared on the assumption that the functions of the authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

### **A2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure**

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

- Revenues from contracts with service recipients will be recognised as the authority satisfies the performance obligations within the contract;
- Revenues from non-exchange transactions (for example, Local Taxation, Government grants, see also A10) will be recognised in the relevant accounting period;
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet;
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received, rather than when payments are made;
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument, rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract; and
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised, but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

### **A3. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand, deposits held with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than twenty-four hours and bank overdrafts. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments and may include deposits with original maturities of three months or less if these are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Liquidity will be assessed on a case-by-case basis with reference to for example, whether the deposit is tradeable or how long after the balance sheet date the investment may mature.

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

### **A4. 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, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

#### **A5. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors**

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies, or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, that is, in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment. Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices, or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position, or financial performance.

Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

#### **A6. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets**

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

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which losses can be written off; and
- 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 amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (called Minimum Revenue Provision, equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced in the General Fund, by the MRP charge.

#### **A7. Employee Benefits**

##### **Benefits Payable during Employment**

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within twelve months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (for example, leased cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, for example, time off in lieu) earned by employees, but not taken before the year-end, which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

##### **Termination Benefits**

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date, or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment.

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

## **Post-Employment Benefits**

Employees of the Council may join the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Cumbria County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees work for the Council. The Scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined benefit scheme.

### **The Local Government Pension Scheme**

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

- The liabilities of the Cumbria Local Government Pension Scheme attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method - that is, an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates and projected earnings for current employees;
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond; and
- The assets of the Cumbria Local Government Pension Scheme 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; and
  - ▷ property – market value.
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

#### **Service Cost Comprising:**

- ▷ Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
- ▷ Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▷ Net interest on the net defined liability (asset), that is, the net interest cost for the Council. This is 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 in 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 the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), charged to the Pensions Reserve via Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
- ▷ Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuary has updated their assumptions, charged to the Pensions reserve via Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.; and
- ▷ Contributions paid to the Cumbria Local Government Pension Scheme – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the expected rate of price inflation, the rate at which salaries and pensions are expected to increase, mortality rates and rate of commutation of pensions. The Council's Actuary provides expert advice on the assumptions applied.

The effects of the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. These assumptions interact in complex ways. Changes affecting the net pension liability and pension reserve in the Balance Sheet and have no effect on the charge to the General Fund Balance in year.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund, or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

### **Discretionary Benefits**

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

### **A8. Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

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

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

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

### **A9. Financial Instruments**

#### **Financial Liabilities**

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

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

#### **Financial Assets**

Financial assets are classified into three types:

- Amortised Cost – assets that are held solely in relation to fixed or determinable payments of principal and interest

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- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI) – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but which may be held for active trading. This may also include investments in equity instruments where a designation to classify as FV OCI has been made
- Fair value through profit and loss – any other type of asset

Classification will take into account both the business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

### **Amortised Cost**

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

The prospective loss model will be applied to charge the surplus/deficit on provision of services with an amount to reflect the expected credit losses. The 12 month expected credit losses will be used where assets have had no significant increase in their risk profile since initial recognition, otherwise the lifetime credit loss will be used. The 'simplified approach' of defaulting to the lifetime credit loss model will be used for Trade receivables.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made and this exceeds any anticipated credit loss allowance already made, the asset is written down and a charge is made to the relevant service (for receivables specific to that service), or the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Where, on maturity, there is no impairment event, the allowance for credit loss will be credited back to the surplus/deficit on provision of services. Investments are classified as either long-term assets, repayable after 12 months or longer, or as current assets if repayable within 12 months.

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

### **Fair Value through other comprehensive income**

Fair Value through other comprehensive income assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

Assets are maintained in the Balance Sheet at fair value; any movement in the fair value goes through other comprehensive income and expenditure and will neither be a charge or credit to the general fund until the asset is derecognised at which point the cumulative change in value will be recognised against the surplus/deficit on provision of services (with the exception of elected equity investments).

Where a FV OCI asset has contractual cash flows, an allowance for expected credit losses will be made using the same principals as for assets held at amortised cost. Where assets are identified as impaired the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.



### **Fair Value through Profit and Loss**

This category of assets shall be accounted for similarly to those held at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income except that all value movements shall be recognised in the surplus/deficit on provision of services and so will be charged or credited against the general fund as they occur. The exception to this is where a statutory over-ride or capital controls would reverse such credits or charges out of the general fund.

### **A10. Government Grants and Contributions**

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

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

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

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

### **A11. Business Improvement District (BID)**

Business Improvement Districts (BID) apply across parts of Penrith. The scheme is funded by a BID levy paid by non-domestic ratepayers. The Council acts as agent under the scheme. The Council collects this income on behalf of the BIDs and pays all income collected to the BIDs less reasonable administration costs.

### **A12. Heritage Assets**

Tangible and Intangible Heritage Assets are described in this summary of significant accounting policies as Heritage Assets. The Council's Heritage Assets are held in the Council's Museum. The Museum has a collection of Heritage Assets which are held in support of the primary objective of the Council's Museum, increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets, as detailed below.

The accounting policies in relation to Heritage Assets that are deemed to include elements of intangible Heritage Assets are also presented below. The Council's collection of Heritage Assets is accounted for as follows:

### **Ceramics and porcelain work**

The collection includes ceramics and porcelain works. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. These insurance valuations are updated on an annual basis. Additionally, the items are sampled periodically and reviewed against the relevant antique and ceramic trade press quarterly to ensure the adequacy of the valuation. The ceramics and porcelain works are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

The collection is relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare. Where they do occur, acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at current value where this can be obtained.

### **Pottery**

The Council's Museum holds a collection of pottery ephemera which is not recognised on the Balance Sheet as cost information is not readily available and the Council believes that the benefits of obtaining the valuation for these items would not justify the cost. Nearly all the items in the collection are believed to have a value of less than £50 and, as far as the Council is aware, no individual item is worth more than £500. The majority of the collection was acquired by donation during the preceding 50 years.

### **Art collection**

The art collection includes paintings (both oil and watercolour) and sketches and is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance value. There is an annual programme of valuations and the items in the collection are valued by an external valuer. The assets within the art collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value, hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation. Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation with valuations provided by the external valuers.

### **Other**

In addition, there is a collection of recordings of both sound and amateur film of local life. Again, the Council consider that due to the lack of any comparable market values, it is not possible to provide either cost or valuation information for either the intangible or the tangible element of these assets. Consequently, the Council does not recognise the assets on the Balance Sheet.

### **Archaeology**

The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for the items held in its archaeological collection. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently, the Council does not recognise these assets on the Balance Sheet.

### **Heritage Assets General**

The carrying amounts of Heritage Assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for Heritage Assets, for example, where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage, or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment.

### **A13. Long Term Contracts**

Long-term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

#### **A14. Investment Property**

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

#### **A15. 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 classed as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

#### **A16. The Council as Lessor**

##### **Finance Leases**

When the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant, and equipment, or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Again, 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 (that is, netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet. Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

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

### **Operating Leases**

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

### **A17. Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

#### **Recognition**

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation, or enhancement of property, plant and equipment has been capitalised. A de-minimis level of £10k has been set. Below this level, expenditure is treated as revenue.

The valuation cycle is now on a bi-annual basis with Leisure Assets in one year and all other assets the next. A desktop review of indices is completed to provide assurance that carrying values are not materially different from what they would have been, had a full revaluation been performed, on those assets not subject to full revaluation in year.

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

#### **Measurement**

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction. The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (that is, it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

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

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>Basis of Valuation</b>
<b>Operational</b>	<b>Other Land and Buildings</b>	
	Specialised Properties	Depreciated Replacement Cost (Current Value)
	Non-Specialised Properties	Existing Use Value (Current Value)
	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Depreciated Historical Cost (proxy for Current Value)
	Infrastructure Assets	Depreciated Historical Cost
	Community Assets	Historical Cost
<b>Non-Operational</b>	Surplus Assets	Fair Value
	Assets Under Construction	Historical Cost

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value. Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value or current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value or current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service. Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

### **Impairment**

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall. Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

### **Depreciation**

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

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Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer;
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the item; and
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over twenty-five years.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the 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 charged based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

### **Componentisation**

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

The Council has set a componentisation policy whereby any asset with a gross value of more than £250k, and is subject to depreciation, will be considered for componentisation where a component is deemed to be greater than 20% of the asset's value. For existing assets the components are recognised on replacement or when a revaluation has taken place. Componentisation is required where the value of a component is material to the value of the whole asset and has a different useful life. This applies primarily to buildings and components to be considered will be:

- Heating and ventilation systems;
- Windows;
- Electrical works and installations;
- Water systems;
- Roofing; and
- Lifts.

### **Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale**

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

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

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

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Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10k are categorised as capital receipts. The receipt is credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment (or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement)). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

## **A18. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

### **Provisions**

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the 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 (for example, from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

### **Contingent Liabilities**

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

### **Contingent Assets**

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the authority.

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

## **A19. 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. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then transferred back into the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

## **A20. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute**

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

## **A21. VAT**

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

## **A22. Group Accounts**

Local authorities are required to consider all their interests and to prepare a full set of group financial statements where they have material interest in subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures. The Council has set up a company called Heart of Cumbria Limited, which is wholly owned by the Council. Where the scale or nature of transactions is deemed material, group accounts will be prepared including notes where these are materially different from those of the single entity accounts, once inter-group transactions have been removed. For wholly owned subsidiaries, group accounting statements will be prepared by aggregating the Council and Company accounts on a line by line basis, using the Council's accounting policies.

## **A23. Agency Arrangements**

The Council is a billing authority and, as such, acts as agent in collecting and distributing Council Tax, BID levy's and National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) on behalf of major preceptors and itself. The financial statements therefore only include the Council's share of Council Tax and NNDR. Only the income received in NNDR relating to the Council is recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account and a debtor or creditor for cash collected from NNDR debtors but not paid to preceptors, or overpaid to preceptors is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

## **A24. Collection Fund Income**

The Council is a Billing Authority and, as such, is required to bill residents and businesses in its area for Council Tax and National Non-Domestic (Business) Rates (NNDR). The Council acts as agent on behalf of the major precepting authorities: Cumbria County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Cumbria for Council Tax, and the Government and Cumbria County Council for NNDR. The accounts only show the amounts owed by and to taxpayers in respect of this Council's Council Tax and NNDR. Major precepting authorities are shown as net debtors or creditors on the Balance Sheet.

The amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement include the accrued amount of Council Tax and NNDR collected as well as amounts from previous years' estimates. This adjustment is reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Collection Fund Adjustment Account.

## **A25. Accounting Estimates**

Financial statements' preparation requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Information regarding significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in the notes for:

- Non-current assets;
- Provisions;
- Contingent assets and liabilities;
- Accruals of income and expenditure; and
- Pension scheme liabilities.



## **A26. Fair Value Measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Other Notes to the Accounts

### 1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis reconciles the surplus/deficit on the provision of services to the impact on the General Fund. This shows the impact of proper accounting practice and statutory adjustments.

	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000
Commercial Services Portfolio	599	-118	481
Communities Portfolio	580	336	916
Eden Development Services portfolio	322	111	433
Housing and Health Portfolio	1,251	-115	1,136
Leader Portfolio	794	81	875
Resources Portfolio	3,411	970	4,381
Services Portfolio	2,444	285	2,729
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>9,401</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>10,951</b>
Other income and expenditure	-8,283	-661	-8,944
<b>Surplus / deficit (-/+)</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>2,007</b>
General fund balance 31 March 2019	-14,016		
Surplus/deficit in year (-/+)	1,118		
<b>General Fund balance 31 March 2020</b>	<b>-12,898</b>		

### Adjustments to Funding and Accounting Basis

Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts:

	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for the pensions Adjustment	Accumulated absences and Collection fund adjustment	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Commercial Services Portfolio	-160	46	-4	-118
Communities Portfolio	336	0	0	336
Eden Development Services Portfolio	0	109	2	111
Housing and Health Portfolio	-131	13	3	-115
Leader Portfolio	0	79	2	81
Resources Portfolio	144	818	8	970
Services Portfolio	34	250	1	285
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,550</b>
Other income and expenditure from the funding analysis	-534	313	-440	-661
<b>Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>-311</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>-428</b>	<b>889</b>

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**Restated Comparatives for 2018/19 \***

**Expenditure and Funding Analysis**

	<b>Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund</b>	<b>Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis</b>	<b>Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Commercial Services Portfolio	684	134	818
Communities Portfolio	438	273	711
Eden Development Services portfolio	473	98	571
Housing and Health Portfolio	855	-143	712
Leader Portfolio	795	84	879
Resources Portfolio	3,269	458	3,727
Services Portfolio	2,508	148	2,656
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>9,022</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>10,074</b>
Other income and expenditure	-9,034	-342	-9,376
<b>Surplus / deficit (-/+)</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>698</b>
General fund balance 31 March 2018	-14,004		
Surplus/deficit in year (-/+)	-12		
<b>General Fund balance 31 March 2019</b>	<b>-14,016</b>		

**Adjustments to Funding and Accounting Basis 2018/19**

Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts:

	<b>Adjustments for capital purposes</b>	<b>Net change for the pensions Adjustment</b>	<b>Accumulated absences and Collection fund adjustment</b>	<b>Total Adjustments</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Commercial Services Portfolio	94	40	0	134
Communities Portfolio	273	0	0	273
Eden Development Services Portfolio	0	98	0	98
Housing and Health Portfolio	-255	112	0	-143
Leader Portfolio	4	80	0	84
Resources Portfolio	317	141	0	458
Services Portfolio	36	112	0	148
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,052</b>
Other income and expenditure from the funding analysis	-249	263	-356	-342
<b>Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>-356</b>	<b>710</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts and a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, both items identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

## **2.      Subsidiary Activity**

Heart of Cumbria limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council set up with an initial £1 of shareholder equity. It had limited trading during 2017/18 but had material operations during 2018/19 and 2019/20, including a £1m equity investment by the Council to support acquisition of affordable houses for rent in Penrith. As at 31 March 2020, the company had acquired 20 units (13 in 19/20, 7 in 18/19) and committed to acquire a further 61 over the medium term. Group accounts have therefore been produced for 2019/20.

The Council's equity investment in the company is presented at fair value within long-term investments on the Council's single entity balance sheet. Under International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9), the Council has the option to irrevocably elect this investment as 'Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income'. This election has been applied. This means that year-to-year changes in the fair value (up or down) of the company will not impact on the Council's General Fund balance. This is judged to be reasonable given that this is a long-term investment and is not held for active trading to benefit from capital gains.

The fair value of the company will be clear from the carrying value on the balance sheet allowing users of the accounts to assess how this compares to the original capital invested. The value of the company had risen by £94k up to 31 March 2020 reflecting increases in the value of the 20 properties acquired. This is shown as an increase in the investment value on the Council's single entity balance sheet and an increase in the property value in the group statements.

There have been no other subsidiaries established and no other joint ventures, jointly controlled entities or partnerships where the Council has significant influence in operation, that require recognition within the group accounts.

### 3. Accounting standards that have been issued but not yet adopted

At the Balance Sheet date, the following new standards and amendments to existing standards relevant to the Council have been published but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

- **IFRS 16 Leases:** will require local authorities that are lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as right-of-use assets with corresponding lease liabilities. The impact will be mainly presentational; the revenue impact will be neutral. Given the Council's limited exposure as lessee, there is expected to be minimal impact. The adoption of this standard has been deferred until 1 April 2022.
- **Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:** Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures.
- **Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle**
- **Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement:** will require the remeasurement of net pension asset/liability following plan amendments, curtailments or settlements to be used to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the year after the change to the plan. The updating of these assumptions only applies to changes from 1st April 2020.

It is anticipated that the amendments above will not have a material impact on the information provided in the financial statements.

### 4. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the Accounting Policies, the Council has had to make judgements about complex transactions, or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- The uncertainty regarding future levels of local government funding and the financial impact of the decision for Britain to leave the European Union remains unclear. At present, the Council's view is that this uncertainty does not require any material change to asset values or service provision;
- The Council has judged that its investment in the CCLA Property Fund will be accounted for as at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FV-P&L). A statutory over-ride for pooled funds will defer the impact of changes in the capital value on the general fund for 5 years. The equity investment in Heart of Cumbria limited has been irrevocably elected to be held at Fair Value through Other Income and Expenditure (FV-OCI). This prevents annual movements in the capital value from impacting on the General Fund.
- The Council has classified a number of assets as investment properties which results in measuring their value at fair value rather than current value (in existing use) for operational properties. Although holding commercial property can be judged as fulfilling economic development policy objectives and so operational in nature, the Council has judged that properties held for rentals on commercial terms are investment properties.

The Council keeps these matters under regular review.

## 5. Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures based on assumptions made by the Council about the future, or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates have been made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results may be materially different from the assumptions and estimates. The items in the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020, for which there is a risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year, are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Where appropriate, assets are depreciated over useful lives, dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance incurred in relation to individual assets. The Council may not sustain current spending levels on repairs and maintenance, bringing the useful lives assigned into doubt.	If useful lives reduce, depreciation charges increase and the carrying amount of assets decrease. It is estimated that the annual charge for depreciating assets would increase by £13k for every year that useful lives are reduced by. A 10% change in those assets subject to revaluation (£23.208m) would change the value of those assets on the Balance Sheet by £2.320m and the depreciation charge to the CIES by £50,000.
Property, Plant and Equipment/ Investment property valuations	As set out in the accounting policies, some material asset categories are held at current or fair value, the measurement of which requires professional judgement. The Council values non-current tangible assets held at fair value on an annual basis. Operational assets held at current value are valued every other year. This provides a good level of assurance that carrying values are not materially different from current or fair value at the balance sheet date. At the valuation date, the Coronavirus (Covid-19) had been declared a 'Global Pandemic' by the World Health Organisation. Valuations reported were on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' in accordance with RICS guidelines. However, implications of the pandemic for the valuation of properties could not be fully determined at the valuation date so specific adjustments to values were not made.	The total value of non-current tangible assets at fair or current value was £40.1m, a 1% error would equate to £401k variance on the balance sheet and CIES, whereas a 10% error would equate to a £4.01m variance. Statutory over-rides exist that prevent revaluations impacting on the authority's usable reserves. See also fair value measurements below.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the projected rate of salary increase, changes in retirement age, mortality rates and expected return on pension fund assets. The pension fund actuaries provide the Council with expert advice regarding the assumptions to be applied. At 31 March 2020 the net pension liability of £13.518m includes £51.288m in respect of the Authority's share of assets held by the Cumbria LGPS. This includes £4.462m in respect of the Authority's share of the schemes direct property investments and investments in unquoted property funds. The fair value measurement of these investments at 31 March 2020 is subject to the same material valuation uncertainty, outlined above in connection with the valuation of the Authority's Property, Plant and Equipment/ Investment property valuations at 31 March 2020.	A sensitivity analysis is included within the Retirement Benefits note.

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Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Fair Value Measurements	<p>When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (that is, the level 1 inputs) their fair value is measured using suitable valuation techniques. These judgements would include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities.</p> <p>If level 1 inputs are not available, the Council will engage expert assistance to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value.</p> <p>Information about any valuation techniques and inputs used in determining fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is explained in the relevant notes.</p>	<p>Further disclosures around the fair values for relevant asset categories can be found in the relevant notes (Investment Properties, Surplus Assets, Financial Instruments). These values are reviewed annually and would only impact on the Council at the point any gains or losses were realised, for example on disposal. Where valuations are at level 3, these will be highly sensitive to changes in the unobservable inputs.</p>
Provisions	<p>The Council has two provisions in its accounts at 31 March 2020 as set out in the Provisions note.</p> <p>It is not certain that the total amount of the provisions will be totally sufficient or required in full.</p>	<p>Should the whole amount of the provisions not be required, then the unused balance will be credited to General Fund Reserves, thereby decreasing revenue expenditure in 2020/21. Should a further amount be needed, this will be an additional charge to the General Fund/Collection Fund.</p>
Arrears	<p>In the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020, the Council included an estimated allowance for credit losses of £320k has been calculated as appropriate. Such allowance may not be sufficient in future and may require reassessment.</p>	<p>If collection rates deteriorate, the allowance for credit losses would increase. If it were determined that the allowance should increase by 10%, an extra £32k would need to be set aside.</p>

## **6. Major Items of Income and Expense**

The following are the major items that form part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but which are not separately disclosed either in that statement or elsewhere in the notes:

	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Contract payment for Refuse Collection	782	812
Recycling credits income	-631	-650
Housing Benefit paid to claimants	8,095	7,295
Housing Benefit subsidy grant	-8,046	-7,234
Rental Income from the Penrith New Squares	-818	-825
Development Control income	-375	-540
Cumbria Business Rates Pool income	-372	-377
Cumbria Business Rates Pool Levy	660	823

## **7. Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

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

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

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Interim Director of Resources on 31st August 2020. Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

At the time of preparing the Budget report to full Council in February 2020, the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was not anticipated and its impact on both the operating environment and the finances of the Council could not be foreseen. Given the timing of the national lockdown and the progression of the pandemic, it only had a limited direct impact on the financial position for 2019/20. Clearly, the impact for 2020/21 and potential ongoing impact in future years is much more significant and will be addressed in future Medium Term Financial Plan updates.

## **8. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis**

This note details the statutory adjustments that are made to the revenue surplus/deficit calculated using proper accounting practice. The following sets out a description of the usable 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; and

**Capital Grants Unapplied** - The Capital Grants Unapplied Account (Reserve) holds the grant 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.



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2019-2020	General Fund Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
<b>Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>				
<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</b>				
Pension Costs Transferred from the Pensions Reserve	1,628	0	0	-1,628
Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates Transferred from the Collection Fund	-440	0	0	440
Holiday Pay Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve	12	0	0	-12
Reversal in relation to loss allowance and Financial instruments held at FVPL	300	0	0	-300
Reversal of Entries Included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in Relation to Capital Expenditure	101	0	488	-589
<b>Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>-2,089</b>
<b>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>				
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	256	321	0	-577
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt	-12	0	0	12
Capital Expenditure Financed from General Fund Balances	-956	0	0	956
<b>Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>	<b>-712</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>391</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	0	-303	0	303
Application of Capital Grants to Finance New Capital Expenditure	0	0	-364	364
Cash Payments in Relation to Long Term Debtors	0	33	0	-33
<b>Total Adjustment to Capital Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-270</b>	<b>-364</b>	<b>634</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-1,064</b>

Restated 2018/19 comparatives * :	General Fund Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
<b>Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>				
<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</b>				
Pension Costs Transferred from the Pensions Reserve	846	0	0	-846
Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates Transferred from the Collection Fund	-357	0	0	357
Holiday Pay Transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve	0	0	0	0
Reversal in relation to loss allowance and Financial instruments held at FVPL	-44			44
Reversal of Entries Included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in Relation to Capital Expenditure	174	0	624	-798
<b>Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>-1,243</b>
<b>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>				
Transfer of Non-Current Asset Sale Proceeds from Revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	281	46	0	-327
Statutory Provision for the Repayment of Debt	-12	0	0	12
Capital Expenditure Financed from General Fund Balances	-178	0	0	178
<b>Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-137</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance Capital Expenditure	0	-1,141	0	1,141
Application of Capital Grants to Finance New Capital Expenditure	0	0	-369	369
Cash Payments in Relation to Long Term Debtors	0	34		-34
<b>Total Adjustment to Capital Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,107</b>	<b>-369</b>	<b>1,476</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>-1,061</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>96</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts and a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, both items identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

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**9. Transfers To/From Earmarked Reserves**

These earmarked reserves are sums set aside from the General Fund to finance future capital or revenue expenditure. The movements are detailed below:

	01-Apr-18 £'000	Transfer Out £'000	Transfer In £'000	31-Mar-19 £'000	Transfer Out £'000	Transfer In £'000	31-Mar-20 £'000
Renewals Fund	879	-64	194	1,009	-350	190	849
IT Renewals Fund	70	-114	125	81	-96	70	55
Capital Funding Reserve	403	0	0	403	0	0	403
Business Rates Pool Volatility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homelessness	58	0	53	111	-25	21	107
Repossession Prevention Fund	30	0	0	30	0	0	30
Building Regulations Surplus/Deficit	85	0	36	121	0	4	125
Community Fund	108	-4	10	114	0	25	139
Affordable Housing Fund	1,981	-1003	192	1,170	0	288	1,458
BRRS Reserve	843	-750	0	93	0	0	93
Community Housing Fund	935	-96	0	839	-48	0	791
Penrith Vision	100	-27	0	73	-7	0	66
Appleby HAZ	84	-70	0	14	-1	0	13
Custom, Brown field, Neighbourhood plans	61	-7	25	79	-5	0	74
Transformation Reserve	0	0	500	500	-50	0	450
Place Shaping Reserve	0	0	250	250	-30	0	220
Energy Efficiency Reserve	0	0	100	100	-57	0	43
Heat Networks Reserve	0	0	136	136	-136	148	148
Signature Fund	0	0	290	290	-200	0	90
Eden Business Park Ph2	0	0	0	0	0	48	48
Employment Sites	0	0	0	0	0	46	46
Eden Local Plan	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Leisure Maintenance/Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	58	58
Business Growth Pilot	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Devolution public conveniences	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
Heart of Cumbria Ltd Loans Reserve	0	0	0	0	-510	4,950	4,440
Other earmarked reserves less than £20,000	29	0	0	29	-1	0	28
	<b>5,666</b>	<b>-2,135</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>-1,516</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>9,874</b>

The main purpose of each reserve is as follows:

Reserve	Purpose of reserve
Renewals Fund	Set aside to support ongoing renewal of operational assets.
IT Renewals Fund	Set aside to support ongoing renewal of IT assets.
Capital Funding Reserve	Set aside to support the Capital Programme.
Business Rates Pool Volatility	Set aside as part of the business rates pool agreement up to 2017/18 to protect against potential losses in the pool.
Homelessness	Set aside to support initiatives around homelessness and housing.
Repossession Prevention Fund	Set aside to provide support for home owners facing potential repossession.
Building Regulations Surplus/Deficit	Statutory reserve from Building Control trading activities. To be used only in relation to Building Control.
Rural Infrastructure Fund	To support rural infrastructure projects, now forms part of the community fund.
Community Fund	Fund to support one-off projects from local organisations to deliver projects that benefit communities in Eden.
Affordable Housing Fund	Funds set aside to support affordable housing initiatives (including Heart of Cumbria equity purchase), including relevant S106 income.
BRRS Reserve	Funds set aside to support economic development investment in the District.
Community Housing Fund	Government funding to support community led housing schemes.
Penrith Vision	Government funding to support local infrastructure strategy.
Appleby HAZ	English Heritage funding to support Heritage Action Zone activity.
Custom Build, Brown field sites and Neighbourhood plans	Government funding to support planning activity around brownfield and custom build sites and Neighbourhood Plans.
Transformation Reserve	Set aside to support one off costs of service transformation as part of the One Eden programme
Place shaping reserve	Set aside to support one off costs of place shaping activity including, but not restricted to, supporting One Public Estate initiatives.
Heat Networks Reserve	Set aside grant funding provided for preparatory work into heat networks in the District
Energy Efficiency Reserve	Set aside grant funding provided for pilot studies to support implementation of domestic energy efficiency regulations.

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<b>Reserve</b>	<b>Purpose of reserve</b>
Signature Fund	Set aside to fund the signature projects scheme; schemes led by Parish Councils for enhancing or acquiring community assets.
Eden Business Park Ph2	
Employment Sites	
Eden Local Plan	
Leisure Maintenance/Repairs	
Business Growth Pilot	
Devolution public conveniences	Set aside to fund all future loans to the Heart of Cumbria Ltd for property acquisitions, as required
Heart of Cumbria Ltd Loans Reserve	

**10. Other Operating Expenditure**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1,028	Parish Council Precepts	1,097
281	Gain (-)/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	256
<b>1,309</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,353</b>

**11. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	0
263	Net Interest on the Pension Net Defined Liability	313
31	Anticipated Loss Allowance	-11
-75	FV changes on Financial Instruments (P&L)	279
-397	Interest Receivable and Similar Income	-431
-1,260	Income and expenditure in relation to investment property and changes in fair value (see Note 15)	-1,064
<b>-1,437</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>-914</b>

**12. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Incomes**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-4,880	Council Tax Income	-5,000
-2,761	Non-Domestic Rates Income	-3,076
-87	Revenue Support Grant	0
-1,293	Non-Ring-Fenced Government Grants	-1,307
-227	Other	0
<b>-9,248</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>-9,383</b>

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### 13. Property, Plant and Equipment

The table below sets out the transactions relating to Property, Plant and Equipment in 2019/20:

	Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Infra-structure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total £'000
<b>Cost/Valuation at 1.4.19</b>	<b>21,308</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>24,854</b>
Additions	286	106	0	264	0	0	656
Revaluations – Revaluation Reserve	-191	0	0	0	0	0	-191
Revaluations - Recognised in the cost of services	103	0	0	0	0	0	103
Disposals	-333	0	0	0	0	0	-333
Transfer of Assets	0	0	0	0	0	-377	-377
<b>Cost/ Valuation at 31.3.20</b>	<b>21,173</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>24,712</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1.4.2019</b>	<b>-323</b>	<b>-516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,613</b>
Depreciation charge	-372	-37	0	-97	0	0	-506
Impairment (losses)/ reversals recognised in CIES*	82	0	0	0	0	0	82
Impairment (losses)/ reversals recognised in revaluation Reserve*	527	0	0	0	0	0	527
Write out on disposal	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>As at 31.3.20</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,504</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.20</b>	<b>21,093</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>23,208</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.19</b>	<b>20,985</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>23,241</b>

\*Positive figures in this line represent writing out of accumulated depreciation and impairment on revaluation.

Restated \* comparative movements in 2018/19 were:

	Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Infra-structure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total £'000
<b>Cost/Valuation at 1.4.18</b>	<b>20,791</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>24,827</b>
Additions	0	114	118	23	0	0	255
Revaluations – Revaluation Reserve	91	0	0	0	0	195	286
Revaluations - Recognised in the cost of services	-296	0	0	0	0	0	-296
Disposals	0	0	0	-366	0	0	-366
Reclassification	722	0	-772		0	198	148
<b>Cost/ Valuation at 31.3.19</b>	<b>21,308</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>24,854</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1.4.2018</b>	<b>-237</b>	<b>-503</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-703</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,443</b>
Depreciation charge	-373	-13	0	-111	0	0	-497
Impairment (losses)/ reversals recognised in CIES*	98	0	0	0	0	0	98
Impairment (losses)/ reversals recognised in revaluation Reserve*	189	0	0	0	0	0	189
Write out on disposal				40			40
<b>As at 31.3.19</b>	<b>-323</b>	<b>-516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,613</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.19</b>	<b>20,985</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>23,241</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.18</b>	<b>20,554</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>23,384</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

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All assets were owned as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020. In accordance with CIPFA guidance, assets are valued on the following bases:

	<b>Basis of Valuation</b>	<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>Asset Lives in Years</b>
Land	Existing Use and Depreciated Replacement	No depreciation	
Buildings	Existing Use and Depreciated Replacement	Straight-Line	15-50
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Historical Cost	Straight-Line	3-10
Community Assets	Historical Cost	Not applicable	N/A
Surplus Assets	Fair Value	Not applicable	N/A
Infrastructure Assets	Historical Cost	Straight-Line	25
Assets Under Construction	Historical Cost	Not applicable	N/A

A revaluation has been carried out by Walton Goodland in 2019/20, an independent firm of chartered surveyors. The Council operates a two year programme, with Leisure assets in year one and all other assets in year 2. Leisure assets have been revalued in full in 2019/20, with all other land and buildings last being valued in 2018/19. Market information has been reviewed to provide assurance that all other land and buildings are still fairly stated as at 31 March 2020.

The firm is independent, has recent knowledge of the local area and experience of this valuation work. The following table shows the Council's programme for valuation of non-current assets; vehicles, plant and equipment are valued at depreciated historical cost as a proxy for current value:

	<b>Land and Buildings</b>	<b>Vehicles, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>Assets Under Construction</b>	<b>Infra-structure Assets</b>	<b>Community Assets</b>	<b>Surplus Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Valued at historical cost	0	221	0	1,340	180	0	1,741
Valued at current value at:							
31-Mar-19	6,178	0	0	0	0	0	6,178
31-Mar-20	14,915	0	0	0	0	374	15,289
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,093</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>23,208</b>

The major operational assets of the Council are as follows:

<b>Number at 31 March 2019</b>		<b>Number at 31 March 2020</b>
2	Administrative Buildings	2
4	Sports Centres/Swimming Pools	4
16	Car Parks	16
13	Public Conveniences	10
19	Parks and Areas of Open Space	19
6	Cemeteries	6
<b>60</b>		<b>57</b>

### Fair Value Hierarchy – Surplus Assets

Surplus assets comprise land holdings from which the Council does not provide services. These are held in the balance sheet and subject to recurring Fair Value measurement. The Council has reviewed all of its surplus assets and judged that these are at level 3 within the hierarchy, where largely unobservable inputs have been used which rely heavily on the professional judgement of the Council's valuer. Changes in value generally go through the revaluation reserve and do not impact on the surplus/deficit on the provision of services. This is necessary due to lack of quoted prices in active markets or other observable inputs (for example, similar but not identical transactions) for the assets in question. A summary of the assets and the valuation techniques is presented below:

	<b>Value as at 31/3/2020 £000</b>	<b>2018/19 Assessment</b>	<b>2019/20 Assessment</b>	<b>Valuation Technique</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Yields Applied</b>	<b>Highest and Best?</b>
Numerous Development land parcels	346	Level 3	Level 3	Market	Rate/acre influenced by location, condition, size, planning restrictions	between £10k and £467k/acre	Yes
Car park land	28	Level 3	Level 3	Market	Income, yield influenced by local factors	Income discounted at 7%	Yes
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>						

#### 14. Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets held by the Council:

	<b>Human History £'000</b>	<b>Art Collection £'000</b>	<b>Other £'000</b>	<b>Total £'000</b>
<b>Cost or Valuation 1 April 2018</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>783</b>
Revaluations	0	0	3	3
Transfers	0	0	0	0
<b>Cost or Valuation 31 March 2019</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>786</b>
Revaluations	0	0	4	4
Transfers	0	0	0	0
<b>Cost or Valuation 31 March 2020</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>790</b>

The Council's Human History Collection includes ceramics, pottery and other items of value held at its Museum. The collection was valued by Penrith, Farmers' and Kidd's Limited, who have specialist knowledge of these items. The items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation based on market values.

The insurance valuations are updated annually. In addition, items will be periodically sampled and reviewed against relevant antique and ceramic trade press information annually to ensure the adequacy of the valuations. The Seal of Penrith is included in the Human History Collection and is valued at £27k. It is an item of particular interest and is used on important Council documents.

The Council's external valuer for its art collection (Penrith, Farmers' and Kidd's Limited) reviewed the current carrying values of the collection based on an insurance valuation. The most significant piece of work in the collection is a work by Jacob Thompson entitled 'The Hope Beyond', valued at £160k.

Other items include a geology collection, a photographic collection and various ceremonial items, including the Chairman's and Vice-Chairman's ceremonial regalia and Colleges of Arms held at the Council Chamber at the Town Hall in Penrith. The Council has also identified various War Memorials in the District and the gates at the entrance to Castle Park, Penrith as Heritage Assets. These items were assessed by Walton Goodland Limited as being de-minimis and, as such, no valuation has been assigned to these for accounting purposes.

#### 15. Investment Property

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

<b>2018/19 £'000</b>		<b>2019/20 £'000</b>
989	Rental Income from Investment Property	993
-24	Direct Operating Expenses Arising from Investment Property	-41
<b>965</b>	<b>Net Gain/Loss (+/-)</b>	<b>952</b>

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct, or develop investment property, or repairs, maintenance, or enhancement. A valuation of the lease of the Penrith New Squares site, which is included in investment property, was undertaken by Walton Goodland, at 31 March 2020. The firm is independent, has recent knowledge of the local area and experience of this valuation work. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties during the year.

<b>2018/19 £'000</b>		<b>2019/20 £'000</b>
17,170	Balance at the start of the year	17,465
0	Disposals	0
0	Reclassification of Assets	100
295	Net gain/loss from fair value adjustment	112
<b>17,465</b>		<b>17,677</b>

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The most significant Investment Property is Penrith New Squares, which was valued at £14.95m at 31 March 2020. This is on a long-term lease, which protects the Council from fluctuation in occupancy levels. The remaining properties are mostly Industrial Units. All these properties are held for the purposes of realising rental income and are leased to third parties.

**Fair Value Hierarchy**

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2020 are:

Asset Type	NBV 31.3.20 £'000	Fair Value Hierarchy 31.3.19	Fair Value Hierarchy 31.3.20	Valuation Technique	Inputs	Yields
Penrith New Squares	14,950	3	3	Income	Income and yield selected based on location, demand, condition, use restrictions	4.75% to 5.5%
Station Road Industrial Estate, Alston	430	3	3	Income	Income and yield selected based on location, demand, condition, use restrictions	8% to 10%
Gilwilly Industrial Estate, Penrith	1,237	3	3	Income	Income and yield selected based on location, demand, condition, use restrictions	5.5% to 8%
Office Units	441	3	3	Income	Income and yield selected based on location, demand, condition, use restrictions	7.5% to 10%
Retail Units	208	3	3	Income	Income and yield selected based on location, demand, condition, use restrictions. Corney square was purchased in 2017/18 for £216k (level 2 valuation) and subsequently revalued in 18/19 (level 3) to £175k and to £125k in 19/20, based on rental Income and yield of 8%	8% to 9%
Appleby Heritage Centre	136	3	3	Income	Income and yield selected based on location, demand, condition, use restrictions	9.5%
Land	275	3	3	Income	Income and yield selected based on location, demand, condition, use restrictions	5% to 7.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,677</b>					

In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually. All valuations are undertaken by Walton Goodland, in accordance with the methodologies and bases set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. Walton Goodland work closely with Council officers reporting to the Interim Director of Resources regarding all valuation matters. All investment properties have been judged as at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy; there are no quoted market prices for identical assets and often little by way recent market activity for similar assets. This means that the judgement of the valuer is a significant factor in the valuations provided and changes to these judgements would have a significant impact on the valuations. Changes in fair value are charged/credited to financing and investment income and expenditure.

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## 16. Intangible Assets

Intangible Fixed Assets mainly comprise licences to use software. These are amortised to the Cost of Services (Resources) over their expected useful economic lives on a straight-line basis, ranging from five to 12 years. A summary of spending and other movements during the year is shown below:

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>	
<b>£000</b>		<b>£000</b>	
395	Cost/Value 1 April	458	
0	Write out of fully utilised asset	0	
63	Expenditure in Year	87	
<b>458</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>545</b>	
-117	Accumulated Amortisation	-149	
0	Write out of fully utilised asset	0	
-32	Amortisation in Year	-33	
<b>-149</b>	<b>Total Amortisation</b>	<b>-182</b>	
<b>309</b>	<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>363</b>	

## 17. Financial Instruments

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

	<b>Long Term</b>		<b>Current</b>	
	<b>31/03/2019</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>	<b>31/03/2019</b>	<b>31/03/2020</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Investments</b>				
Amortised cost	0	0	6,008	4,018
Fair Value (Other Comprehensive Income)	0	0	0	0
Designated Fair Value (Other Comprehensive Income)	1,026	1,094	0	0
Fair Value (Profit and Loss)	4,355	4,199	0	0
Available for Sale	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>6,008</b>	<b>4,018</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>				
Amortised cost	0	0	-51	60
Available for Sale	0	0	0	0
Fair Value (Profit and Loss)	0	0	4,048	7,711
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>7,771</b>
<b>Debtors</b>				
Amortised cost	915	1,400	678	458
<b>Total Included in Debtors</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>Borrowings</b>				
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	0	0	-28	0
<b>Total Included in Borrowings</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Creditors</b>				
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	-156	-157	-1,362	-1,011
<b>Total Creditors</b>	<b>-156</b>	<b>-157</b>	<b>-1,362</b>	<b>-1,011</b>

The balance of items designated as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income is made up of the Heart of Cumbria Equity investment £1,094k.

These investments are long term and strategic in nature and are not held for benefitting from the gains in capital value. All dividend income has come from the CCLA Property Fund. These are held at fair value so no loss allowance has been calculated or applied to these assets.

Money Market Funds and the CCLA Property Fund have been classified as at Fair Value through Profit and Loss on the basis that they don't meet the criteria for either amortised cost or Fair Value Other Comprehensive Income. A statutory provision has been made to remove any impact of capital changes on these assets from the General Fund.



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A reconciliation of Financial Instruments to Balance Sheet Debtors and Creditors is shown below:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>	
<b>Debtors</b>	<b>Creditors</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>Creditors</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Value as per note above</b>			
678	0	458	0
915	0	1,400	0
0	-156	0	-157
0	-28	0	0
0	-1,362	0	-1,011
3,696	-1,397	3,386	-3,676
<b>5,289</b>	<b>-2,943</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>-4,844</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
0	0	0	0
3,873	-2,759	3,343	-4,687
0	-156	0	-157
1,416	0	1,901	0
0	-28	0	0
<b>5,289</b>	<b>-2,943</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>-4,844</b>

**Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments**

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2019/20 in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

<b>Amortised cost*</b>	<b>Fair Value (designated OCI)</b>	<b>Fair Value (P&amp;L)</b>		<b>Amortised cost*</b>	<b>Fair Value (designated OCI)</b>	<b>Fair Value (P&amp;L)</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
1	0	0	Interest Costs	0	0	0
31	0	0	Impairment Losses	-11	0	0
0	0	0	Losses through Other Comprehensive Income	0	0	0
<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Interest Payable and Similar Charges</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
-120	0	-277	Interest/dividend Income	-216	0	-247
0	0	-75	Gains through Profit and Loss	0	0	279
0	-26	0	Gains through Other Comprehensive Income	0	-68	0
<b>-120</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-352</b>	<b>Interest and Investment Income</b>	<b>-216</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>-88</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-352</b>	<b>Net Gain (-)/Loss for the Year</b>	<b>-227</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>32</b>

\*including amounts for the finance lease receivable

### **Fair Values of Financial Assets**

The Council's investment in a managed property fund is carried at fair value. The fair value is estimated by an assessment of the cost of exiting the fund this being the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In addition, the Council uses a number of managed funds with varying unit values that are held at market value. Although there is an active market, it is judged that as the information is not freely accessible, these investments were assessed as level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly, or indirectly, at 31 March 2020 and 2019. This is judged to be the same for the fixed term deposits placed through the money markets; a price can be derived through market activity for similar deposits although this market data is not openly quoted and was obtained through the Council's treasury advisor, Arlingclose limited.

In addition, within the long-term debtor amounts are loans to un-rated organisations that were not agreed through the money markets. The material elements relate to loans to Enterprise Answers and Eden Housing Association (see Note 18, Enterprise Answers manages a £0.5m fund, 50% Council funded, for making loans to local businesses for growth and investment plans, where they have struggled to obtain credit from other lenders). These loans have been judged to fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as there is no active market for these instruments. A scenario technique was used to assess the difference in fair values assuming a BBB rating (the minimum investment grade) up to AA; this had little impact overall; the lower rating value was used provide a fair value given the yield and duration of each instrument, based on market data provided by Arlingclose limited. The equity investment with Heart of Cumbria is judged to be level 3; the value is taken direct from the balance sheet of the company accounts, at the time of preparing these statements the information was not publicly available through Companies House; the value is also influenced by the properties held by the company with adjustments for the specific circumstances (affordable rental restriction); this relies to a significant extent on the expertise of a qualified valuer.

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>31-Mar-20</b>	
<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>		<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
7,550	7,597	Amortised cost - primarily bank deposits and operational debtors	5,945	6,088
9,429	9,429	Fair value	12,995	12,995
<b>16,979</b>	<b>17,026</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,940</b>	<b>19,083</b>

### **Fair Values of Financial Liabilities not Measured at Fair Value**

Excepting those financial assets described in the table above, all other financial liabilities and financial assets held by the Council are classified as loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors and are carried in the Balance Sheet at cost. The fair values calculated are:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>31-Mar-20</b>	
<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>		<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
-1,518	-1,518	Held at cost - primarily operational creditors	-1,168	-1,168
-28	-28	Borrowings	0	0
<b>-1,546</b>	<b>-1,546</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,168</b>	<b>-1,168</b>

The PWLB loan was assessed as level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly at 31 March 2020 and 2019.

### **Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments**

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

**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 payment commitments;

**Market risk** - the possibility that a financial gain or loss might arise for the Council as a result of movements in interest rates;

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**Price risk** - the possibility that a financial gain or loss might arise as a result of movements in the price of equity investments; and

**Foreign exchange risk** - the possibility that a financial gain or loss might arise as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The Council's annual Treasury Management Strategy focuses on these risks and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies within its Treasury Management Strategy, covering interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash balances as follows:

**a. Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to the Council's customers. Investments are not placed with banks and financial institutions unless they have an A rating or higher. The Council has a policy of not lending more than £4m of its cash balances to any one institution. Customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The following analysis summarises the Council's potential exposure to credit risk grouped by category and loss allowance recognised:

	<b>Balance at 31/3/2020 £000</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Loss Allowance</b>
AAA rated Money Market Funds	7,702	Variable	N/A held at FV
UK banks A or higher	3,031	Fixed	Not material
Loans to Housing Associations	600	Mixed	Matured/secured, not material
Loans to Local Authorities	1,000	Fixed	Exempt as part of UK Gov
CCLA property fund	4,199	Variable	N/A held at FV
Subsidiary Equity and loans	1,654	Fixed	N/A mostly held at FV,
Other loans	250	Variable	
Debtors	458	Fixed	Net of existing £20k impairment allowance
<b>Treated as non-contractual:</b>			
Finance lease receivables	501	Fixed	Lifetime, £20k charged in year
	<u>19,395</u>		

Loss allowances are a new requirement under IFRS 9 and the balances above reflect the carrying values after the loss allowances have been applied. Impairment allowances are calculated in line with accounting policy A9. For rated counterparties, the historic loss data for the relevant credit rating of instrument has been used as the basis of the loss allowance, either on a short term or long term comparator (to represent the 12 month or lifetime risk of default), depending on changes to the risk profile of the instrument.

No rated instruments are judged to have had a significant change to their underlying credit risk of a default (non-payment of either interest or capital when contractually due, as a standard definition). Overall, this consistent with wider market activity where credit-rating activity has been relatively settled. This has been assessed through monitoring of credit ratings and the investment limits from the Council's treasury advisor, Arlingclose Limited. As the Council lends to a limited list of counterparties on a relatively short-term basis, the 12 month expected loss allowance was not material for any standard treasury investment. £20k was charged against the finance lease receivable in 2018/19 to reflect the expected lifetime credits loss, but no further charge was deemed necessary in 2019/20; although the counterparty has a strong credit history, the loss allowance reflects the risk inherent in a very long lease. In 2018/19, £11k was charged against other loans to reflect the history of defaults to date, but this was reversed in 2019/20 to reflect no losses being incurred with all monies due recovered. A £20k allowance for credit losses on trade debtors already existed as at 31 March 2019 and review in year concluded this was still adequate.

**b. Liquidity Risk**

As the Council has ready access to borrowing from 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 Council borrowed during 2009/10 to fund a capital scheme, as agreed by Council. All operational liabilities are due to be repaid within one year.

**c. Market Risk**

The Council is only exposed to risk due to movements in interest rates on its investments. The table above indicates the pattern of fixed and variable rates, however, even where fixed term investments are normally used, as these generally of relatively short duration so provide little medium term protection against market fluctuation. In summary:

- An increase/decrease in interest rates may result in the fair value of borrowings and investments falling or rising; this will have little impact on the general fund due to opting of investments to FV-OCI and statutory over-rides on pooled funds
- The value of interest received from investments will rise and fall depending on increases and decreases in interest rates and will impact on the Income and Expenditure Account. The overall rate of return on the cash/loans/MMF element of the fund was 0.88% (as set out in the Treasury Management Annual report 2019/20). These accounted for £204k of income so a rise of 1% in rates would approximately double the income. This is judged very unlikely given the current bank rate of 0.1% and commentary from the bank of England that any further rate rises will be moderate. The CCLA property fund accounted for £216k of income representing approximately 5.4% return an increase of 1% would vary this by £40k.

The Council carries out its borrowing and investment function within parameters set out in its Treasury Management Strategy, which assesses interest rate exposure to feed into the budget process. Forecasts are updated regularly throughout the year, which allows any significant changes to interest rates to be reflected in current budget projections. The Treasury Management Strategy also advises on the limits for new variable and fixed-rate borrowing for the year, although in 2019/20 there were no proposals to take out any new borrowing.

**d. Price Risk**

The Council only holds long term investments for strategic purposes including the CCLA Property Fund and the Heart of Cumbria Limited. The Heart of Cumbria equity has been opted as FV-OCI to mitigate the risk of price fluctuation. The CCLA property fund and Money Market funds are held at FV-P&L and subject to the statutory over-ride which defers the impact of value fluctuations on the general fund.

**e. Foreign Exchange Risk**

The Council does not hold any financial assets or liabilities held in foreign currency and therefore is not exposed to any losses arising from movements in exchange rates.

**18. Long Term Debtors**

Long-term debtors comprise loans to Eden Housing Association, finance lease debtors, a loan to a Business Support Organisation and a loan to the Council's Leisure Contractor during 2019/20.

Transactions during 2019/20 for long-term debtors were:

	<b>Loans to Eden Housing Association £'000</b>	<b>Finance Leases £'000</b>	<b>Loan - Business Support £'000</b>	<b>Loan - Leisure Contractor £'000</b>	<b>Loan - Heart of Cumbria £'000</b>	<b>Total £'000</b>
Balance at 1 April 2019	602	501	239	24	50	1,416
Advances made in 2019/20	0	0	0	0	510	510
Loss allowance charged	0	0	11	0	0	11
Amount repaid in 2019/20	-29	0	0	-7	0	-36
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,901</b>

## 19. Short Term Debtors

Most sums due to the Council are raised in the accounts at the time that they are due. Significant items due for the year, but not raised at 31 March 2020, are accrued on an estimated basis. Amounts due from Government departments are often not settled conclusively for some time and are, therefore, brought into the accounts on the basis of the latest available information. An analysis is shown below:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1,937	Local Taxation	1,676
760	Housing benefits/subsidy	841
495	Other	226
329	Payment in advance	509
352	Government	91
<b>3,873</b>		<b>3,343</b>

The classification has been used to provide information in a format judged to be more in line with local priorities. Of the local taxation amounts, £151k related to the Council's share of Council Tax arrears (£144k 18/19) and £317k related to the Council's share of NNDR arrears (£349k 18/19). Normal payment terms are for these to be paid within the financial billing year and so were overdue. Within housing benefits, gross arrears of £500k related to overpayments (£543k 18/19). As there was no entitlement to these payments, these are effectively over-due.

## 20. Investments

At 31 March 2020, the Council held long term and short term investments, further details are:

### Long Term Investment

The Council invested in the CCLA Property Fund during 2013/14 (Reference F4/14, Council, 20 February 2014). This is viewed as a long-term investment for an anticipated period of five years. Dividends are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Growth and decline in the value of the fund is reversed to the Pooled Investments Adjustment Account. If the investment is redeemed, then there is a fee of 7% of the value at the time of sale applicable. In 2018/19, the Council invested £1m in its subsidiary company, the Heart of Cumbria Limited. This has been elected to be held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV-OCI) with any change in value held within the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve. This is also a long-term investment. The following table shows the movement in the investments.

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
4,288	<b>CCLA Property Fund</b>	4,355
67	Fund Valuation at 1 April	-156
<b>4,355</b>	Add/(deduct) fund growth/reduction to 31 March	<b>4,199</b>
0	<b>Fund valuation at 31 March</b>	0
1,000	Network Housing Group Limited	1,000
26	Heart of Cumbria Equity	94
<b>5,381</b>	Increase in value of equity investment	<b>5,293</b>
54	<b>Total Long Term Investments</b>	54
	Dividend Receivable (CCLA) at 31 March	

### Temporary Lending – Short Term Investments

This item represents the short-term investment of surpluses and funds in cash deposits. All lending is in accordance with the Council's agreed Treasury Management Policy Statement, which complies with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. The Council invests in a large number of institutions to reduce the risk of significant loss.

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**21. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The actual bank balance at 31 March 2020 was £115,040 (£60,104 at 31 March 2019). This is adjusted for items that have gone through the Council's accounts prior to 31 March 2020, but not through the bank account, to give the figure shown in the Balance Sheet. The bank account is monitored daily to ensure that as the items clear other cash and cash equivalents are used to prevent the bank account becoming overdrawn. On this basis, the bank balance is not presented as overdrawn.

The figure in the Balance Sheet is made up of the following elements:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1	Cash Held by the Council	1
-55	Bank Current Accounts	55
4,051	Short Term Deposits with Third Parties	7,715
<b>3,997</b>	<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>7,771</b>

**22. Assets Held for Sale**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
541	Balance at 1 April	398
-148	Reclassified as surplus assets	0
	Assets newly classified as held for sale:	
0	Land and Buildings	277
5	Revaluation	15
0	Assets Sold	-250
<b>398</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>440</b>

**23. Short Term Creditors**

All payments made for goods and services received on or before 31 March 2020 are included in the expenditure for the year. Payments made during the two weeks following the end of the financial year are reviewed, as they may relate to goods and services received before 31 March 2020. Significant creditors unpaid at the expiration of the two weeks are included in the accounts on an estimated basis. An analysis is shown below:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-273	Local Taxation	-515
0	Housing benefits/subsidy	0
-929	Other	-1,068
-470	Receipt in advance	-2,130
-1,087	Government	-974
<b>-2,759</b>		<b>-4,687</b>

The classification has been used to provide information in a format judged to be more in line with local priorities. The reason for the large increase in Receipts in Advance was that a £1.5m Government s31 payment relating to 2020/21 was received in March 2020.

**24. Provisions**

	<b>Insurance Provision</b>	<b>NNDR Appeals Provision</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2019</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>207</b>
Provisions made in 2019/20	0	141	<b>141</b>
Amounts used in 2019/20	0	-155	<b>-155</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>193</b>

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The Council has one provision relating to Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited outstanding and a provision for outstanding NNDR appeals as at 31 March 2020:

- A provision of £19k for claims liability from Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited, this is consistent with the potential out-standing liability; and
- A provision of £174k for its portion of outstanding NNDR valuation appeals; required under accounting rules in relation to the Business Rates Retention Scheme. The reduction from the prior year is mainly due to a small number of large items which were included in the provision as at 31 March 2019; these related to known RV reductions which have been agreed but where the cases had not been processed through the system.

## 25. Borrowing

No new borrowing was undertaken in 2019/20. In May 2009, £550k was borrowed from the Public Works Loans Board, repayable over ten years. The last repayment was made in 2019/20. The maturity profile for this loan was:

<b>31 March 2019</b>		<b>31 March</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>2020</b>
		<b>£'000</b>
	Maturing within:	
28	One year	0
0	Over one year	0
<b>28</b>		<b>0</b>

## 26. Trust Funds

The Council acts as trustee for eleven trust funds arising from bequests to the Council for specific purposes, none of which represent assets of the Council. These are not included in the Balance Sheet. The total value of these funds at 31 March 2020 was £36k (2018/19: £37k). The Council is the sole trustee of these trust funds.

## 27. Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's Usable Reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Usable Reserves comprise:

<b>Restated *</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>£'000</b>		
8,574	General Fund Balance	3,024
5,442	Earmarked Reserves	9,874
296	Capital Receipts Reserve	347
662	Capital Grants Unapplied	786
<b>14,974</b>	<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>14,031</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

## 28. Usable Capital Reserves

Capital Receipts Reserve

<b>Restated *</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>2018/19</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>£'000</b>		
1,357	Balance at 1 April	296
46	Receipts from disposal of non-current assets	321
-1,141	Receipts used to fund capital spending	-303
34	Deferred capital receipts arising	33
<b>296</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>347</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

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**Capital Grants Unapplied**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
407	Balance at 1 April	662
624	Capital Grant Receipts	488
-369	Grants used to fund capital spending	-364
<b>662</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>786</b>

**29. Unusable Reserves**

<b>Restated *</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>£'000</b>		
-6,608	Revaluation Reserve	-6,735
-37,154	Capital Adjustment Account	-37,807
-7	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	-7
0	Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve	0
-26	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	-94
-586	Pooled Investment Fund Adjustment Account	-275
11,611	Pensions Reserve	13,518
-501	Deferred Capital Receipts	-523
48	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-392
70	Accumulated Absence Account	83
<b>-33,153</b>	<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>-32,232</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

**Revaluation Reserve**

The Revaluation Reserve contains 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 gains are lost;
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or;
- Disposed of and gains realised.

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

<b>Restated *</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>2018/19</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>£'000</b>		
-8,511	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	-6,608
-602	Upward revaluation of assets	-498
122	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to surplus/ deficit on provision of services	159
116	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	0
0	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	0
2,267	Historic balance adjustment	212
<b>-6,608</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>-6,735</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

**Capital Adjustment Account**

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction, or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Capital Adjustment Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction, or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and



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amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Capital Adjustment Account is credited with any capital financing.

A historic review of the treatment of revaluations was undertaken in 2018/19 which resulted in a £2.3m transfer from the Revaluation Reserve to the CAA in that year. There has been no corresponding adjustments in 2019/20. This mainly reflected large revaluations down through the I&E in 2009/10 on leisure assets. Subsequent revaluations had been taken through the revaluation reserve rather than back through the I&E. There was no material impact on prior year revenue transactions or the balance sheet so these have not been restated. The only impact is on the non-usable reserve balances as set out above and in the revaluation reserve note.

The Capital Adjustment Account contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment from before the revaluation reserve. Note 9 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Capital Adjustment Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

<b>Restated*</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>2018/19</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>-34,241</b>	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>-37,154</b>
	<b>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	
692	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	305
32	Amortisation of intangible assets	33
369	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	369
	Amounts on Non-Current Assets Written Off on Disposal as Part of Gain/Loss on Disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
327		577
-2,382	Adjusting amount written off of revaluation reserve	-212
	<b>Capital financing applied in the year</b>	
-1,141	Use of capital receipts reserve to finance capital expenditure	-303
	Capital grants credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement applied to capital financing	
-369		-364
	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged to the General Fund	
-12		-12
-178	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund Balance	-956
	Movement in the market value of investment properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
-295		-112
44	Loans repaid in year and loss allowances charged	22
<b>-37,154</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>-37,807</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

### **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 provision.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-7	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	-7
0	Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	0
0	Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are difference from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0
<b>-7</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>-7</b>

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**Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve**

The Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve contained 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. This was replaced in 2018/19 under IFRS 9, with the balances redistributed to the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve and the Pooled Investment Adjustment Account.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-510	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	0
510	<b>Opening balance adjustment</b>	0
<b>0</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>0</b>

**Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve**

This reserve contains the fair value movements for financial instruments held as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (FV-OCI). This includes the Council's equity investment in the Heart of Cumbria Limited.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
0	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	-26
-26	Upward/downward (-/+) revaluation of investments	-68
<b>-26</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>-94</b>

**Pooled Investment Adjustment Account**

This reserve holds the fair value changes for pooled investment funds that are accounted for as Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FV-P&L), including the CCLA Property Fund. These would normally be revenues within the general fund, a time limited statutory over-ride is in place which means that changes in the fair value of these instruments does not impact on the general fund until the instrument is de-recognised.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
0	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	-586
-510	<b>Opening balance adjustment</b>	0
-76	Upward/downward (-/+) revaluation of investments	311
<b>-586</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>-275</b>

**Pensions Reserve**

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

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
9,636	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	11,611
1,129	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	279
1,648	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	2,450
-802	Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	-822
<b>11,611</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>13,518</b>

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Note – the change in remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability is explained in Note 45.

**Deferred Capital Receipts**

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

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>-521</b>	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>-501</b>
0	Deferred Capital Receipts in Year	-22
20	Loss Allowance charged against deferred capital receipts	0
<b>-501</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>-523</b>

**Collection Fund Adjustment Account**

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

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
404	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	48
-356	Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax and NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-440
<b>48</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>-392</b>

**Accumulated Absences Account**

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

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
70	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	70
-70	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	-70
70	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	83
0	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	13
<b>70</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>83</b>

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**30. Reconciliation of Income and Expenditure Deficit to Revenue Activities Net Cash Flow**

The Cash Flow Statement for 2019/20 summarises the inflows and outflows of cash to and from the Council arising from transactions with third parties for both revenue and capital. This note provides an analysis of the Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities shown in the Statement.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>-698</b>	Surplus / (-) Deficit on the Provision of Services	<b>-2,007</b>
	<b>Adjustments to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements</b>	
724	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Charges	338
846	Pension Costs	1,628
31	Impairment Allowance on Financial Instruments	0
327	Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed of	577
-202	Transfers to/from (-) provisions	-14
-710	Decrease (-) / increase in inventories and debtors	116
205	Decrease/increase (-) in creditors	1,522
-75	Movement in fair value of financial instruments	149
-295	Movement in fair value of investment property	-112
<b>851</b>		<b>4,204</b>
	<b>Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities</b>	
-624	Capital grants receivable	-488
-46	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-343
<b>-517</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>1,366</b>

**31. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities**

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
378	Interest and dividends received	407
-2	Interest paid	0

**32. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-795	Purchase of property, plant and equipment investment property and intangible assets	-764
-1,000	Purchase of subsidiary undertaking	0
-7,000	Purchase of short and long term investments	-9,018
-50	Long term loans granted	-510
46	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	343
8,000	Proceeds from short and long term investments	11,008
818	Other receipts from investing activities	527
<b>19</b>		<b>1,586</b>

**33. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
0	Other receipts from financing activities	0
-55	Repayment of short and long term borrowing	-28
-77	Other payments for financing activities	850
<b>-132</b>	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>822</b>

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The main change in relation to financing activities is linked to the collection fund agency adjustments which are presented in the 'other receipts' and 'other payments' lines. The deficit on the collection fund (see collection fund statement) improved significantly over the period reducing the amounts due from preceptors for their shares of the deficit on the fund.

**34. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£000</b>		<b>£000</b>
	<b>Income</b>	
-4,075	Fees, Charges and Other Service Income	-3,722
-1,732	Interest and Investment Income	-1,128
-4,880	Income from Council Tax	-5,000
-20,757	Government Grants and Contributions	-20,323
<b>-31,444</b>	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>-30,173</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>	
6,266	Employee Expenses	6,820
281	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	256
16,902	Other Service Expenses	16,657
724	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	338
295	Interest Payable	302
7,674	Tariff, Precepts and Levies	7,807
<b>32,142</b>	<b>Total Operating Costs</b>	<b>32,180</b>
<b>698</b>	<b>Surplus/ Deficit on Service Provision</b>	<b>2,007</b>

The following transactions relate to external receipts:

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>Customer Receipts</b>		<b>Customer Receipts</b>
-12	Commercial Services Portfolio	-12
-31	Communities Portfolio	-34
-393	Eden Development Portfolio	-567
-258	Housing and Health Portfolio	-377
-14	Leader Portfolio	-16
-1,979	Resources Portfolio	-2,112
-655	Services Portfolio	-819
<b>-3,342</b>		<b>-3,937</b>

### **35. Contracts with service recipients**

A review of income streams was performed to assist with implementing IFRS 15, income from contracts with customers. Much of the Council's income is outside the scope of IFRS 15 being non-exchange transactions such as grants or local taxation. A summary of the other income from third parties is presented below:

	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Licensing and environmental health	-211	-236
Cemeteries	-104	-113
Development Control	-393	-567
Building Regulations	-124	-256
Land Charges	-89	-79
Parking	-337	-362
Leisure and culture	-49	-54
Rentals	-1,027	-1,070
Treasury income	-397	-466
Housing contributions	-192	-293
Movement in Fair value of Investments	-295	-88
Other	-124	-353
	<b>-3,342</b>	<b>-3,937</b>

As can be seen most of the income is linked to services which are delivered through time (e.g. rentals and car parking) so are recognised on a simple accruals basis or are outside the scope of IFRS 15 (treasury, movement in fair values and Housing Contributions under S106 agreements). The remainder are largely related to services delivered at a point in time where there is little delay between payment and delivery of the service (e.g. land charges, cemeteries leisure and culture) or where impact of delay or timing on income recognition was judged to be not material (various licenses).

The review of income recognition under IFRS 15 found that the main area of risk was around recognition of income in advance where performance obligations had not yet been met, and specifically in relation to Building Control and Planning application fees. For both these statutory services, applicants pay up front. Although these are statutory services, it was judged reasonable that the determination of planning application or conclusion of a site inspection could be treated as a performance obligation under an implied contract with a service user.

For planning most applications are determined within a 13-week window so there will be a significant element where payment is received but the determination is not made in year. Effectively, these have all been de-recognised from in year income.

For building control, there are stages of performance obligation as there will be multiple site inspection visits for any given project. Given the timescales for building projects, there are a significant number of projects where payment has been made but where a completion notice had not been issued as at 31 March 2020. An estimate of the outstanding performance obligation was derived based on the length of time an application had been open compared to the average time from commencement to completion from the population of completed jobs. This was then de-recognised from the income received in year.

The impact of introducing IFRS 15 compared to had it not been implemented has been to:

- reduce the income recognised in the Eden Development Portfolio for Development Control by £44k for planning income (2018/19 £86k)
- reduce the income in the Services Portfolio by £114k relating to Building Control inspection fees (2018/19 £131k).

The cash has been received for these so are presented as income in advance on the Council's balance sheet. The only other individually significant accrual relating to customer income relates to rentals for New Squares where part of the income is paid in advance. As at 31 March 2020 there were receipts in advance of £135k (31 March 2019: £135k).

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The most significant impairment of income amounts relates to statutory items outside of the scope of IFRS 15. An allowance for credit losses on debts of £20k was charged against the CIES in 2018/19. Upon review, this allowance was still deemed adequate so there was no charge to the CIES in the current financial year.

### **36. Agency Income and Expenditure**

The Council acts as an agent as Billing Authority, collecting and distributing Council Tax income on behalf of major preceptors and itself. Only the Council's share of the income and expenditure is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Council also acts as an agent in collecting National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) on behalf of Eden District (40%) Central Government (50%) and the County (10%). Only the 40% share of NNDR due to the Council is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Council is required to keep a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and NNDR. The Collection Fund is included as a supplementary statement.

### **37. Members' Allowances**

The total cost of payments to Members during the year was £218k (2018/19: £212k). This was made up as follows.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
196	Allowances	197
9	Car mileage	14
7	IT expense allowance	7
<b>212</b>		<b>218</b>

### **38. Officers' Remuneration**

#### **a. Senior Employees**

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2020 requires that local authorities disclose the individual remuneration details of senior employees by job title for a number of categories if their annual salary is above £50k. For the purpose of disclosure, senior employees are defined by the Council as Director level and above.

<b>Post Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Salary*</b>	<b>Expenses and Allowances*</b>	<b>Exit package</b>	<b>Total Remuneration Excluding Pension Contributions</b>	<b>ERS Pension Cont**</b>	<b>Total Remuneration Including Pension</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Chief Executive *****	2019-2020	109,566	757	0	110,323	17,915	128,238
Director of Corporate Services***	2019-2020	69,748	256	58,565	128,569	11,406	139,975
Assistant Director Commissioning & Technical Services	2019-2020	52,704	673	0	53,377	8,643	62,020
Assistant Director Community Services	2019-2020	52,704	0	0	52,704	8,643	61,347
Assistant Director Planning and Economic Development ****	2019-2020	52,988	14	0	53,002	697	53,699
Head of Policy, Performance and HR	2019-2020	30,472	31	31,912	62,415	5018	67,433

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Post Title	Year	Salary <sup>+</sup> £	Expenses and Allowances* £	Exit package £	Total Remuneration Excluding Pension Contributions £	ERS Pension Cont** £	Total Remuneration Including Pension £
Chief Executive*****	2018/19	80,325	514	0	80,839	13,173	94,012
Director of Corporate Services***	2018/19	72,638	346	0	72,984	12,290	85,274
Director of Finance****	2018/19	57,809	182	67,640	125,631	9,481	135,112
Assistant Director Commissioning & Technical Services*****	2018/19	52,704	0	0	52,704	8,643	61,347
Assistant Director Community Services*****	2018/19	52,704	0	0	52,704	8,643	61,347

+ Including honoraria where applicable. This includes £3,674 paid to the Director of Corporate Services for Election/Returning Officer duties (2018/19: £768).

\* This is mainly car allowances.

\*\* All Local Government employees are entitled to join the Local Government Pension Scheme. The Council's pension contributions are calculated by applying the employer contribution, as determined by the Scheme actuary, to each individual's salary.

\*\*\* The post of Deputy Chief Executive was removed from the management structure on 15 February 2019, the post holder transferred to the new post of Director of Corporate Services from that date.

\*\*\*\* The post of Director of Finance was removed from the management structure on 15 February 2019.

\*\*\*\*\* Job titles changed as part of the senior management restructure from 15 February 2019

\*\*\*\*\* Full time Chief Executive appointed from 1 July 2018.

**b. Officers Earning more than £50,000**

The Council is required to show the numbers of employees whose remuneration exceeded £50k during the year, in addition to those shown in item a above. Remuneration includes all amounts paid to, or receivable by an employee, including sums due by way of expenses allowance and the estimated money value of any other benefits received otherwise than in cash. It excludes pension contributions by the employer. There were no other officers whose remuneration exceeded £50k in 2019/20, other than those already disclosed above and so no additional banding note has been produced. In 2018/19, there was one non-senior officer whose total remuneration exceeded £50k as a result of an exit agreement in year. This would have added one additional officer into the £70k to £75k band.

**c. Chief Executive**

From July 2018 there has been a full time Chief Executive who is a Council employee. Payments relating to that post have been included in the disclosures above. For the period prior to July 2018, the post was filled under a contract for services with Enterprise Prospects Limited. Payments to this company totalled £19k for 2018/19. As the Chief Executive was not an employee of the Council under this arrangement, payments were not included in item a or item b above.

**d. Exit Packages**

There were 4 termination payments agreed in 2019/20 with a total value of £100k (4 in 2018/19, value £126k). There were a mixture of reasons and amounts including those already disclosed in the senior officer note above. To prevent identification of any single one of the other 3 agreements, no further disaggregation is disclosed.



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**39. External Audit Fees**

In 2019/20, the Council incurred the following fees from the appointed auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP:

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
36	Fees payable in respect of audit services for current year	45
0	Additional fees payable in respect of prior year	8
0	Certification of Housing Benefit Subsidy claim	7
2	Additional fees for prior year Housing Benefit Subsidy	0
0	Rebate from Public Sector Audit Appointments	-4
<b>38</b>		<b>56</b>

The Housing Benefits grant certification work will be performed by Mazars LLP for 2019/20. The audit fees include charges for additional work where the scope of the audit has been increased in response to Financial Reporting Council requirements (such as additional scrutiny of pension liabilities and asset valuations).

**40. Grants and Contributions – Credited to Services**

The grants and contributions in the table below were recognised as income credited to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
	<b>Credited to Services</b>	
553	Better Care Fund: Disabled Facilities Grants	478
42	Council Tax Benefit Administration Subsidy	41
0	Local Council Tax Scheme	14
96	Housing Benefit Administration Subsidy	87
8,046	Housing Benefit Subsidy	7,234
17	Brexit funding	35
41	Housing Benefit Atlas Grant	26
166	Discretionary Housing Payments	148
12	Universal Credit	12
13	Business rates new burdens	0
61	Homelessness Grant	95
55	Domestic abuse support	0
0	Elections	338
0	Rapid Rehousing Programme	40
67	Heritage grants	38
150	Penrith Vision planning grant	0
0	Newton Rigg Feasibility Study	20
30	Self and custom build planning grant	15
100	Energy Efficiency Grant	0
58	Generic housing grant funding	58
10	Museum 'ready to borrow' grant	0
0	Parks Improvement Fund	10
72	Bolton play area funding	0
23	Route 66 contribution	0
86	Heat Network Funding	0
45	Other Grants and contributions	42
<b>9,743</b>	<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>8,731</b>

All grants received during the year were recognised as income as the Council had reasonable assurance that it would meet the conditions attached so reclaim is unlikely. There were no donated assets during the reporting period.

#### **41. 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. Related parties include:

##### **Central Government**

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 Non Domestic Rates tariff, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, business rates, housing benefits). Grants received from Government Departments are set out in Note 40.

##### **Members**

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. During 2019/20, no works and services were commissioned from organisations in which Members had an interest. All contracts are entered into in full compliance with the Council's Procurement Rules. All interests are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests which can be viewed on the Council's web site.

There were three Members who served on the board of Heart of Cumbria Limited during the year but all had resigned their positions prior to the year end. These were Councillors Gordon Nicolson, John Owen and Paula Breen. There was also one non-Council board member who served for the year and one Council Officer was appointed during the year. The company's articles of association specify that that the board may consist of 7 Directors provided that at all times the majority of members is made up of people who are either Councillors or Council Officers.

##### **Officers**

Senior Council Officers may exert influence over the Council's financial and operating policies. Declarations were received by all senior Officers and no relevant related-party transactions were declared for the year ended 31 March 2020.

##### **Partnership Working**

During 2019/20 the Council continued to work both formally and informally in partnership with neighbouring authorities. The main partnership operation related to the shared ICT Service, managed by South Lakeland District Council.

##### **Other Public Bodies**

Precepts were raised for Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Police and Crime Commissioner and local Town and Parish Councils within the Eden area. Details of these are contained within the Collection Fund statements.

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**42. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing**

<b>Restated*</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>2018/19</b>		<b>£'000</b>
<b>£'000</b>		
378	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	375
-41	Opening balance adjustment	0
	<b>Capital Investment in Year:</b>	
256	Property, Plant and Equipment	657
0	Investment Properties	0
64	Intangible Assets	87
50	Long Term Debtors (capital loans)	510
1,000	Equity	0
369	Revenue Spending funded from Capital Under Statute	369
<b>1,739</b>		<b>1,623</b>
	<b>Financed by:</b>	
178	Repairs and Renewals Fund	445
0	Revenue Contribution	511
1,141	Capital Receipts	303
370	Capital Grants	364
12	Minimum Revenue Provision	12
<b>375</b>	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	<b>363</b>
	<b>Explanation of Movements in Year</b>	
-41	Opening balance adjustment	0
38	Increase/Decrease (+/-) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	-12
<b>-3</b>	Increase/Decrease (+/-) in Capital Financing Requirement	<b>-12</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

The Capital Financing Requirement is a key element of the capital controls and the Council's capacity to borrow. This should be derived direct from the balance sheet, being the net of all capital assets less the unusable capital reserves to give a net element of capital expenditure which has not been financed. In 2018/19, an in year review found that an adjustment had been made to the CFR reported as part of the IFRS conversion, relating to finance leases. There was judged to be no ongoing basis for the adjustment and so the CFR figure was corrected in year to align it back with the balance sheet.

**43. Revenue Provision for Payment of External Debt**

The Council is required under the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations 2003 to set aside a minimum revenue provision (MRP) for the redemption of external debt based on what the Council judges to be prudent. The amount chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2019/20 was £12k (2018/19: £12k).

**44. Leases**

**Authority as Lessor**

**Finance Leases**

The Authority has leased out property at Devonshire Arcade, Penrith on a finance lease, with 120 years remaining at 31 March 2020. The Authority has a gross investment in the lease, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the property when the lease comes to an end.

The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtor for the interest in the property acquired by the lessee and finance income that will be earned by the Authority in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding.

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The gross investment is made up of the following amounts:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
	Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):	
0	Current	0
501	Non-Current (Long Term Debtor)	501
2,020	Unearned finance income	2,000
315	Unguaranteed residual value of property	315
<b>2,836</b>	<b>Gross investment in the lease</b>	<b>2,816</b>

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

	<b>Gross Investment in the Lease</b>		<b>Minimum Lease Payments</b>	
	<b>31-Mar-19</b>	<b>31-Mar-20</b>	<b>31-Mar-19</b>	<b>31-Mar-20</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Not later than one year	21	21	21	21
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	84	84	84	84
Later than five years	2,731	2,711	1,915	1,895
	<b>2,836</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,000</b>

Under IFRS 9, the Council has to charge an expected loss allowance against finance lease receivable assets and can opt for a simplified method based on expected lifetime credit losses. Any losses are limited, as default on the lease would mean that the Council retains the asset. However, the length of the lease has an additional value. It was judged that a £20k allowance should be made for potential lifetime losses and this was charged in 2018/19. No further charge for 2019/20 has been deemed necessary. This is not charged to the general fund but reduces the long-term debtor and matching deferred capital receipt balance.

The minimum future lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2019/20, no contingent rents were receivable by the Authority (2018/19: £0).

### **Operating Leases**

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- For the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres;
- Investment purposes; that is, to raise rental income; and
- For economic development purposes to promote the economic vitality of the district.

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

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1,020	Not later than one year	1,030
3,815	Later than one year and not later than five years	3,822
114,594	Later than five years	116,744
<b>119,429</b>		<b>121,596</b>

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2019/20, no contingent rents were receivable by the Council (2018/19: £0). The future minimum lease payments as at 31 March 2020 include £118.0m relating to the lease of the Penrith New Squares Scheme. The note has been restated to remove from the minimum lease payments assumptions about future rent increases linked to inflation.

## **45. Retirement Benefits**

### **a. The Council's Share of the Pension Fund**

The Council offers membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme to its officers as part of their employment terms and conditions. Although the retirement benefits from the scheme do not become payable until employees retire, the Council makes payments that match the future entitlement earned by employees. The Council participates in the Cumbria Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Cumbria County Council. This is a funded defined benefit scheme. The Council and its employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance previous liabilities with investment assets.

Under IAS19, the Council is required to recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash paid in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is removed in the Statement of Movement of General Fund Balance.

The following transactions have been made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during 2019/20:

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
	<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	
	Net Cost of Services:	
1,385	Current Service Cost	1,458
0	Past Service Cost	666
0	Effect of Curtailments	13
	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:	
263	Net Interest Cost (including cost of administration)	313
<b>1,648</b>	<b>Net Charge to the Provision of Services</b>	<b>2,450</b>
	Other Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability Comprising:	
0	Experience Gain/Loss on liabilities	2,047
-1,970	Remeasurement of Assets	1,759
3,099	Loss /(-)Gain on Financial Assumptions	-1,034
0	Loss /(-)Gain on Demographic Assumptions	-2,493
<b>1,129</b>	<b>Total Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>279</b>
	<b>Movement in Reserves Statement</b>	
-846	Reverse charges made for retirement benefits re IAS 19	-1,628
	<b>Amounts charged against General Fund for Pensions</b>	
<b>802</b>	<b>Employer's Contributions payable</b>	<b>822</b>

Included in 2019/20 is a total of £666k related to Guaranteed Minimum Pension indexation and equalisation. This cost has arisen following a court judgement on a different Public Sector Pension Scheme which has led to a reassessment of liabilities relating to active members of the Local Government Pension Scheme who joined the fund prior to 1 April 2012.

### **Pensions 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 Pensions is as follows:

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-64,585	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	-64,806
52,974	Fair Value of Plan Assets	51,288
<b>-11,611</b>	<b>Net Liability</b>	<b>-13,518</b>

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

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
50,240	1st April	52,974
1,301	Interest Income	1,258
1,970	Remeasurements	-1,759
-25	Administration Expenses	-34
802	Employer Contributions	822
273	Employee Contributions	276
-1,587	Benefits Paid	-2,249
<b>52,974</b>	31 March	<b>51,288</b>

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

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-59,876	1st April	-64,585
-1,385	Current Service Cost	-1,458
-1,539	Interest on Scheme Liabilities	-1,537
-273	Employee Contributions	-276
0	Past service cost and Curtailments	-679
	<b>Remeasurements:</b>	
0	Gain/Loss (-) on Experience	-2,047
-3,099	Gain/Loss (-) on Financial Assumptions	1,034
0	Gain/Loss (-) on Demographic Assumptions	2,493
1,587	Benefits Paid	2,249
<b>-64,585</b>	31 March	<b>-64,806</b>

**Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised:**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
	<b>Equities</b>	
4,981	UK quoted	5,129
11,442	Global quoted	10,258
530	UK equity pooled	0
7,469	Overseas equity pooled	3,590
689	Equity protection	0
	<b>Bonds</b>	
3,231	UK corporate bonds	0
106	Overseas corporate bonds	0
9,482	UK Government index pooled	11,796
	<b>Property</b>	
3,337	UK	3,026
1,589	Property funds	1,436
	<b>Alternatives</b>	
318	Healthcare Royalties	359
1,536	Private equity funds	1,898
4,132	Infrastructure funds	3,795
265	Real Estate Debt Fund	205
1,271	Private Debt Fund	1,641
0	Multi Asset Credit	6,155
	<b>Cash</b>	
2,543	Cash accounts	1,949
53	Net current assets	51
<b>52,974</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>51,288</b>

**b. Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities**

Liabilities have been assessed by the scheme actuary (Mercer Human Resource Consulting Limited), an independent firm of actuaries on an actuarial basis. The actuary has made an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years, dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels and other factors. The liabilities were assessed in the last full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2019. The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
%	<b>Long Term Expected Rate of Return on Scheme Assets</b>	%
2.2	Rate of CPI inflation	2.1
3.7	Rate of increase in salaries	3.6
2.3	Rate of increase in pensions	2.2
2.4	Discount rate	2.4
	<b>Mortality Assumptions</b>	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:	
23.3	Male	22.6
25.9	Female	25.2
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:	
25.6	Male	24.2
28.6	Female	27.1

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

	<b>Increase/decrease (+/-) in net liability £'000</b>
Central Projection	13,518
+1 year increase in life expectancy	1,749
0.1% increase in inflation	1,071
0.1% increase in salaries	128
0.1% increase in discount rate	-1,055

**c. Impact on the Council's Cash Flows**

For budgeting purposes, the actual contributions rates that are charged against the General Fund are set on a tri-annual basis by the Actuary to meet the net liabilities as measured at that date. The contributions required may vary in future depending on conditions at the time of subsequent valuations. The tri-annual valuations were completed for 31 March 2020.

The Council expects to pay £640k in employer contributions to the scheme in 2020/21 (£804k in 2019/20). The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is sixteen years.

**46. Contingent Liabilities**

Following the transfer of the Council's housing stock in October 1997 to Eden Housing Association, a number of warranties and covenants were given to both the Housing Association and their funders. These cover a range of potential liabilities, which would require the Council to indemnify either the Housing Association, or the funders, in the event of a number of eventualities in title arising. The likelihood of any liabilities crystallising decreases as the time from transfer increases. Neither the Housing Association, nor their funders, have indicated in any way that they intend making a claim under any of these warranties and indemnities. This situation is unchanged from 1997.

The Council received a grant award from Sport England in connection with the Southend Road Sports Project, which has certain conditions included. The funding could be clawed back if the conditions of the award do not continue to be met, which is highly unlikely. The original award was £850k.

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Under the provisions of the Localism Act community groups can apply to the relevant local authority for specific assets within that local authority's area to be designated as 'Assets of Community Value'. Such a designation puts in a place a moratorium on the sale of the asset. Where such designations are agreed regulations under the Act enable the owner to claim costs incurred because of the moratorium. Compensation on any asset up to £20k is payable by the local authority. The Government has indicated that if compensation on any asset exceeds £20k then the amount over £20k is paid by them. Following applications there are 10 parcels of land which have been accepted and remain current as Assets of Community Value as at 31 March 2020. The 10 parcels are:

1. Watermillock Village Hall
2. Centre 67, Appleby in Westmorland
3. Eden Vale Inn, Bolton
4. Horse and Farrier, Dacre
5. Dukes Head, Armathwaite
6. The Stagg Inn, Dufton
7. Edenside, Appleby in Westmorland
8. Clickham Inn, Blencowe
9. Library, Appleby in Westmorland
10. Herdwick Inn, Penruddock

As yet, there have been no requests for payment of compensation. It is not known if requests will be made, or the likely level of any compensation claims. If all the designations were to lead to a claim in excess of £20k, the total compensation payment would be £200k. This is considered to be very remote.

The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced a Business Rates Retention Scheme that enables local authorities to retain a proportion of the Business Rates generated in their area. The new arrangements came into effect on 1 April 2013. The Council, acting as agent on behalf of the major preceptors, Central Government and themselves, is required to make provision for refunding ratepayers who successfully appeal to the Valuation Office Agency against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list (see note 24). Following the introduction of the 'Check, Challenge, Appeal' system, the amount of data available to estimate the provision has greatly reduced so this includes an estimate of appeals expected to be made but not yet lodged, based on 2% overall of rating list.

The Council views the claim by NHS foundation trusts for charitable relief as inconsistent with the rating regulations so has made no provision for this. The initial claim was rejected by the High Court but leave to appeal this decision was granted in July 2020. No claim has yet been submitted within the District but should a claim be submitted and be successful, the potential liability is estimated to be £1.1m.

#### **47. Prior Period Adjustments**

It has been necessary to restate 2018/19 figures throughout the Accounts due to two material misstatements being identified during the course of the 2019/20 closedown. These are:

- In 2018/19, the £1m purchase of equity in the Heart of Cumbria Ltd was shown as being funded from General Fund balances when approval had been obtained to be funded from Capital Receipts. Both these items show as Usable Reserves in the Balance Sheet and the adjustment is net nil, so no amendments to the published Balance Sheet was necessary.
- A revaluation exercise of Council property during 2019/20 identified an error in the calculation in the floor area used to value two significant Council buildings. Upon investigation, it was found that this error originated a number of years ago and thus any amendments were replicated at the date of the last valuation, 31 March 2018, requiring both 2017/18 and 2018/19 Accounts to be restated. The net effect of this error is an increase of £671k in the value of Long Term Assets, with a corresponding increase in the Revaluation Reserve. Any amendments to depreciation charges has been considered due to this revaluation but the values concerned are not material so no changes have been made for this.

The following tables detail the impact the prior period adjustments has on the main financial statements and the lines that have been restated:



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**(i) Effect on the Balance Sheet – 2017/18 and 2018/19**

	Originally stated 31 March 2018 £'000	Restated 31 March 2018 £'000	Amount of Restatement 2017/18 £'000	Originally stated 31 March 2019 £'000	Restated 31 March 2019 £'000	Amount of Restatement 2018/19 £'000
Property, Plant and Equipment	22,713	23,384	671	22,570	23,241	671
Heritage Assets	783	783	0	786	786	0
Investment Property	17,170	17,170	0	17,465	17,465	0
Intangible Assets	278	278	0	309	309	0
Long Term Investments	5,288	5,288	0	5,381	5,381	0
Long Term Debtors	1,431	1,431	0	1,416	1,416	0
<b>Total Long Term Assets</b>	<b>47,663</b>	<b>48,334</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>48,598</b>	<b>48,598</b>	<b>671</b>
Inventories	12	12	0	14	14	0
Short Term Debtors	3,170	3,170	0	3,873	3,873	0
Short Term Investments	5,995	5,995	0	6,008	6,008	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,627	4,627	0	3,997	3,997	0
Assets Held for Sale	541	541	0	398	398	0
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>14,345</b>	<b>14,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>14,290</b>	<b>0</b>
Short Term Creditors	-3,103	-3,103	0	-2,759	-2,759	0
Provisions	-409	-409	0	-207	-207	0
Short Term Borrowing	-55	-55	0	-28	-28	0
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>-3,567</b>	<b>-3,567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,994</b>	<b>-2,994</b>	<b>0</b>
Long Term Borrowing	-28	-28	0	0	0	0
Long term creditors	0	0	0	-156	-156	0
Pension Liability	-9,636	-9,636	0	-11,611	-11,611	0
<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>-9,664</b>	<b>-9,664</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-11,767</b>	<b>-11,767</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>49,448</b>	<b>49,448</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>47,456</b>	<b>48,127</b>	<b>671</b>
Usable Reserves	-15,768	-15,768	0	-14,974	-14,974	0
Unusable Reserves	-33,009	-33,680	-671	-32,482	-33,153	-671
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>-48,777</b>	<b>-49,448</b>	<b>-671</b>	<b>-47,456</b>	<b>-48,127</b>	<b>-671</b>

**(ii) Effect on the Movement in Reserves Statement – 2017/18 and 2018/19**

	Usable Reserves			Unusable Reserves		
	Originally stated 31 March 2018 £'000	Restated 31 March 2018 £'000	Amount of Restatement 2017/18 £'000	Originally stated 31 March 2018 £'000	Restated 31 March 2018 £'000	Amount of Restatement 2017/18 £'000
Balance at 31.3.17	15,968	15,968	0	26,491	26,491	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	1,155	1,155	0	5,163	5,834	671
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	-1,355	-1,355	0	1,355	1,355	0
Increase/decrease in year	-200	-200	0	6,518	7,189	671
<b>Balance at 31.3.18</b>	<b>15,768</b>	<b>15,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,009</b>	<b>33,680</b>	<b>671</b>

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<b>2018/19</b>	<b>Usable Reserves</b>			<b>Unusable Reserves</b>		
	<b>Originally stated 31 March 2018 £'000</b>	<b>Restated 31 March 2018 £'000</b>	<b>Amount of Restatement 2017/18 £'000</b>	<b>Originally stated 31 March 2018 £'000</b>	<b>Restated 31 March 2018 £'000</b>	<b>Amount of Restatement 2017/18 £'000</b>
Balance at 31.3.18	15,768	15,768	0	33,009	33,680	671
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	-698	-698	0	-623	-623	0
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	-96	-96	0	96	96	0
Increase/decrease in year	-794	-794	0	-527	-527	0
<b>Balance at 31.3.19</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,482</b>	<b>33,153</b>	<b>671</b>

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## Collection Fund for the Year Ending 31 March 2020

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement reflecting the statutory requirement for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the Council in relation to National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR), also known as Business Rates, and the Council Tax, and illustrates the way in which these have been distributed to preceptors, the Government and the General Fund.

2018/19 Business Rates £'000	2018/19 Council Tax £'000	2018/19 Total £'000		2019/20 Business Rates £'000	2019/20 Council Tax £'000	2019/20 Total £'000	Notes
			<b>Income</b>				
0	-36,633	-36,633	Income from Council Tax	0	-38,688	-38,688	1
-20,463	0	-20,463	Income Collectable from Business Ratepayers	-21,744	0	-21,744	3
-440	0	-440	Business Rates Transitional Protection Payment	-350	0	-350	
<b>-20,903</b>	<b>-36,633</b>	<b>-57,536</b>	<b>Total Income</b>	<b>-22,094</b>	<b>-38,688</b>	<b>-60,782</b>	
			<b>Expenditure</b>				
			<b>Precepts and Demands</b>				
0	4,913	4,913	Eden District Council	0	5,029	5,029	2
0	27,130	27,130	Cumbria County Council	0	28,559	28,559	2
0	4,740	4,740	Cumbria Police and Crime Commissioner	0	5,292	5,292	2
			<b>Business Rates</b>				
10,765	0	10,765	Central Government	10,837	0	10,837	3
8,612	0	8,612	Eden District Council	8,669	0	8,669	3
2,153	0	2,153	Cumbria County Council	2,167	0	2,167	3
			<b>Charges to Collection Fund</b>				
36	44	80	Write-Offs of Uncollectable Amounts	12	40	52	
19	60	79	Increase/ (-)Decrease in Provision for credit loss	-43	1	-42	
-502	0	-502	Increase/ (-)Decrease in Provision for Appeals	-36	0	-36	3
20	0	20	Renewable Energy Retention	13	0	13	
-1	0	-1	Cost of Collection Allowance	126	0	126	3
<b>21,102</b>	<b>36,887</b>	<b>57,989</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>21,745</b>	<b>38,921</b>	<b>60,666</b>	
<b>199</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (-/+) During the Year</b>	<b>-349</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>-116</b>	
			<b>Share of PY surplus/deficit (-/+)</b>				
-614	0	-614	Central Government	-285	0	-285	
0	23	23	Cumbria Police and Crime Commissioner	0	-98	-98	
-491	24	-467	Eden District Council	-228	-102	-330	
-123	132	9	Cumbria County Council	-57	-563	-620	
<b>-1,029</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>-596</b>	<b>Surplus/deficit (-/+) inc py adjustment</b>	<b>-919</b>	<b>-530</b>	<b>-1,449</b>	
<b>843</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (-/+) Brought Forward</b>	<b>-186</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>730</b>	
<b>-186</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (-/+) Carried Forward</b>	<b>-1,105</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>-719</b>	5

## **Notes to the Collection Fund**

### **1. Council Tax Income**

Council Tax is collected by the Council acting as agent for Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Police and Crime Commissioner and Parish and Town Councils. The Council then pays these organisations their share of the bill by precepting arrangements. Surplus/deficit balances are carried forward in the Collection Fund at the year-end.

### **2. Council Tax Base**

To calculate the Council Tax payable per property requires the tax base (the number of properties against which the tax can be collected) to be calculated. Every property has been valued by the Valuation Office and placed into one of eight valuation bands (Bands A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H). Each band is then multiplied by a factor to bring it to a Band D equivalent. The total of the Band D equivalent after allowing for discounts is then multiplied by the estimated collection rate to give the Council Tax Base. The Base for Eden for the year was 20,615.78.

The expenditure requirement of the Collection Fund (net of parish precepts and Special Expenses) of £3,932,460 is divided by the Tax Base to give the Band D tax of £190.75. Each valuation band is then calculated as a proportion of Band D as follows:

<b>Band</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
Proportion	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Tax (£)	127.17	148.36	169.56	190.75	233.14	275.53	317.92	381.50
Band D equivalents	1,941.8	4,331.2	4,281.6	4,223.7	3,722.4	1,426.7	616.5	71.8

Parish precepts and Special Expenses are then charged to the particular parish or area to which they relate. The Council Tax bill covers the cost of Cumbria County Council, Cumbria Police and Crime Commissioner, Eden District Council and Parish/Town Council services.

### **3. Business Rate Income**

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR), also known as Business Rates, are collected by Charging Authorities. Non-Domestic Rates are then redistributed by the Government on the basis of criteria established nationally. The total non-domestic rateable value for Eden District was £58.3m at 31 March 2020, compared with £57.7m at 31 March 2019. The NNDR multiplier for the year was 50.4p in the pound, with a reduced rate of 49.1p for smaller businesses (49.3p and 48.0p in 2018/19). The multiplier is set nationally by the Government.

During 2018/19 MHCLG performed a retrospective reconciliation between NNDR3 returns and the surplus/deficit position on the NNDR collection fund. This found that the cost of collection allowance had been double charged in 2014/15. A correcting reversal was been made during 2018/19.

### **4. Impact of the Business Rates Retention Scheme**

Under the BRRS, NNDR is apportioned among the Council, Cumbria County Council and Government. Surplus/deficit balances are carried forward in the Collection Fund similar to that for Council Tax at 31 March 2020. From 1 April 2014, the Council was a member of the Cumbria Business Rates Pool. The main advantage of this is that the Council can retain more of the proceeds from growth in Business Rates than if it were not in the pool.

The Business Rates element of the Collection Fund was in surplus of £1,105k at 31 March 2020. Under the scheme, higher than anticipated BRRS income was shown in 2019/20. The scheme is operated to aim for no surplus or deficit so this is a significant improvement on the surplus brought forward of £186k.

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**5. Allocation of Collection Fund Balances**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>Business Rates</b>	<b>Council Tax</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>£000</b>		<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
47	Eden District Council	-442	50	-392
-93	Central Government	-552	0	-552
658	Cumbria County Council	-111	283	172
118	Cumbria Police and Crime Commissioner	0	53	53
<b>730</b>		<b>-1,105</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>-719</b>

# Eden District Council Group Accounts

## Note on basis of preparation for Group Accounts

The statements below are the aggregated accounts for Eden District Council and the Heart of Cumbria Limited. As a wholly owned subsidiary of the Council, the aggregation has been completed on a line-by-line basis with intra-group transactions removed.

The same accounting policies as set out in note A to the single entity statements have been applied. The main differences are driven by the balance sheet where the equity investment of £1.094m in the single entity statements has been replaced mainly with operational properties and a debtor for the deposit paid by the company to the developer, plus a small amount of cash and other accruals.

The main statements have been prepared plus those notes where it was judged that material differences existed from the single entity statements.

## Group Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council's group, analysed into 'usable reserves' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce Council Tax) and 'other reserves'. The surplus/deficit shown against Provision of Services shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These differ from the statutory amounts required to be charges to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes. Further analysis of this is shown in note 1 Expenditure and Funding Analysis. The net increase/decrease before transfers to the earmarked reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to, or from, earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

	Note	Usable Revenue Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Group Reserves £'000
<b>Balance at 31.3.19</b>		<b>14,041</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>14,999</b>	<b>33,153</b>	<b>48,152</b>
Surplus/deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)		-1,938	0	0	-1,938	0	-1,938
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	50	50
<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income</b>		<b>-1,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,938</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-1,888</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations		889	51	124	1,064	-1,064	0
<b>Increase/decrease in year</b>		<b>-1,049</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-874</b>	<b>-1,014</b>	<b>-1,888</b>
<b>Balance at 31.3.20</b>		<b>12,992</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>32,139</b>	<b>46,264</b>

Restated comparators for 2018/19 \* :

	Note	Usable Revenue Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
<b>Balance at 31.3.18</b>		<b>14,007</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>15,771</b>	<b>33,680</b>	<b>49,451</b>
Surplus/deficit on provision of services (accounting basis)		-676	0	0	-676	0	-676
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	-623	-623
<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income</b>		<b>-676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-676</b>	<b>-623</b>	<b>-1,299</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations		710	-1,061	255	-96	96	0
<b>Increase/decrease in year</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>-1,061</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>-772</b>	<b>-527</b>	<b>-1,299</b>
<b>Balance at 31.3.19</b>		<b>14,041</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>14,999</b>	<b>33,153</b>	<b>48,152</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts and a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, both items identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

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## Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices for the Group, rather than the amount to be funded from Council Tax. Councils charge Council Tax to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, which may differ from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2018/19 Gross Expend £'000	2018/19 Gross Income £'000	2018/19 Net Expend £'000		2019/20 Gross Expend £'000	2019/20 Gross Income £'000	2019/20 Net Expend £'000
			<b>Expenditure on Services</b>			
918	-100	818	Commercial Services Portfolio	558	-77	481
842	-131	711	Communities Portfolio	960	-44	916
1,148	-577	571	Eden Development Portfolio	1,019	-586	433
1,903	-1,191	712	Housing and Health Portfolio	2,188	-1,052	1,136
890	-34	856	Leader Portfolio	946	-98	848
12,789	-9,062	3,727	Resources Portfolio	13,129	-8,742	4,387
3,984	-1,328	2,656	Services Portfolio	4,217	-1,488	2,729
<b>22,474</b>	<b>-12,423</b>	<b>10,051</b>	<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>23,017</b>	<b>-12,087</b>	<b>10,930</b>
<b>1,381</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>Other Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>-321</b>	<b>1,353</b>
<b>1,621</b>	<b>-3,057</b>	<b>-1,436</b>	<b>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>-1,609</b>	<b>-976</b>
<b>6,646</b>	<b>-15,894</b>	<b>-9,248</b>	<b>Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>-16,539</b>	<b>-9,369</b>
<b>32,122</b>	<b>-31,446</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services (-/+)</b>	<b>32,494</b>	<b>-30,556</b>	<b>1,938</b>
0	-506	-506	Surplus/Deficit on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets	0	-354	-354
0	0	0	Surplus on Revaluation of Financial Assets	93	-68	25
3,099	-1,970	1,129	Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	3,806	-3,527	279
<b>3,099</b>	<b>-2,476</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>-3,949</b>	<b>-50</b>
<b>35,221</b>	<b>-33,922</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>36,393</b>	<b>-34,505</b>	<b>1,888</b>



## Group Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

The Balance Sheet shows the value of assets and liabilities held by the Council as at the Balance Sheet date. The Council's net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. Usable reserves are those that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and statutory limitations on use. Unusable reserves hold unrealised gains and losses and cannot be used to provide services. Examples of these are the Revaluation Reserve, Capital Adjustment Account, and Pensions Reserve.

<b>Restated *</b>		<b>31 March 20</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>31 March 19</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
<b>£'000</b>			
23,762	Property, Plant and Equipment	24,449	G1
786	Heritage Assets	790	
17,465	Investment Property	17,677	
309	Intangible Assets	364	
4,355	Long Term Investments	4,199	G2
1,853	Long Term Debtors	1,621	G3
<b>48,530</b>	<b>Total Long Term Assets</b>	<b>49,100</b>	
14	Inventories	14	
3,940	Short Term Debtors	3,464	G4
6,008	Short Term Investments	4,018	
4,036	Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,819	G5
398	Assets Held for Sale	440	
<b>14,396</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>15,755</b>	
-2,772	Short Term Creditors	-4,707	G6
-207	Provisions	-209	
-28	Short Term Borrowing	0	
<b>-3,007</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>-4,916</b>	
0	Long Term Borrowing	0	
-156	Long term creditors	-157	
-11,611	Pension Liability	-13,518	
<b>-11,767</b>	<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>-13,675</b>	
<b>48,152</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>46,264</b>	
-14,999	Usable Reserves	-14,125	
-33,153	Unusable Reserves	-32,139	
<b>-48,152</b>	<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>-46,264</b>	

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts and a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, both items identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

## **Group Cash Flow Statement**

The Group Cash Flow Statement shows changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the year. 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 from Council Tax and grant income, or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities show the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service provision. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows due to borrowing.

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
<b>-676</b>	<b>Net Surplus or deficit (+/-) on Service Provision</b>	<b>-1,938</b>	
276	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	4,381	G8
-670	Adjust for items included in the new surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and finance activity	-832	
<b>-1,070</b>	<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>1,611</b>	
586	Net cash flows from investing activities	1,350	G9
-132	Net cash flows from financing activities	822	
<b>-616</b>	<b>Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>3,783</b>	
4,652	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	4,036	
4,036	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	7,819	
<b>-616</b>	<b>Net Increase/Decrease (+/-) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>3,783</b>	

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<b>Notes to the Group Accounts</b>	
Note G1	Property Plant and Equipment
Note G2	Long Term Investments
Note G3	Long Term Debtors
Note G4	Short Term Debtors
Note G5	Cash and Cash Equivalents
Note G6	Short Term Creditors
Note G7	Capital Expenditure and Financing
Note G8	Reconciliation of Income and Expenditure Deficit to Revenue Activities Net Cash Flow
Note G9	Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

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**G1. Property, Plant and Equipment**

The table below sets out the transactions relating to Property, Plant and Equipment in 2019/20:

	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Assets under Construction	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost/Valuation at 1.4.19</b>	<b>21,829</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>25,375</b>
Additions	933	106	0	264	0	0	1,303
Revaluations - Revaluation Reserve	-191	0	0	0	0	0	-191
Revaluations - Recognised in the cost of services	176	0	0	0	0	0	176
Disposals	-333	0	0	0	0	0	-333
Reclassification	0	0	0	0	0	-377	-377
<b>Cost/Valuation at 31.3.20</b>	<b>22,414</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>25,953</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1.4.2019</b>	<b>-323</b>	<b>-516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,613</b>
Depreciation charge	-372	-37	0	-97	0	0	-506
Impairment (losses)/ reversals recognised in CIES*	82	0	0	0	0	0	82
Impairment (losses)/ reversals recognised in revaluation Reserve*	527	0	0	0	0	0	527
Write out on disposal	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>As at 31.3.20</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,504</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.20</b>	<b>22,334</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>24,449</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.19</b>	<b>21,506</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>23,762</b>

\*Positive figures in this line represent writing out of accumulated depreciation and impairment on revaluation.

Restated \* comparative movements in 2018/19 were:

	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost/Valuation at 1.4.18</b>	<b>20,791</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>24,835</b>
Additions	483	114	118	23	0	0	738
Revaluations - Revaluation Reserve	121	0	0	0	0	195	316
Revaluations - Recognised in the cost of services	-296	0	0	0	0	0	-296
Disposals	0	0	0	-366	0	0	-366
Reclassification	730	0	-780	0	0	198	148
<b>Cost/Valuation at 31.3.19</b>	<b>21,829</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>25,375</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1.4.2018</b>	<b>-237</b>	<b>-503</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-703</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,443</b>
Depreciation Charge	-373	-13	0	-111	0	0	-497
Write out on disposal	0	0	0	40	0	0	40
Impairment (Losses)/Reversals Recognised in CIES	98	0	0	0	0	0	98
Impairment (Losses)/Reversals Recognised in Revaluation Reserve*	189	0	0	0	0	0	189
<b>As at 31.3.19</b>	<b>-323</b>	<b>-516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,613</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.19</b>	<b>21,506</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>23,762</b>
<b>Net Book Value 31.3.18</b>	<b>20,554</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>23,392</b>

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\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to a material adjustment to asset valuations prior to 2017/18, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

A revaluation has been carried out by Walton Goodland in 2019/20, an independent firm of chartered surveyors. The Council operates a two year programme, with Leisure assets in year one and all other assets in year 2. Leisure assets have been revalued in full in 2019/20, with all other land and buildings last being valued in 2018/19. Market information has been reviewed to provide assurance that all other land and buildings are still fairly stated as at 31 March 2020.

The firm is independent, has recent knowledge of the local area and experience of this valuation work. The following table shows the Council's programme for valuation of non-current assets; vehicles, plant and equipment are valued at depreciated historical cost as a proxy for current value:

	Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Infra-structure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total £'000
Valued at historical cost	0	221	0	1,340	180	0	1,741
Valued at current value at:							
31-Mar-19	7,419	0	0	0	0	0	7,419
31-Mar-20	14,915	0	0	0	0	374	15,289
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,334</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>24,449</b>

The major operational assets of the Council are as follows:

Number at 31 March 2019		Number at 31 March 2020
2	Administrative Buildings	2
4	Sports Centres/Swimming Pools	4
7	Affordable housing units	20
16	Car Parks	16
13	Public Conveniences	10
19	Parks and Areas of Open Space	19
6	Cemeteries	6
<b>67</b>		<b>77</b>

## G2. Long term Investments

The Council invested in the CCLA Property Fund during 2013/14 (Reference F4/14, Council, 20 February 2014). This is viewed as a long-term investment for an anticipated period of five years. Dividends are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Growth and decline in the value of the fund is reversed to the Pooled Investments Adjustment Account. If the investment is redeemed, then there is a fee of 7% of the value at the time of sale applicable.

31-Mar-19 £'000	CCLA Property Fund	31-Mar-20 £'000
4,288	Fund Valuation at 1 April	4,355
67	Add/(deduct) fund growth/reduction to 31 March	-156
<b>4,355</b>	<b>Fund valuation at 31 March</b>	<b>4,199</b>
0	Network Housing Group Limited	0
<b>4,355</b>	<b>Total Long Term Investments</b>	<b>4,199</b>
54	Dividend Receivable (CCLA) at 31 March	54

The full financial instruments note has not been reproduced within the group statements, the key differences are set out in this note (removal of the £1,094k equity investment balance) and the long term debtors notes below (removal of loan £510k, addition of long term and short term debtors for the £487k of deposit). No loss allowance was judged to be chargeable against the deposit, which was held in a solicitor's ring fenced client account as at 31 March 2020.

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### G3. Long Term Debtors

Long-term debtors comprise loans to Eden Housing Association, finance lease debtors, a loan to a Business Support Organisation and a loan to the Council's Leisure Contractor during 2019/20.

Transactions during 2019/20 for long-term debtors were:

	Loans to Eden Housing Association £'000	Finance Leases £'000	Loan - Business Support £'000	Loan - Leisure Contractor £'000	Deposit on Affordable houses £'000	Total £'000
<b>Balance at 1 April 2019</b>	602	501	239	24	487	1,853
Advances made in 2019/20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss allowance charged	0	0	11	0	0	11
Amount repaid in 2019/20	-29	0	0	-7	0	-36
Reclassified as Short Term Debtor	0	0	0	0	-207	-207
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,621</b>

### G4. Short Term Debtors

Short Term debtors were as follows:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1,937	Local Taxation	1,676
760	Housing benefits	841
87	Housing deposit	208
475	Other	139
329	Payment in advance	509
352	Government	91
<b>3,940</b>		<b>3,464</b>

### G5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents were made up as follows:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
1	Cash Held by the Council	1
-55	Bank Current Accounts	55
39	Heart of Cumbria Current Account	48
4,051	Short Term Deposits with Third Parties	7,715
<b>4,036</b>	<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>7,819</b>

### G6. Short Term Creditors

Short-term creditors were made up as follows:

<b>31-Mar-19</b>		<b>31-Mar-20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-273	Local Taxation	-515
0	Housing benefits	0
-942	Other	-1,088
-470	Receipt in advance	-2,130
-1,087	Government	-974
<b>-2,772</b>		<b>-4,707</b>

## G7. Capital Expenditure and Financing

Restated* 2018/19 £'000		2019/20 £'000
378	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	325
-41	Opening balance adjustment	0
	<b>Capital Investment in Year:</b>	
739	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,303
0	Investment Properties	0
64	Intangible Assets	87
524	Long Term Debtors (capital loans)	0
0	Equity	0
369	Revenue Spending funded from Capital Under Statute	369
<b>1,655</b>		<b>1,759</b>
	<b>Financed by:</b>	
178	Repairs and Renewals Fund	445
7	Revenue Contribution	647
1,141	Capital Receipts	303
370	Capital Grants	364
12	Minimum Revenue Provision	12
<b>325</b>	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	<b>313</b>
	<b>Explanation of Movements in Year</b>	
-41	Opening balance adjustment	0
-12	Increase/Decrease (+/-) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	-12
<b>-53</b>	Increase/Decrease (+/-) in Capital Financing Requirement	<b>-12</b>

\* Comparatives for 2018/19 have been restated due to the correction of a funding discrepancy between General Fund balances and Capital Receipts, identified during the preparation of the 2019/20 accounts.

## G8. Reconciliation of Income and Expenditure Deficit to Revenue Activities Net Cash Flow

The Cash Flow Statement for 2019/20 summarises the inflows and outflows of cash to and from the Council arising from transactions with third parties for both revenue and capital. This note provides an analysis of the Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities shown in the Statement.

2018/19 £'000		2019/20 £'000
<b>-676</b>	Surplus/Deficit (+/-) on the Provision of Services	<b>-1,938</b>
	<b>Adjustments to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements</b>	
724	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Charges	338
846	Pension Costs	1,628
31	Impairment Allowance on Financial Instruments	0
327	Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed of	577
-202	Transfers to/from (-) provisions	2
-1,288	Decrease (-) / increase in inventories and debtors	270
208	Decrease/increase (-) in creditors	1,529
-75	Movement in fair value of financial instruments	149
-295	Movement in fair value of investment property	-112
<b>276</b>		<b>4,381</b>
	<b>Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities</b>	
-624	Capital grants receivable	-488
-46	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-344
<b>-1,070</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>-832</b>

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**G9. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities**

<b>2018/19</b>		<b>2019/20</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
-1,278	Purchase of property, plant and equipment investment property and intangible assets	-1,511
0	Purchase of subsidiary undertaking	0
-7,000	Purchase of short and long term investments	-9,018
0	Long term loans granted	0
46	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	344
8,000	Proceeds from short and long term investments	11,008
818	Other receipts from investing activities	527
<b>586</b>		<b>1,350</b>



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## Independent auditor's report to the members of Eden District Council

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eden District Council (the 'Authority') and its subsidiary (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Collection Fund, the Group Movement in Reserves Statement, the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Group Balance Sheet and the Group Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements include the Notes to the Financial Statements, Notes to the Collection Fund and Notes to the Group Financial Statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and of the Authority as at 31 March 2020 and of the group's expenditure and income and the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer (s151) and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the group's and Authority's future operational arrangements.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the group's and Authority's future operational arrangements. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for an authority associated with these particular events.

## **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer's (s151) use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer (s151) has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the Authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer's (s151) conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 that the Authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the risks associated with the group's and Authority's operating activities, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. We analysed how those risks might affect the group's and Authority's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Authority or group will continue in operation.

## **Emphasis of Matter – effects of Covid-19 on the valuation of land and buildings and property investments**

We draw attention to Note 5 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the valuation of the Authority's and group's land and buildings and the Authority's share of the pension fund's property investments as at 31 March 2020. As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, at the valuation date, the Coronavirus (Covid-19) had been declared a 'Global Pandemic' by the World Health Organisation. Valuations reported were on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' in accordance with RICS guidelines. However, implications of the pandemic for the valuation of properties could not be fully determined at the valuation date so specific adjustments to values were not made. The fair value measurement of the Authority's share of Cumbria LGPS' direct property investments and investments in unquoted property funds at 31 March 2020 is subject to the same material valuation uncertainty outlined above in connection with the valuation of the Authority's Property, Plant and Equipment/ Investment property valuations at 31 March 2020. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## **Other information**

The Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer (s151) is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement, other than the Authority and group financial statements and, our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge of the group and Authority obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a

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material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and our knowledge of the Authority gained through our work in relation to the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

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

**Responsibilities of the Authority, the Interim Director of Resources and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts set out on page 14, the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer (s151). The Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer (s151) is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer (s151) determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, the Interim Director of Resources, Chief Finance Officer (s151) is responsible for assessing the group's and the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention by government that the services provided by the Authority will no longer be provided.

The Accounts and Governance Committee is Those Charged with Governance. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

**Conclusion**

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, we are satisfied that the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

**Responsibilities of the Authority**

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

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

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

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, as to whether in all significant respects the Authority had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether the Authority put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

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We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to be satisfied that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements - Certificate**

We certify that we have completed the audit of the financial statements of Eden District Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice.

**Use of our report**

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

**Gareth Kelly**

Gareth Kelly, Key Audit Partner  
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

Glasgow

12 August 2021