

To: Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board

On: 15 November 2021

Report by: Director of Finance & Resources

Heading: Audited Annual Accounts 2020/21 - Renfrewshire Council

1. **Summary**

1.1 The 2020/21 unaudited Annual Accounts were approved by Council on 24 June 2021. Each year the Council's appointed external auditors carry out an audit of the Council's financial statements and provide an opinion as to whether those statements provide a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its income and expenditure for the year; and also whether they have been prepared in accordance with the relevant regulations.

1.2 The audited annual accounts are now presented for members' noting and further recommendation to the Council that the audited accounts be approved.

1.3 There were four significant changes made to the annual accounts over the course of the audit in relation to the disclosure of Personal Protective Equipment, the elimination of intra-group transactions, disclosure of capitalised salaries and the valuation of Council Dwellings. Further detail on this is included in the Audit Scotland report in agenda item 1. Other reclassification and presentational changes were also agreed.

2. **Recommendations**

- 2.1 Members are requested to note the attached 2020/21 Audited Annual Accounts; and to recommend to Council that they be approved.
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Implications of the Report

1. **Financial** – The 2020/21 Annual Accounts demonstrate the Council continues to operate services within the resources available, and in line with the relevant legislation.
 2. **HR & Organisational Development – none**
 3. **Community/Council Planning – none**
 4. **Legal** – An audit opinion free from qualification demonstrates the Council's compliance with the statutory accounting requirements set out in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.
 5. **Property/Assets – none**
 6. **Information Technology – none**
 7. **Equality & Human Rights** – The recommendations contained within this report have been assessed in relation to their impact on equalities and human rights. No negative impacts on equality groups or potential for infringement of individuals' human rights have been identified arising from the recommendations contained in the report because it is for noting only. If required following implementation, the actual impact of the recommendations and the mitigating actions will be reviewed and monitored, and the results of the assessment will be published on the Council's website.
 8. **Health & Safety – none**
 9. **Procurement – none**
 10. **Risk – none**
 11. **Privacy Impact – none**
 12. **Cosla Policy Position – none**
 13. **Climate Risk – none**
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Renfrewshire Council

Audited Accounts

2020–2021



Renfrewshire
Council

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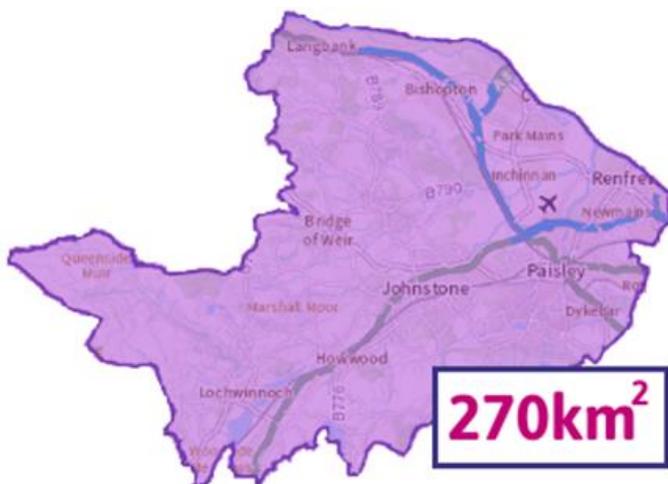
Management Commentary

The purpose of the Management Commentary is to present an overview of Renfrewshire Council's performance during the 2020/21 financial year and to help readers understand its financial position at 31 March 2021. In addition, it outlines the main issues and risks that may impact the performance of the Council in the future.

The Council also works closely with the Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Partnership, which delivers care services across the region; and with Renfrewshire Leisure, which delivers leisure and cultural services. Renfrewshire Council is organised into five directorate services, as follows:



Renfrewshire Council, one of 32 local authorities in Scotland, was established by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1994 and came into being on 1 April 1996.



It provides services to around 179,000 residents in the entire Renfrewshire area, which has a mixed geography, with many villages complementing its three main towns of Johnstone, Paisley and Renfrew.

The Council is governed by 43 elected members, or councillors, comprised as follows:

SNP	19	LD	1
LAB	13	IND	2
CON	8		

The kind of services that the Council provides includes housing; nursery, primary and secondary education; social services; regeneration and waste services.



The Council is also part of a wider Group, with partnerships spanning a number of organisations to varying degrees.



Our Aims and Objectives

The Council and its community partners aim to achieve the objectives agreed in the 'Our Renfrewshire Community Plan 2017-2027' (<http://www.renfrewshire.gov.uk/communityplan>), with the overriding vision of:

“Working together to make Renfrewshire a fairer, more inclusive place where all our people, communities and businesses thrive.”

Performance against the Plan outcomes and objectives is monitored by the Community Planning Partnership Board, chaired by the Leader of the Council. The specific responsibilities and actions the Council will undertake to support the delivery of the Community Plan are detailed in the Council Plan 2017-2022, which can be found on the Council's website at: <http://www.renfrewshire.gov.uk>Your Council>Our key priorities>Council Plan>.

The Council Plan “Thriving People, Connected Communities” was agreed in September 2017. The Plan outlines five strategic outcomes for the Council over the period to 2022:

- Reshaping our place, our economy and our future
- Building strong, safe and resilient communities
- Tackling inequality, ensuring opportunities for all
- Creating a sustainable Renfrewshire for all to enjoy
- Working together to improve outcomes

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the Council over the course of 2020/21, as it has on every individual, community and business across Renfrewshire. In terms of service delivery, governance, financial management and outlook, the pandemic fundamentally affected how the council operates and is likely to operate in the coming years.

The Annual Governance Statement outlines the key issues which were encountered from a governance perspective; and how the Council quickly adapted its decision-making processes including delegating additional decision-making power to the Chief Executive and initiating an Emergencies Board over the first half of 2020/21; through to the re-establishment albeit on a remote basis of the Council's substantive Policy and Regulatory Board structures from August 2020.

Prior to the initial lockdown at the end of March 2020, the Council had already taken significant measures to enable home-working for those staff who are office based; and to put additional protection in place for frontline staff such as additional PPE, social distancing measures at operational sites and revised operating processes for staff involved in community services such as waste collection, housing support and social care. No council staff were furloughed; however, some staff who could not carry out their substantive roles due to office closures volunteered to be redeployed to other areas of support to communities. Support was also provided to staff who tested positive or who were self-isolating.

The Council put substantial support in place for communities and vulnerable individuals such as food and home essentials deliveries, pharmacy deliveries; other support to those shielding and measures to support social distancing in the community eg footway widening. The impact of the pandemic has been felt particularly in schools and nurseries; where both remote learning and in-classroom learning was facilitated over the course of the year.

The Council budget agreed for 2020/21 was heavily impacted, with both additional costs and income losses becoming evident early in the year; although as the year progressed the initial estimates of these costs and losses were moderated both through sound financial management but also from additional financial support provided by the Scottish Government. Regular reporting of the financial position was provided to each Policy Board; including specific reporting of COVID-19 related pressures. In order to manage the financial risks as they unfolded the Council agreed a range of measures including the use of financial flexibilities agreed by the Scottish Government and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA), and to the use of reserve balances if required. In light of the heightened levels of financial risk both in year and in the medium term, the Council also agreed to replenish unallocated revenue balances to a minimum of £10 million.

Substantial additional funding has been provided by the Scottish Government to support councils and the communities they serve. The funding provided was largely one-off and in many cases was allocated for specific purposes. The ad-hoc nature of funding announcements and associated grant conditions increased the complexity of monitoring the in-year financial position. Additional funding of £41.5 million was received from the Scottish Government to address service pressures and support communities over the course of 2020/21 and 2021/22. Where appropriate, funding has been carried forward to 2021/22 through the use of ringfenced reserves.

The Council also supported the administration of a large number of business support grants on behalf of the Scottish Government, further adding to the complexity of financial monitoring and the associated cash management. While adding to the administrative burden for councils, the funding was vital in supporting local businesses to remain viable. The Council administered funding of around £46m to local businesses and this is detailed in Note 25: Agency services.

Capital investment plans were also significantly affected, initially as the construction sector was shut

down in early summer; and then owing to ongoing social distancing on construction sites over the remainder of the financial year. Capital investment of £132.2 million was agreed across both housing and non-housing programmes for 2020/21; however, a total of only £53.7 million was spent. Future years capital programmes will continue to be adjusted to reflect the rephrasing of projects as required.

Financial Strategy

The financial strategy and plans of the Council support the delivery of the Council's priorities as outlined in the Council Plan. In order to achieve this, the financial strategy must ensure resources are effectively and efficiently deployed in line with corporate objectives; and ensure resources are managed sustainably and in a way that continues to ensure the stability of council services.

The medium-term Financial Outlook 2021-23 was reported to the Council on 24 September 2020, and the following range of financial planning principles from the existing Financial Strategy were confirmed:

- i) The Council has an ongoing commitment to efficiency, modernisation of service delivery and prioritisation of resources on the delivery of key strategic outcomes;
- ii) The Council strives to maximise income, grow its tax base and attract external funding;
- iii) Investment in service transformation and early intervention / prevention, including lifecycle maintenance to protect existing investments in our assets, is given appropriate priority;
- iv) Any new borrowing decisions taken by the Council are capable of repayment on a sustainable basis and overall debt levels are contained within affordable long-term parameters;
- v) The Council's core budget is not underwritten by the use of general reserves or speculative capital receipts;
- vi) Council reserves are maintained at a level which provides appropriate financial resilience to the Council and the core services it provides and

should be subject to ongoing annual review in the context of the risk profile faced by the Council.

In light of the Coronavirus pandemic and the significant costs the Council has incurred and continues to incur in response, the financial strategy will require to be fundamentally reviewed over the course of 2021. The above principles, however, remain sound.

The financial strategy will require to incorporate a revised approach to service transformation given the lasting impact of the pandemic on service delivery, with both difficulties and opportunities arising from new ways of working.

Our Performance

The Council Plan outlines priorities and actions against which progress is reported bi-annually to the Council's Leadership Board, most recently on 16 June 2021. The report can be found on the Council Committee Management Information System at:

<http://renfrewshire.cmis.uk.com/renfrewshire/Home.aspx>

Overall, for the 55 actions within the Council Plan, 31 actions have already been completed and the remaining 24 are in progress, reflecting that this is a 5-year plan and some actions relate to long-term programmes.

Whilst 53% of the Council Plan indicators improved in performance since last reported and of the indicators with a target 66% achieved target for 2021/21.

An extract of some areas of progress are highlighted for the 5 outcomes, including areas where planned activities did not proceed or were not undertaken in the same way due to COVID-19, performance information is also provided.

Outcome 1: RESHAPING OUR PLACE, OUR ECONOMY AND OUR FUTURE

- The Council coordinated, administered and delivered business grants and support to business impacted by the pandemic restrictions. This represents a significant ongoing resource pressure for the organisation but a vital activity to support Renfrewshire's businesses, with around £47m funding allocated to over 3,000 businesses over the last year.
- To improve infrastructure, a total of £8m was invested in roads, drainage and footpaths infrastructure during 2020/21 delivering improvements to both strategic and local roads. Work commenced in July following the COVID-19 lockdown. Despite the impact of the pandemic and the loss of the first three and a half months of the 7-month programme, 52 carriageways were resurfaced, with further dressing, patching and resurfacing on footpaths and carriageways completed.
- Tenants have moved into the new build housing at Johnstone Castle. While at Dargavel Village, Bishopton, 80 new Council homes across two sites are now complete and tenanted. Work has commenced at Ferguslie Park where 101 new homes will be built by spring 2023 and South West Johnstone where 39 new homes in Auchengreoch Road are anticipated to be complete by summer 2022.
- Due to COVID-19, the events programme for 2020/21 was cancelled and indicators relating to events have been revised for 2021/22. In addition, a number of the business support indicators were also significantly impacted over the last year, such as number of new business start-ups, as the Business Development Team concentrated on supporting existing businesses through the administration of the COVID-19 grants.



Outcome 2: BUILDING STRONG, SAFE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

- In terms of community resilience, the Neighbourhood Hub model, which was put into place as part of the initial pandemic response, continues to develop with colleagues across the Council and partners. The hubs operate on a partnership basis with Renfrewshire Leisure, Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP), Engage Renfrewshire, local groups and community organisations and are supported by local volunteers. The hub teams have provided support services to over 1,000 households since the start of the lockdown period.
- Staff across the Council were redeployed to establish a Local Assistance Team to support shielding and vulnerable residents to access practical support and resources including access to food and medicines. At one stage over 2,600 residents were receiving practical support each week – mainly food provided by Catering and Building Services employees from Environment and Infrastructure. The Local Assistance Team conducted all welfare calls and ensured that vulnerable residents were matched with the services they needed. Over 6,500 people on the shielding list were contacted (over 99%) and each received personal advice and support as required.
- Another round of ‘Celebrating Renfrewshire’, the youth-led participatory budgeting exercise, was successfully completed in December 2020 in partnership with Youth Services and Renfrewshire Youth Voice. Over 1,700 young people voted on the 80 project ideas that were submitted and £124k was awarded to youth projects across Renfrewshire, with 68 projects receiving funding across the seven Local Partnership areas.

Outcome 3: TACKLING INEQUALITY, ENSURING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

- Throughout the pandemic, the needs of those who were homeless or in housing need have continued to be met. There has been a total of 851 new statutorily homeless households from the initial lockdown to the end of March 2021. Staff from Homeless Services and the Housing Support team have continued to offer a wide range of support services throughout 2020/21 and have helped almost 300 homeless households move to settled accommodation, including assistance with Community Care Grant applications, provision of furniture items and assistance with benefit applications.
- The Tackling Poverty Programme has continued to operate throughout the year, adapting where appropriate to deliver vital projects throughout COVID-19 restrictions and by March 2021 approximately £759k income was maximised in Tackling Poverty projects. The Tackling Poverty Programme investment continues to form a significant part of Renfrewshire’s local response to tackling child poverty.
- Over 2,080 children and young people, who were vulnerable or whose parents are key workers, participated in the Childcare Hubs and Street Play Initiatives delivered by the Community Learning and Development team over the summer school holidays. Whilst 800 home learning and activity packs were delivered to targeted young people over the year, who then took part in campaigns, as well as the Renfrewshire Youth Voice survey on the pandemic, and accessed online digital and mental health and wellbeing activities.

Outcome 4: CREATING A SUSTAINABLE RENFREWSHIRE FOR ALL TO ENJOY

- A Climate Change Sub-Committee has now been established within the Council's governance structure to oversee this programme of work and immediate priorities, including the establishment of a Community Climate Panel to listen to the voices of citizens across Renfrewshire and further business and stakeholder engagement.
- Social landlords are reporting on the first milestone target for Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (ESSH) and after applying allowable exemptions, the Council is 93% compliant with the ESSH 2020 target.
- In terms of active travel, Phase 2 of the £300k segregated shared cycle way project from Bishopton to Glasgow Airport was completed in March 2021. This is an important element in the Council's cycling strategy network and will connect to City Deal's proposals for around the airport.



Outcome 5: WORKING TOGETHER TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES

- The Health and Safety team have been an integral part of the Council's emergency management team, providing clear guidance in response to Government, NHS and Health Protection Scotland policies throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. The team has revised and developed new policies as part of the organisational response to suppressing COVID-19 and to support our workforce to work safely in new ways including homeworking guidance; schools' checklists; and COVID-19 age risk assessments.
- People Strategy: 'Our People Our Future 2021-2026', was launched in Spring 2021, the new strategy will integrate the Council's approach to organisational development and workforce planning into one strategy. It will support services and employees during the Council's recovery from

COVID-19 and during transformation programmes over the coming years.

- The importance of digital services and connectivity to our resilience as an organisation and as a place, has been emphasised by the experiences of the lockdown and Renfrewshire's new Digital Plan was approved by Leadership Board in September 2020, reflecting this. Registered MyAccount users increased to 74,223 as at March 2021, representing more than 4 out of every 5 households in Renfrewshire. This has been delivered primarily by the Digital First team who created a digital solution and process for all Business grants, free school meal payments, and licencing applications.
- All Council Services, the HSCP and Renfrewshire Leisure have worked together for our PCR testing programme for key workers, asymptomatic test centres and the roll out of the COVID-19 vaccination programme across Renfrewshire.

Key Performance Indicators

The Council Plan covers the period 2017 to 2022 and sets the direction of the organisation. Service Plans for each Council service sit under this framework and describe in more detail how these priorities will be achieved, supplemented by a detailed action plan and performance scorecard.

The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown has meant that regular reporting on progress towards Council and service level priorities was interrupted during 2020. Service improvement plans for each service were not all approved by the relevant Policy Boards, due to boards being cancelled for a period during the pandemic. Over 2020/21 a series of service update reports were provided to the relevant Policy Boards on:

- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on services since March 2020;
- how services responded to the pandemic; and
- the identified key priorities and areas of risk for the service.

Due to the unprecedented nature of events in 2020/21, the three-year Service Improvement Plans were replaced by Service Delivery Plans that focus on a single year (2021/22) and outline what each service plans to do to mitigate the effects of the pandemic and associated restrictions, as well as actions to support recovery and renewal. Each Service's Service Delivery Plan was approved by Policy Boards from March 2021.

In the most recent service updates, from May to June 2021, an outturn position or overview on performance indicators and actions for 2020/21 was provided to Policy Boards. These reports provided detailed explanation on all relevant actions and performance indicators, including details of any actions delayed or cancelled as a result of COVID-19 restrictions and/or the need to refocus service priorities in order to manage the pandemic response.

Public Performance Reports

One of the Council's approaches to Public Performance Reporting is the 'It's all about you' story map, which provides an overview of performance for the LGBF indicators and the key priority areas for the Council. It includes case studies, infographics, and performance indicators.

The Performance section can be found on the Council's website at:

www.renfrewshire.gov.uk>Your Council> Information, performance and statistics> Council Performance>

Service Update Reports, Service Delivery Plans and Operational Performance Reports are reported to the relevant Policy Board and can be found on the Council Committee Management Information System at: <http://renfrewshire.cmis.uk.com/renfrewshire/Home.aspx>.

Local Government Benchmarking Framework

The annual performance report to Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board was presented on 22 March 2021. This provided the Board and the public with a full assessment of all 97 indicators in the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) for 2019/20, highlighting those indicators in the top and bottom quartile, trend data and ranked position over the two years, Scottish average and the family group range for all indicators.

Renfrewshire Council LGBF performance overview for 2019/20 was:

- 38 indicators have improved since last year
- 9 have remained the same
- 32 indicators have declined in performance
- 18 have no current data available
- 26 indicators are in the top quartile (ranked 1st to 8th)
- 12 indicators are in the bottom quartile (ranked 25th to 32nd)

These represent pre-pandemic data and will provide a benchmark for future years. The 2020/21 data will be published in 2022.

LGBF data can be found at:

<https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/explore-the-data>

Key Financial Ratios

The following tables provide information regarding the financial performance of the Council in 2020/21 and the affordability of its ongoing commitments:

Financial Indicator	2020/21		2019/20	Commentary
	Estimate	Actual	Actual	
Reserves				
Uncommitted General Fund reserves as a % of budgeted net expenditure	1.9%	2.5%	1.6%	Reflects the level of funding available to meet unplanned expenditure and manage financial risk.
Movement in uncommitted General Fund balance	n/a	65.0%	-7.5%	Reflects the commitment to increase uncommitted reserves to £10m per the Financial Strategy.
Council Tax				
In-year collection rate	96.0%	95.0%	96.0%	Reflects the Council's effectiveness in collecting Council Tax debt
Council Tax income as a proportion of total taxation and non-specific grant income	19.2%	19.1%	20.1%	Reflects the Council's ability to vary expenditure by raising Council Tax, the principal local authority controlled source of finance
Debt/Long term borrowing				
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	£392.0m	£347.1m	£375.3m	The information in this section demonstrates that the level of external debt (driven by the capital programme) is affordable, owing to the low proportion of our budget spent on servicing debt. Further information, including descriptions of these terms and their significance, is available in the Treasury Management Annual Report, presented to Council on 24 June 2021.
External debt	£330.3m	£329.1m	£292.7m	
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream (General Fund)	4.0%	4.7%	4.0%	

Financial Performance

Primary Financial Statements

The annual accounts summarise the Council's transactions for the year, its financial position at 31 March 2021 and its cashflows. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements as interpreted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ("the Code").

The Primary Financial Statements include the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES), Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS), Balance Sheet and Cashflow Statement. These statements are accompanied by notes to the accounts, which provide more details on the figures shown in the statements and set out the accounting policies adopted by the Council.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) presents the total cost of providing Council services in 2020/21 along with the income available to fund those services.

The outturn explained in the following section differs from the accounting deficit of £17.5m shown in the

CIES due to accounting adjustments required to comply with proper accounting practice, but which under statute should not impact on local taxpayers. A reconciliation of these figures can be found in the Note 1: Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

General Fund

The General Fund is funded by government grant and Council Tax revenues and the Council is also able to apply usable reserves from the General Fund Balance to fund expenditure. After adjusting for planned carry forwards and debt repayments, the General Fund had a surplus of income over expenditure in 2020/21 of £33.6m. The revised budgeted position was a surplus of £29.4m, which results in an underspend of £4.2m against budget.

The main reasons for the variance against the approved budget were unsurprisingly related to the response and subsequent recovery actions for COVID-19. The most significant additional costs were incurred in household waste collection and disposal, additional cleaning across all council facilities, additional teaching resource and support to

Renfrewshire Leisure. The pandemic also had a significant impact on some income streams with parking income, trade waste income and commercial income to Renfrewshire Leisure being particularly affected.

The Right for Renfrewshire transformation programme was temporarily suspended over the course of 2020/21, impacting on the delivery of planned savings however some efficiencies from reviews commenced in 2019/20 were delivered.

Over the course of the year significant additional revenue support totalling £41.5m was provided to the Council by the Scottish Government. This support was generally targeted to address specific cost pressures, particularly in schools, however this support was crucial in allowing the Council to deliver the financial outturn reported. Further detail on budget variances can be found in the Unaudited Annual Accounts 2020/21 report to Council on 24 June 2021.

The Council did not meet its target in-year council tax collection rate of 96% in 2020/21, instead returning a creditable 95% in light of the pandemic impact on household finances.

2020/21	Revised Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance £m
Chief Executive's Service	21.956	21.640	0.316
Children's Services	204.055	203.835	0.220
Communities, Housing & Planning	10.996	11.305	(0.309)
Environment & Infrastructure	48.002	52.053	(4.051)
Finance & Resources	38.593	39.198	(0.605)
Miscellaneous Services	38.034	28.598	9.436
Adult Services	72.251	72.251	0.000
Net Expenditure	433.887	428.880	5.007
Revenue Support Grant	(305.649)	(305.649)	0.000
Council Tax Income	(83.788)	(83.037)	(0.751)
Non-Domestic Rates Income*	(73.841)	(73.841)	0.000
Funding	(463.278)	(462.527)	(0.751)
Use of General Fund Balances	(29.391)	(33.647)	4.256

*The Council was originally due £112.3 of Non-Domestic Rate Income from the Scottish Government as its share of the national pool; however, this figure was reduced to £73.8m (with a corresponding uplift in general revenue grant) as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses unfolded.

The Council collected £66.7m directly from local businesses with a further £7.2m due from the Scottish Government.

The Council's Reserves

The Council holds the following balances in reserve. Further details can be found in Note 8: Usable reserves.

As at 31 March 2020 £m	Usable Reserves	As at 31 March 2021 £m
54.811	General Fund Balance	88.458
6.807	Housing Revenue Account	6.497
9.453	Capital Receipts Reserve	8.638
88.550	Other Statutory Funds	90.500
159.621	Total	194.093

The General Fund balance of £88.5m will be carried forward to 2021/22. Of this balance, £77.6m has been earmarked for a particular purpose, as outlined in Note 8: Usable reserves. This leaves unallocated reserves of £10.9m (2.5% of the Council's net annual running costs), which is in line with levels agreed by the Council under its revised financial planning principles.

It is viewed that this balance is appropriate to the financial risk environment the Council is facing both in light of the ongoing response and recovery from the pandemic, but also to mitigate adverse risks anticipated in public finances generally over the medium to longer term.

Housing Revenue Account

The balance on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) as at 31 March 2021 has reduced to £6.5m. This remains a prudent level of unallocated reserves for the HRA to mitigate the impact of any unforeseen risks and to provide an element of mitigation against forecast pressures related to Coronavirus.

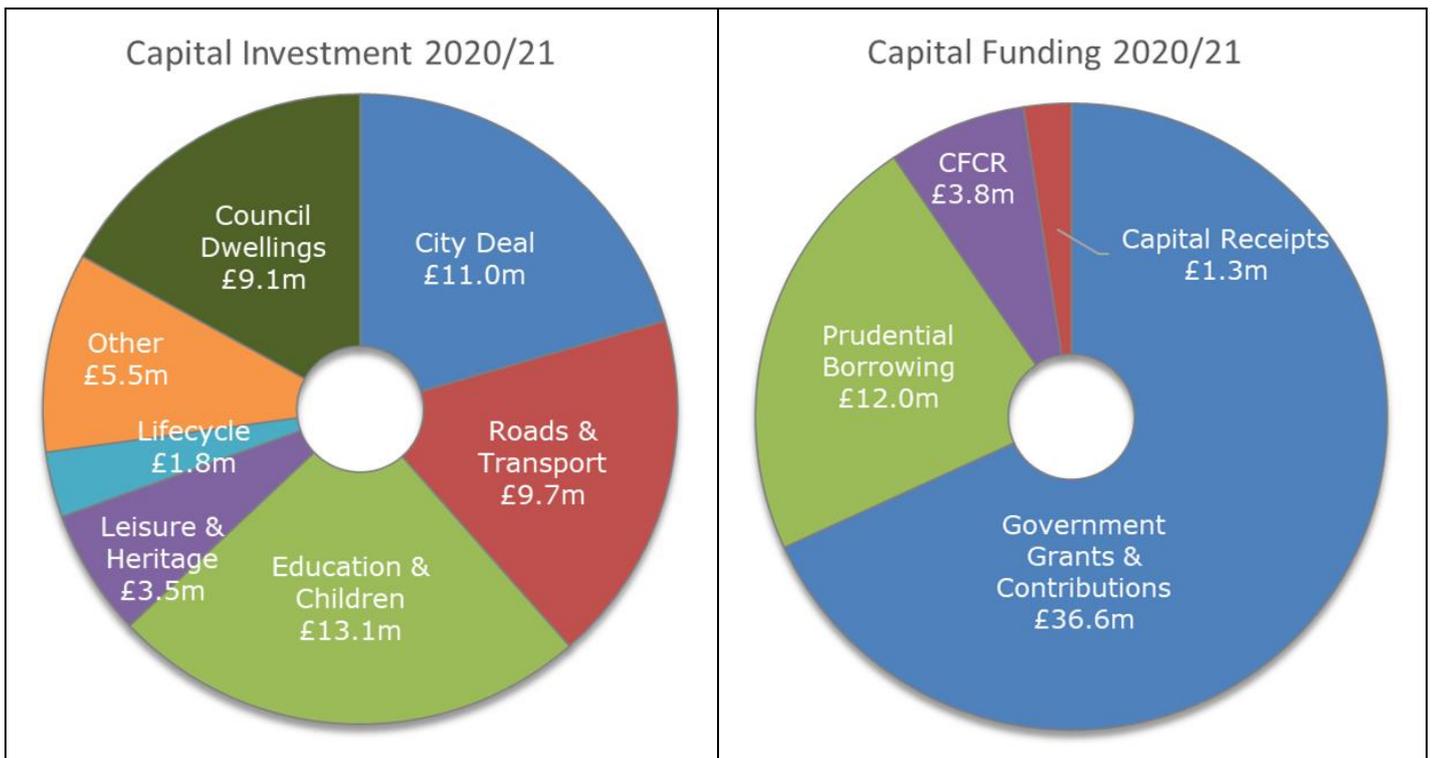
The year-end deficit position is in line with projections reported during 2020/21 and reflects the net effect of underspends in employee and transport costs that have been used to fund an overspend related to COVID-19 driven response and recovery costs and increased debt repayment as part of the overall housing debt smoothing strategy.

Capital and Borrowing

Renfrewshire Council continues to make significant capital investment in council housing, schools, culture, roads and the town centre estate. On 9 March 2020, the Council approved the housing capital investment programme for 2020/21 of £30.2m; and the General Fund capital investment programme of £102.0m.

The capital investment programmes were significantly affected by the pandemic, mainly related to lengthy construction lockdown periods and subsequent requirements to maintain social distancing on building sites. The programmes have therefore been re-profiled during the year to reflect the planned expenditure timescales of individual projects or where project completion dates have been delayed, resulting in actual capital spend for the year of £8.2m for housing capital investment and £45.5m for the General Fund. Further detail is provided in Note 15: Capital expenditure and capital financing.

The following charts show the actual expenditure incurred and income received in relation to the 2020/21 capital programme.



During the course of 2020/21 there was new external borrowing (excluding Group transactions) from the Public Works Loans Board of £35m related to the Clyde Waterfront and Renfrew Riverside City Deal project. This borrowing was undertaken to fund project expenditure anticipated in 2021/22 and in line with the Council's approved treasury and borrowing strategies.

The level of cash balances available to the Council remains consistent with daily cash requirements, treasury and capital investment plans. The increase in cash balances compared to 31 March 2020 is attributable to the external borrowing undertaken as outlined above and to COVID-19 specific funding received from the Scottish Government which will be utilised over the course of 2021/22.

The Council's borrowing strategy is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Treasury Management in Local Authorities.

The majority of the Council's borrowing comes from the Public Works Loan Board with the remainder from market and other loans. Further details are provided in Note 23: Financial Instruments.

For a number of years an important element of the Council's medium-term financial planning has been the strategy of debt smoothing, which ensures the Council's debt profile remains appropriate and sustainable over the medium term. This process involves the planned repayment of debt over the medium term as part of the Council's planned budget, capital investment and treasury management strategies. While it had been planned that this process would reach a natural conclusion, the Council will continue to explore options as to whether refocussing the strategy may help deliver short term financial capacity in order to support the costs being incurred in response to the Coronavirus pandemic, including employing the financial flexibilities permitted by the Scottish Government specifically in relation to COVID-19. The Council did not utilise these flexibilities in 2020/21 given the additional funding secured and the limited additional benefit these flexibilities would derive.

The Council regulates its capital spending limits within a prudential framework recommended by CIPFA and endorsed by the Scottish Government. Each year, the Council sets its capital financing requirement (CFR) for the forthcoming year in its Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS), approved by the Council

on 9 March 2020 and revised on 17 December 2020. The TMSS for 2020/21 can be found on the Council Committee Management Information System at: <http://renfrewshire.cmis.uk.com/renfrewshire/Home.aspx>.

The CFR is a prudent assessment of the aggregate external borrowings for capital investment purposes that are affordable and sustainable over the longer-term. The actual CFR at 31 March 2021 was £347.1m, which is within the approved limit of £392.0m.

The Council's external borrowings have only been applied for capital investment purposes, with the Council's net external debt being £329.1m at 31 March 2021 compared to the operational boundary of £392m. The Council's costs of borrowing remain consistently one of the lowest of all Scottish local authorities; are affordable and match the Council's medium to long-term financial strategy.

The Council's non-housing financing costs were 4.7% as a proportion of the Council's non-housing net revenue stream, including an element of additional debt repayment. Housing related financing costs as at 31 March 2021 were 51.4% of net housing revenues, higher than the forecast of 39.9% again due to additional debt repaid in the year. Excluding these repayments, the actual position was 40.5%.

Net Pension Position

The disclosure requirements for pension benefits under IAS19 are detailed in Notes 28 and 29. The appointed actuaries, have confirmed a decrease of £59.0m in their assessment of the Council's share of the actuarial deficit position of the local government pension fund as at 31 March 2021. This can be attributed to a combination of a lower discount rate assumptions and a significantly higher CPI assumption. Asset returns and values and Bond yields have followed the market movements prompted by the pandemic and lockdowns, among other factors, which affect the asset share value.

The assessment provides only a snapshot as at 31 March 2021 and necessarily changes on a day-to-day basis to reflect stock market movements in particular.

The appointed actuaries remain of the view that the asset holdings of the Strathclyde Pension Scheme and the contributions from employees and employers provide sufficient security and income to meet future pension liabilities.

Provisions and Contingencies

The Council has provided for eventualities which may have a material effect on the financial position of the Council. The reasons for the provisions made are outlined in Note 22: Provisions.

In general, any contingent liabilities known to the Council are covered by insurance arrangements. As outlined at Note 7, the Council has also set aside £2.5m for uninsured claims. While the Council has financial monitoring arrangements in place with regards costs being incurred in response to and recovery from the Coronavirus pandemic, the Council cannot know with certainty the full costs and income loss which may arise over the medium term.

The Council has been made aware of an issue relating to Guaranteed Minimum Pension that could increase the future value of pension liability recognised in the balance sheet by around £4.2m. Further detail is provided in Note 23: Financial Instruments.

Financial Outlook and Key Risks

The Financial update reports to Council in September and December 2020 outlined continued and considerable uncertainty for local government finances. Council therefore agreed to replenish unallocated reserves to a threshold of £10 million in order to address the risks of significant and unplanned cost pressures which may emerge over the medium term.

Over one year on from the start of lockdown restrictions the impact to the Scottish and UK economies is still unfolding. Unprecedented levels of fiscal support to businesses, communities and individuals has resulted in government borrowing levels which have reached a peacetime high. The

impact of this level of debt on public finances will take many years to unwind. However, borrowing has been undertaken at historically low interest rates, mitigating some of the impact of the borrowing required. Economists debate as to the speed and trajectory of the economic recovery as the vaccine programme rolls out; however, what is clear is that there will be permanent scarring to the economic position. Encouragingly however, forecasts for economic recovery are generally increasingly optimistic based on the successful roll out of the vaccine programme, that pre-pandemic levels of GDP will be achieved by 2022.

As the economy reopens and emergency fiscal support is withdrawn, notably in respect of the furlough scheme winding down, levels of government borrowing are expected to reduce. Over the medium term however, as the government moves from rescue measures to recovery and then rebuilding, there are a number of factors which may influence the public finances and therefore the local government settlement.

Funding for the NHS and social care is likely to again be prioritised given their key role in responding to the pandemic and in order to rebuild resilience in these services. Inflation may increase as pent-up demand for goods and services begins to unfold, resulting in cost pressures for the Council. Pay inflation is also likely to become an increasing pressure given the pay settlement agreed for the NHS in Scotland and expectations of equity in public pay policy. Conversely, as government support to businesses unwinds and the furlough scheme ends, there may be a resulting increase in unemployment which could place additional demands on Council services. These pressures while not new, may become more acute over the medium term.

The impact of Brexit is one which again due to the pandemic has possibly not been fully felt and the Council remains alert to potential cost pressures in this regard.

In addition and as has been highlighted in previous commentaries, as the transition of powers moves the

Scottish budget towards almost 50% of spending being supported by devolved tax raising powers, the performance of the Scottish economy relative to that of the UK becomes a key determinant in the overall level of resources that will be available to the Scottish Government's budget each year.

It is expected that growth in the Scottish economy will mirror, but lag slightly, that of the UK. Decisions by the Scottish Government to provide continuing support to some areas of the economy eg through business rates relief over the course of 2021/22 will continue to put pressure on Scottish Government finances. In addition, it is less certain from manifesto commitments made in the run up to the 2021 Scottish Parliamentary elections whether the growth in funding for local government services being on a par with that for the NHS as suggested in the Scottish Government's medium term financial strategy will come into being given the explicit funding commitments made to health and social care. The local government grant settlement for 2021/22 (again only a single year settlement being announced) reflects a 0.5% increase on a like-for-like basis in the general revenue grant received in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21. Funding to compensate councils who chose not to increase council tax was also included in the settlement.

This uncertain climate is likely to present continuing challenges over the medium-term for core local government grant levels in Scotland. While the medium-term financial plans for the Council will require substantial revision, they will remain based on an assumption that its grant settlement may be subject to further reduction in future years given Scottish Government policy commitments and funding pressures. For context, each 1% cut to the Council's revenue funding represents a £3m loss in resource.

A balanced budget position moving into 2021/22 was agreed by the Council on 4 March 2021, reflecting well on the previous budget decisions taken by the Council towards addressing the medium-term savings requirement it is facing. No new savings decisions were included in the agreed budget for 2021/22,

reflecting the temporary pause of the Council's Right for Renfrewshire programme. Temporary investment in measures to assist Renfrewshire's communities recover from the pandemic were agreed, including a freeze in council tax which formed part of the conditional grant offer from the Scottish Government.

Existing service and cost pressures arising from pay settlements, demographic and socio-economic factors will continue to play a major role in driving spending pressures for the Council, however the predominant focus of the Council in the short term will be fully understanding and assessing the financial impact of Coronavirus. This is expected to manifest itself in additional costs of services adapting to the pandemic and resulting permanent behavioural changes such as increased levels of homeworking for both staff and residents. While reduced levels of council tax income were anticipated, actual experience from 2020/21 provides evidence that this income stream has held up very well. This may however become more challenging to maintain as levels of government support to households reduce. In addition, there may be permanent reductions in parking income as a result of less travel to work or other behavioural changes. Further, the Council will require to continue to support the substantial levels of commercial income loss being experienced by its subsidiary, Renfrewshire Leisure.

In the face of these challenges, it remains critical that the Council continues to proactively invest in a range of measures to stimulate the local economy and improve the lives of residents. The Council has agreed a capital programme including spend of £141.3m in 2021/22 across public infrastructure, schools, nurseries, public buildings and council housing. These will run alongside the Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal programme that is planned to be delivered during the course of this decade, generating 29,000 new jobs.

The Council continues to mitigate treasury risks, including those associated with the security of cash deposits by actively considering debt restructuring as outlined in the Council's agreed Treasury Management Strategy. The Council also continually

reviews, in consultation with its treasury advisors, the criteria for placing deposits with financial institutions on the Council's approved counterparty list.

As part of the Council's treasury strategy, it continues to utilise internal cash balances, deferring or minimising external borrowing with the dual objective of reducing the level of cash deposits held by the Council, whilst generating ongoing savings in overall net interest costs.

This strategy is monitored carefully in order to ensure that the Council retains sufficient cash balances to support its ongoing requirements and remains alert to any anticipated adverse movement in future borrowing rates.

The Council's medium term financial strategy will require to incorporate the increased levels of uncertainty driven by the pandemic; however it is hoped that some clarity will emerge from the UK government comprehensive spending review due in November 2021 which may allow in turn some increased certainty for the Scottish Government with regards the block grant they may receive over 2022 – 2025. This certainty may allow the re-establishment of multi-year settlements for local government in Scotland; bringing some clarity to the Council's grant position.

The Renfrewshire Council Group

Local authorities are required to prepare Group Accounts in addition to their own Council's accounts where they have a material interest in other organisations. The Group Accounts consolidate the results of the Council with five subsidiaries - Renfrewshire Leisure Limited (a registered charity and company limited by guarantee formed to provide facilities for recreation, sport, cultural and other leisure activities for the benefit of the community in Renfrewshire); the Common Good Funds; the Coats Observatory Trust, Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) Limited Liability Partnership and Paisley Museum Reimagined Ltd. The Group Accounts also consolidate the Council's share of four other entities treated as associates or joint ventures –

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee, Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board, and Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board.

The Council has non-material interests in a number of other entities namely Clyde Muirshiel Park Authority (which was formally wound up on 31 March 2021), Scotland Excel, Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority and Glasgow City Region – City Deal Cabinet.

Charitable Funds

The Council administers the Common Good Funds for the areas of Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone. Each of these Funds is a registered charity. In addition, the Council controls the Coats Observatory Charitable Trust. In order to comply with the Code, Audit Scotland and the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR) requirements, the Council separately prepares the financial statements of the three Common Good Funds and the Coats Observatory Trust, with the balances included in the Group Accounts. Audit Scotland is the appointed auditor for the Council's charitable funds.

Overall, the Common Good Funds incurred a combined in-year surplus of £0.5m which is added to the previous surplus brought forward.

The total net asset value increased by £4.2m, with investments increasing by £3.6m. Both the market values of investments and income generated from dividends are likely to be subject to ongoing volatility as the economy recovers from the pandemic.

The audited annual accounts of the Common Good Funds and Observatory Trust are reported to the Council on 18 November 2021 and can be accessed on the Committee Management Information System at: <http://renfrewshire.cmis.uk.com/renfrewshire/Home.aspx>.

Conclusion and Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the tremendous effort by the whole finance team in both producing the annual accounts and successfully managing the finances of the Council over an unprecedented year in difficult circumstances; and to record our thanks to both the Finance and Resources team and colleagues in other services for their continued hard work and support.

Further information on the annual accounts or on the Council's general finances can be obtained on the Council website (www.renfrewshire.gov.uk), or by telephoning 0141 618 7363.

Cllr Iain Nicolson
Leader of the Council

Sandra Black
Chief Executive

Alan Russell CPFA
Director of Finance and Resources

Statement of Responsibilities

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs (section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973). In Renfrewshire Council, that officer is the Director of Finance and Resources;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- ensure that the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014), and so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003), and;
- approve the Annual Accounts for signature.

I can confirm that these annual accounts were approved for signature by the Council at its meeting on 18 November 2021.

Signed on behalf of Renfrewshire Council.

Cllr Iain Nicolson
Leader of the Council

The Director of Finance and Resources' Responsibilities

The Director of Finance and Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Annual Accounts in accordance with proper practices as required by legislation and as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Accounting Code).

In preparing the Annual Accounts, the Director of Finance and Resources has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates which were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with legislation; and
- complied with the local authority Accounting Code (in so far as it is compatible with legislation).

The Director of Finance and Resources has also:

- kept adequate accounting records that were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and its group at the reporting date and the transactions of the Authority and its group for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Alan Russell CPFA
Director of Finance and Resources

Annual Governance Statement

Scope of responsibility

Renfrewshire Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also has a statutory duty to make arrangements to secure best value under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. In discharging this overall responsibility, the Council's members and the corporate management team are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

The Council has approved and adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) framework; Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy of the Local Code is available on our website at: www.renfrewshire.gov.uk > [Your Council](#) > [Information, performance and statistics](#) > [Information Governance](#)

This statement explains how Renfrewshire Council has complied with the Local Code and also meets the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK, which details the requirements for an annual Governance Statement.

The purpose of the governance framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled and through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives set out in the Council plan.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a

reasonable level. Internal control cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework

The main features of our governance arrangements are described in the Local Code but are summarised below:

The overarching strategic priorities and vision of the Council are set out in the Council Plan 2017-2022 and the Renfrewshire Community Plan 2017-2027. The Council Plan is aligned to the Community Plan and sets out 5 strategic outcomes that the organisation will work to achieve over a 5-year period with specific priorities relating to tackling inequality, promoting economic and cultural regeneration, attainment and sustainability. Renfrewshire's Community Plan (which also acts as Renfrewshire's Local Outcome Improvement Plan as required by the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015) details how community planning partners will work together to achieve the key priorities identified for Renfrewshire.

The key outcomes the Council is committed to delivering with its partners, are set out in the Community Plan;

- The Council operates within an established governance framework which incorporates a scheme of delegated functions, financial regulations, standing orders relating to contracts and procedural standing orders. These elements of the framework are kept under regular review by the Council;
- The Council facilitates policy and decision making through a policy board structure;

- Services are able to demonstrate how their own activities link to the Council's vision and priorities through their service improvement plans. Performance management and monitoring of service delivery is reported through policy boards regularly including six-monthly updates to the Leadership Board on progress against the implementation of the Council Plan;
- The Corporate Management Team monitors a quarterly scorecard of performance information. The Council regularly publishes information about its performance, e.g. "It's all about you", a publication outlining the performance of the Council published annually. An annual benchmarking report on the performance of the Council is submitted to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board;
- The Council has adopted a code of conduct for its employees. Elected members adhere to the nationally prescribed Code of Conduct for Members. In addition, the Council has in place a protocol for Relationships between Political Groups, Elected Members and Officers;
- The Council's approach to risk management is set out in the risk management strategy and is well embedded. Risks are reported regularly to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board;
- The Director of Finance and Resources is the Council's Senior Information Risk Owner and information risk is monitored through the Information Management and Governance Group and its sub-groups. The Managing Solicitor, Information Governance is the statutory Data Protection Officer;
- Comprehensive arrangements are in place to ensure members and officers are supported by appropriate training and development;
- Registers of interests for elected members and senior officers are maintained and published on the Council's website;
- The Council complies with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Managing the Risk of Fraud and Corruption and the Council's arrangements for fraud prevention, detection and investigation are

managed through the corporate counter fraud service;

- The Council's approach to 'whistleblowing' is outlined in the policy for expressing concerns outwith line management;
- There are adequate cyber security controls in place including a dedicated cyber security officer and conformance to industry cyber security standards such as Public Services Network (PSN), Payment Card Industry (PCI) and Cyber Essentials;
- Clear and independent governance arrangements are in place with Renfrewshire Leisure Ltd and the Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Partnership with oversight from the Council's Leadership Board.
- Seven Local Partnerships have been established and have identified initial local priorities. Decision-making, including that relating to relevant grants, is delegated to each Local Partnership through a Lead Officer appointed by the Council.

This governance framework has been in place at Renfrewshire Council for the year ended 31 March 2021, subject to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as disclosed in the section on review of effectiveness and continuous improvement below.

Within the 2019/20 report, Audit Scotland concluded that: "the Council has appropriate governance arrangements in place. We recognise that in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic the Council revised its governance arrangements. The new arrangements are appropriate and support good governance and accountability."

The system of internal financial control

The system of internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures (including segregation of duties), management and supervision, and a system of delegation and accountability. Development and maintenance of the system is undertaken by managers within the Council. The system includes:

- Guidance on financial management supported by comprehensive financial regulations and codes;
- Comprehensive budgeting systems, and detailed guidance for budget holders;
- Regular reviews of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against the forecasts;
- Setting targets to measure financial and other performance;
- The preparation of regular financial reports that indicate actual expenditure against the forecasts;
- Clearly defined capital expenditure guidelines;
- As appropriate, formal project management principles;
- The Chief Finance Officer is the Director of Finance and Resources who complies with the CIPFA Statement on the Role of The CFO in Public Services.

The role and responsibilities of the Audit Committee and the Chief Auditor

The role of the audit committee is under the remit of the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board, which is chaired by a member of the opposition. Its role is:

- to approve the internal audit charter and annual internal audit plans;
- to review internal and external audit reports and the main issues arising, including those relating to the annual accounts and seek assurance that action has been taken and make recommendations to the Council where appropriate;
- to receive and consider the Chief Auditor's annual report, summarising internal audit activity and the level of assurance this provides over the arrangements for internal control, risk management and governance within the Council;
- monitor the performance of internal audit;
- to consider the annual review of the Local Code of Corporate Governance.

The internal audit service operates in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and reports to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board. Internal audit undertakes an annual programme of work, approved by the Board, based on a strategic risk assessment. The Council's Chief Auditor provides an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the governance framework, risk management and internal control. The Council conforms to the requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit (2019).

Members and officers of the Council are committed to the concept of sound governance and the effective delivery of Council services. The Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee complies with the CIPFA guidance Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police. The Council's Chief Auditor has responsibility to review independently and report to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board annually, to provide assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Local Code and the extent of compliance with it. The Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board performs a scrutiny role in relation to the application of the Local Code of Corporate Governance and regularly monitors the performance of the Council's internal audit service.

Internal Audit reporting arrangements include communication of finalised audit engagements, monitoring the progress of agreed management actions and communication of any unacceptable risk identified to the Board.

Review of effectiveness and continuous improvement

Renfrewshire Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness of the framework is informed by the work of the Corporate Management Team, which has responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Chief Auditor's annual report, and reports from the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The effectiveness of the governance framework is reviewed annually by the Corporate Management Team, including the use of an annually updated self-assessment tool covering six key areas of governance (this year including the impact on governance of the Coronavirus pandemic), as follows:

- Business Planning and Performance Management
- Internal Control Environment
- Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Control
- Risk Management and Business Continuity
- Conflicts of Interest, Whistleblowing and Gifts and Hospitality
- Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19).

This self-assessment indicated the governance framework is being complied with in all material respects. In addition, the review of the effectiveness of the governance arrangements and the systems of internal control within the group entities places reliance upon the individual bodies' management assurances in relation to the soundness of their systems of internal control.

The Council has a well embedded approach to continuous improvement through self-assessment. Registered services within education, social care and housing undertake regular self-assessment as part of the delivery of their services, including aspects such as multi-agency file reading and practice and improvement groups in place. Staff from across services are also invited to participate in improvement sessions linked to the service improvement plans on an annual basis, or in relation to specific exercises such as the "Our Values" staff engagement process in 2019. The Council previously utilised the Public Services Improvement Framework and is now piloting a streamlined version of this model with Renfrewshire Community Planning Executive Group. The first stage of this has been completed, with the consensus session to agree improvement actions delayed due to the Coronavirus crisis.

The Council continues to recognise the need to exercise strong financial management arrangements

to manage the financial pressures common to all local authorities and has robust financial control and financial planning processes in place. Plans to adopt the CIPFA Financial Management Code over the course of 2020/21 were unfortunately impacted by demands related to the COVID-19 pandemic and a revised timescale for adoption by 30 June 2021 has been developed.

There have been unprecedented challenges facing the Council in responding to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which has significantly altered the way in which the organisation operates, with new services being provided in response to the pandemic and significant changes to the delivery of existing services. Reduced capacity and competing priorities continue to be actively managed on a daily basis. The following should be specifically noted:

- The temporary emergency governance arrangements that were put in place in March 2020 remained in operation throughout 2020/21, with the exception that Board cycles recommenced in August 2020, which allowed the role of the Emergencies Board to be scaled back and the emergency delegations given to the Chief Executive came to an end. The Emergencies Board last met in September 2020. There continues to be weekly Emergency Management Team meetings and the Corporate Management Team also meet weekly with a specific focus on recovery. A cross party briefing meeting is scheduled fortnightly with group leaders to provide ongoing updates on the COVID-19 response.
- The Council has developed economic and social renewal and recovery plans in recent months, which set out how the Council will work with partners to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic over the short to medium term.
- Regular performance reports have been prepared for policy boards throughout the period of the pandemic in the form of service update reports. Each service has developed a Service Delivery Plan for 2021/22 in place of the usual service improvement plans, in order to focus on activities

linked to recovery over the next 12 months in particular.

- The Right for Renfrewshire programme was placed on hold in April 2020 in order for the Council to focus resources on the Coronavirus response and recovery. However, some elements within the programme of work have continued where necessary or where useful to expedite work planned under Right for Renfrewshire as a key element of the Council's COVID-19 response. Other project activities are progressing only where there is employee capacity and a business need. The Council's Financial Strategy will inform the scope, timelines, and savings targets for future stages of the programme. It is anticipated that the programme will formally restart later in 2021.
- Financial management across the Council has remained strong, with additional reporting put in place to clearly distinguish COVID-19 related costs and income losses from core operating costs. Over the course of the year significant amounts of additional non-recurring income has been secured from the Scottish Government in order to ensure local government continues to provide support to local communities and businesses. Funding has been provided both to support council expenditure, but also on an "agency" basis whereby the Council administers grant schemes designed by the Scottish Government. Ensuring compliance with the various grant conditions has entailed considerable work by council officers, and this will likely continue into 2021/22.
- All essential services have continued to be delivered throughout the pandemic and business continuity arrangements are in place and operating highly effectively. There have been no significant changes to internal controls although new and amended processes have been put in place to allow the Council to appropriately respond to the pandemic and support local communities and businesses.
- The Council commenced planning for Brexit during 2019/20 and has implemented a specific Brexit risk register which is monitored by the Corporate Management Team. The specific risks associated

with Brexit have not all materialised so far and relevant mitigation measures have enabled services to continue following the exit from the European Union in January 2021 without significant immediate adverse impact. However, a number of significant areas of risk remain for the organisation and for communities that have been deferred due to a combination of COVID-19 impacts, particularly in relation to employment constraints related to closure of hospitality and retail masking the impact of the end of freedom of movement and the deferral of the introduction of required import checks and restrictions which when introduced will lead to increased restrictions, delays and cost increases on products and services from the European Union and a significant and ongoing regulatory burden for Environmental Health Officers and Trading Standards Officers.

Regular reviews of the Council's arrangements are undertaken by internal audit and overall, the Council's internal financial control arrangements are sound.

As part of the ongoing relationship which is in place under the new best value methodology, Audit Scotland continuously engages with the Council in relation to the improvement plan, regularly attending Council and board meetings and reviewing information provided. Each year Audit Scotland provides an assessment of the ongoing position in relation to best value, within the Annual Audit Report. The Annual Audit Report for 2019/20 was published in November 2020 noted that the Council continues to make positive progress in implementing the recommendations from the 2016/17 Best Value and Assurance Report.

Audit Scotland provided an unqualified but modified audit opinion on the 2019/20 annual accounts, noting an emphasis of matter drawing attention to disclosure in the financial statements relating to material uncertainties, caused by COVID-19, as declared in the valuation reports for property valuations. This emphasis of matter issue was common to many public bodies.

The programme of work undertaken by internal audit identified 2 occasions where a limited assurance level was given in relation to the internal control, risk management and governance objectives for the specific areas of each audit review. The following areas are those identified as requiring improvement:

- The collection of catering income through the online payment system was reviewed and improvements were required in relation to recording and reconciling income collected. Although these areas require to be addressed there is no significant impact on the Council's overall system of internal control. Implementation of the recommendations will be monitored through the internal audit follow up process.
- A review of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, specifically the provisions relating to community asset transfers identified that the current processes do not fully comply with all aspects of the Act. Management agreed to implement the improvement actions required and this will be monitored through the internal audit follow up process.

Internal Audit undertakes an annual exercise to ensure that recommendations arising from internal audit engagements have been implemented by service management and the results are reported to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board (ARSB). This work highlighted that 76% of recommendations were implemented by the due date. The remaining 24% had passed their original due date and revised implementation dates have now been set. Of the 14 recommendations followed up that were deemed to be critical, 11 have been fully implemented and three have been partially implemented. Revised implementation dates have been agreed for each of these recommendations.

It is our view that the Council has in place a sound system of governance, risk management and internal control and that appropriate mechanisms are in place to identify any areas of weakness. This is corroborated by an Annual Assurance Statement prepared by the Council's Chief Auditor stating that reasonable assurance can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's governance, risk management and internal control framework.

Action Plan

Following consideration of the review of adequacy and effectiveness the following action plan has been agreed to ensure continual improvement of the Council's governance.

Agreed action	Responsible person	Date
Review and refresh the Council Plan	Head of Policy and Commissioning	30 September 2022

The agreed actions will be subject to review to identify the progress being made in implementing them.

Update on the 2019/20 Action Plan

The 2019/20 Governance Statement identified a number of continuous improvement activities to be taken forward to improve the overall governance, risk management and internal control environment. Progress over the last 12 months against the agreed action plan is detailed below.

Agreed action	Progress Update	Responsible person	Date	Revised Date
Complete Actions				
Review of creditor and debtor balances, improved reconciliation process and production of audited annual accounts within statutory timescales.	Accounts completed within statutory timescales. Reconciliation processes improved, but further efficiencies may be possible and will be incorporated into business as usual activities.	Head of Finance	30 November 2020	N/A
Review the arrangements for revenue budget monitoring within Environment & Infrastructure to ensure that they are fit for purpose and there is clarity of roles and responsibilities.	Complete.	Head of Finance	30 September 2020	N/A
Ongoing Actions				
Review and update, where necessary, the policy for expressing concerns outwith line management (whistleblowing) for approval by Board.	The review has been delayed into the new audit year.	Chief Auditor	30 September 2020	31 October 2021

Assurance

Subject to the above, and on the basis of the assurances provided, we consider the governance and internal control environment operating during 2020/21 provides reasonable and objective assurance that any significant risks impacting on the achievement of principal objectives will be identified and actions taken to avoid or mitigate their impact. Systems are in place to continually review and improve the governance and internal control environment and action plans are in place to address identified areas for improvement.

CLlr Iain Nicolson
Leader of the Council

Sandra Black
Chief Executive

Remuneration Report

The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2011 (SSI No. 2011/64) amend the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 1985 (SI No 1985/267) and requires local authorities in Scotland to prepare a Remuneration Report as part of the annual statutory accounts. All information disclosed in sections three to eight in this Remuneration Report has been audited by the Council's appointed auditor, Audit Scotland. The other sections of the Remuneration Report will be reviewed by Audit Scotland to ensure that they are consistent with the financial statements.

1. Remuneration policy for the Leader of the Council, the Provost and Senior Councillors

The annual salary of the Leader of the Council and the upper limit for the annual salary of the Provost (or civic head) are set by the Scottish Government in terms of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007, as amended by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Amendment Regulations 2020. The salary for the Leader of the Council in 2020/21 was £35,617 per annum (£34,848 in 2019/20) and the salary for the Provost was £26,713 per annum (£26,136 in 2019/20).

In terms of the same Regulations, the Scottish Government permits Renfrewshire Council to nominate up to fourteen senior councillors (in addition to the Leader of the Council and the Provost), whose salaries in aggregate must not exceed a specified amount, in 2020/21 being £312,471 per annum; and whose salaries individually must be on a specified scale, in 2020/21 £17,854 to £26,785. In May 2017 the Council approved that Renfrewshire would have twelve senior councillors: four Policy Board Conveners (salary of £26,405 per annum in 2020/21); four Regulatory Board Conveners (salary of £21,776 in 2020/21); Chair of Renfrewshire Leisure Board; Chair/Vice-Chair of Integration Joint Board and two Leaders of the Opposition (salary of £21,776 in 2020/21).

2. Remuneration Policy for Senior Employees

The salary of senior employees is set by reference to national arrangements. The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Executives of Scottish local authorities. The salaries of the Corporate Directors and Heads of Service are based on a spinal column point model as agreed by the Finance & Resources Policy Board on 14 May 2014. Senior employees receive no other benefits.

Senior employees received a 3.0% pay award in 2020/21.

3. Remuneration of Senior Employees

The regulations define a senior employee as any employee who meets one or more of the following criteria:

- has responsibility for the management of the local authority to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the authority whether solely or collectively with other persons.
- holds a post that is politically restricted by reason of section 2(1)(a), (b) or (c) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
- whose annual remuneration, including any annual remuneration from a local authority subsidiary body is £150,000 or more.

The Council has interpreted the above criteria as including the Chief Executive, Directors and the Chief Executive of Renfrewshire Leisure.

The term 'remuneration' means gross salary, fees and bonuses, allowances and expenses and compensation for loss of office. The table below outlines the remuneration details for senior employees, including prior year figures. The table shows the relevant amounts, before tax and other deductions, due to, or receivable by, each of the persons named for the year to 31 March 2021, whether or not those amounts were actually paid to, or received by, those persons within that period.

2019/20	Senior employees		2020/21
Total Remuneration £	Name	Post held	Total Remuneration £
158,246	Sandra Black	Chief Executive	150,438
118,971	Mary Crearie	Director of Communities and Housing Services	122,540
116,246	Gordon McNeil	Director of Environment and Infrastructure Services	122,540
119,171	Steven Quinn	Director of Children's Services	122,540
123,865	Alan Russell	Director of Finance and Resources	122,540
636,499	Total		640,598

2019/20	Senior Employees of Subsidiary Bodies		2020/21
97,329	Victoria Hollows	Chief Executive, Renfrewshire Leisure	103,235
97,329	Total		103,235

In 2019/20, some Senior Employees received remuneration connected to election activities, this was nil in 2020/21. There were no non-consolidated bonuses or performance-related payments made to any senior officer in 2020/21.

4. Remuneration of Senior Councillors

Under the regulations, remuneration disclosures are to be made for the Leader of the Council, the Civic Head and any councillor designated a Senior Councillor by the Council. The table below shows the relevant amounts, before tax and other deductions, due to each of the persons named for the year to 31 March 2021, whether or not those amounts were actually paid or received within that period and relate only to the Senior Councillor posts indicated.

2019/20	Senior Councillors		2020/21
Total Remuneration £	Name	Position held	Total Remuneration £
34,848	Iain Nicolson	Leader Of the Council	35,617
26,881	Lorraine Cameron	Provost	26,713
25,841	Cathy McEwan	Policy Board Convener	26,405
25,841	Marie McGurk	Policy Board Convener	26,405
25,841	Jim Paterson	Policy Board Convener	26,405
25,841	John Shaw	Policy Board Convener	26,405
21,311	John McNaughtan	Regulatory Board Convener	21,776
21,311	Bill Binks	Regulatory Board Convener	21,776
21,311	Jennifer Adam-McGregor	Regulatory Board Convener	21,776
21,311	Andy Steel	Regulatory Board Convener	21,776
25,841	Lisa-Marie Hughes	Chair Renfrewshire Leisure	26,405
25,841	Jacqueline Cameron	Chair/Vice Chair IJB	26,405
21,311	Eddie Devine	Leader of largest opposition group	21,776
0	Neill Graham	Leader of 2nd largest opposition group from 6 Oct	10,588
21,311	James MacLaren	Leader of 2nd largest opposition group until 5 Oct	11,188
344,641	Total		351,416

No payments were made in connection with loss of employment or office, nor were any other payments made which are not included in the table.

5. Pension Entitlement

Pension benefits for councillors and local government employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

Councillors' pension benefits are based on career average pay. The councillor's pay for each year or part year ending 31 March (other than the pay in the final year commencing 1 April) is increased by the increase in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index (or indices) between the end of that year and the last day of the month in which their membership of the scheme ends. The total of the revalued pay is then divided by the period of membership to calculate the career average pay. This is the value used to calculate the pension benefits.

From 1 April 2015 benefits for local government employees are based on career average pay. Pension benefits are based on the pay received for each year in the scheme increased by the increase in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index (or indices). The scheme's normal retirement age is linked to the state pension age of each member.

From 1 April 2009 a five-tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls into each tier. This is designed to give more equality between the cost and benefits of scheme membership. Prior to 2009 contributions rates were set at 6% for all non-manual employees. The tiers and members contribution rates are as follows:

Tiered contribution rates on whole time pay 2020/21		Equivalent bandings for 2019/20
Up to £22,200	5.5%	Up to £21,800
£22,201 to £27,100	7.25%	£21,801 to £26,700
£27,101 to £37,200	8.5%	£26,701 to £36,600
£37,201 to £49,600	9.5%	£36,601 to £48,800
Over £49,601	12%	Over £48,801

If a person works part-time their contribution rate will be based on their part-time pay.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum. Members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to the limit set by the Finance Act 2004. The accrual rate guarantees a pension based on 1/49th of pensionable pay for each year of membership, adjusted in line with the cost of living (prior to 2015 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/60th of final pensionable salary).

The value of the accrued benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age; without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum; and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation.

The pension entitlements for Senior Employees and Senior Councillors for the year to 31 March 2021 are shown in the table below, together with the contribution made by the Council to each individual's pension during the year.

Any senior employees and councillors omitted from the following tables are not members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

Name	Post held	In-year pension contributions by Renfrewshire Council		Accrued pension benefits as at 31 March 2021		Change in accrued pension benefits since 31 March 2020	
		2020/21 £	2019/20 £	Pension £000	Lump Sum £000	Pension £000	Lump Sum £000
Senior Employees							
Sandra Black	Chief Executive	28,955	28,223	83	148	2	5
Mary Crearie	Director of Communities and Housing Services	23,586	22,994	54	81	1	2
Gordon McNeil	Director of Environment and Infrastructure Services	23,586	22,427	35	32	4	2
Steven Quinn	Director of Children's Services	23,586	23,444	17	0	1	0
Alan Russell	Director of Finance and Resources	23,586	22,994	52	74	2	3
Total		123,299	120,082	241	335	10	12

Senior Employees of Subsidiary Bodies							
Victoria Hollows	Chief Executive, Renfrewshire Leisure	19,870	18,338	35	45	32	45
Total		19,870	18,338	35	45	32	45

Leader of the Council, Provost, Senior Councillors							
Iain Nicolson	Leader Of the Council	6,874	6,747	8	2	1	0
Cathy McEwan	Policy Board Convener	5,096	5,003	4	0	0	0
Marie McGurk	Policy Board Convener	5,096	5,003	3	0	1	0
Jim Paterson	Policy Board Convener	5,096	5,003	2	0	0	0
John Shaw	Policy Board Convener	5,096	5,003	2	0	0	0
Lisa-Marie Hughes	Chair Renfrewshire Leisure	5,096	5,003	2	0	0	0
Jacqueline Cameron	Chair/Vice Chair Integration Joint Board	5,096	5,003	2	0	0	0
John McNaughtan	Regulatory Board Convener	4,203	4,126	2	0	0	0
Jennifer Adam-McGregor	Regulatory Board Convener	4,203	4,126	2	0	0	0
Andy Steel	Regulatory Board Convener	4,203	4,126	2	0	0	0
Eddie Devine	Leader of largest opposition group	4,203	4,126	6	1	1	0
Neill Graham	Leader of 2nd largest opposition group from 6 Oct	3,809	3,362	2	0	n/a	n/a
James MacLaren	Leader of 2nd largest opposition group until 5 Oct	3,830	4,126	4	0	1	0
Total		61,901	60,757	41	3	4	0

6. Councillors' remuneration

The Council paid the following amounts to its elected members (councillors) during the year.

2019/20 £		2020/21 £
836,165	Salaries	872,251
2,395	Travel costs – reimbursed	970
13,533	Travel costs – paid directly by the Council	0
689	Subsistence expenses - accommodation	174
42	Subsistence expenses - meals	0
1,741	Training and Conferences	0
60	Telephone and information technology expenses – reimbursed	167
9,029	Telephone and information technology expenses – paid directly by the Council	5,351
745	Other allowances and expenses	0
864,399	Total	878,913

The public record of members' salaries, allowances and expenses for 2020/21 is available for inspection on the Register of Councillors' Interests page of the Council's website and navigating to: [Your Council>Councillors> Record of allowances and expenses and training register](#).

7. Remuneration of Employees

The following table gives a statement of the number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was in excess of £50,000 during 2020/21, in bands of £5,000; and also details of the number of those employees highlighted who left the employment of the Council during 2020/21. This information includes those senior employees who are subject to the fuller disclosure requirements in the tables above. Note that leavers may be included due to retirement or redundancy costs. Bands with nil employees for both years are not shown.

2019/20			Remuneration band	2020/21		
Teachers	Non-teachers	Total		Teachers	Non-teachers	Total
148	56	204	£50,000 to £54,999	151	64	215
85	57	142	£55,000 to £59,999	84	63	147
64	16	80	£60,000 to £64,999	58	20	78
6	27	33	£65,000 to £69,999	16	24	40
3	4	7	£70,000 to £74,999	3	15	18
5	5	10	£75,000 to £79,999	4	2	6
2	3	5	£80,000 to £84,999	4	6	10
3	2	5	£85,000 to £89,999	1	3	4
0	9	9	£90,000 to £94,999	2	11	13
0	3	3	£95,000 to £99,999	0	2	2
0	2	2	£100,000 to £104,999	0	3	3
1	0	1	£105,000 to £109,999	0	1	1
0	4	4	£115,000 to £119,999	0	0	0
0	0	0	£120,000 to £124,999	0	4	4
0	1	1	£145,000 to £149,999	0	0	0
0	0	0	£150,000 to £154,999	0	1	1
317	189	506		323	219	542

Of the staff noted above, eight are included because they left during the year and their termination payments pushed their remuneration over the £50k threshold (four in 2019/20).

8. Exit Packages

The Council has agreed a number of exit packages in 2020/21 as detailed in the table below. The exit packages agreed were all on a voluntary basis; there were no compulsory redundancies. The Council only agrees exit packages where they are consistent with wider workforce planning and service delivery objectives; and where the savings accruing from an individual ceasing employment with the Council are sufficient to pay back the costs of the exit package within an acceptable period. The assessment of the payback period takes account of the total costs of the exit package.

The total exit package costs in the table below include redundancy, pension strain and compensatory lump sum payments; and also, the notional capitalised costs of compensatory added years. These notional costs are not based on actual costs, but are the estimated present value of projected costs over the lifetime of the individuals in receipt of the exit package, based on the following assumptions:

	2020/21	2019/20
Future Life expectancy at age 65 – males	21.2 years	22.2 years
Future Life expectancy at age 65 – females	24.7 years	24.6 years
Pension increase rate	2.9%	1.9%
Discount Rate	2.0%	2.3%

Exit Package Cost	2020/21		2019/20	
	Number of Employees	Value £m	Number of Employees	Value £m
£0 - £20,000	8	0.089	91	0.770
£20,001 - £40,000	2	0.050	27	0.778
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0.000	14	0.701
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0.000	17	1.207
£80,001 - £100,000	1	0.083	8	0.728
£100,001 - £150,000	5	0.578	12	1.517
£150,001 - £200,000	0	0.000	10	1.796
£200,001 - £250,000	0	0.000	3	0.666
£250,001 - £300,000	1	0.258	3	0.795
£300,001 - £350,000	0	0.000	1	0.318
Total	17	1.058	186	9.276

9. Trade Union Facility Time

Renfrewshire Council recognises that it is to the mutual benefit of the Council and its employees that employees are represented by Trade Unions. The Council is committed to the principle of collective bargaining at both national and local level. The Council recognises the key role of Trade Unions in promoting and developing good employee relations and health and safety practices.

The Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017 requires public sector employers to publish information relating to facility time taken by union representatives.

Trade Union (TU) representative	
Number of employees who were relevant union officials during the period	42
FTE employee number	41.7

Percentage of pay bill spent on facility time	
Total cost of facility time	£291,294
Total pay bill	£290,127,800
Percentage of the total pay bill spent on facility time	0.10%

Percentage of time spent on facility time		
Number of representatives	% time	
9.00	0%	
27.00	1% - 50%	
4.00	51% - 99%	
2.00	100%	

Paid Trade Union activities	
Time spent on paid TU activities as a percentage of total paid facility time hours	37.66%

Cllr Iain Nicolson
Leader of the Council

Sandra Black
Chief Executive

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Renfrewshire Council and the Accounts Commission

Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements in the annual accounts of Renfrewshire Council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2021 under Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements, Movement in Reserves Statements, Balance Sheets, and Cash-Flow Statements, the council-only Housing Revenue Account, the Council Tax Income Account, and the Non-Domestic Rates Account and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 (the 2020/21 Code).

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with applicable law and the 2020/21 Code of the state of affairs of the council and its group as at 31 March 2021 and of the income and expenditure of the council and its group for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, as interpreted and adapted by the 2020/21 Code; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the [Code of Audit Practice](#) approved by the Accounts Commission for Scotland. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I was appointed under arrangements approved by the Accounts Commission on 28 January 2019. The period of total uninterrupted appointment is 3 years. I am independent of the council and its group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard were not provided to the council. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

I have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the council's

ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Risks of material misstatement

I report in a separate Annual Audit Report, available from the [Audit Scotland website](#), the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that I identified and my judgements thereon.

Responsibilities of the Director of Finance and Resources and the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Responsibilities, the Director of Finance and Resources is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the Director of Finance and Resources determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Director of Finance and Resources is responsible for assessing the council'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 deemed inappropriate.

The Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My 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 my 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. I design procedures in line with my responsibilities outlined above to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Procedures include:

- obtaining an understanding of the applicable legal and regulatory framework and how the council is complying with that framework;
- identifying which laws and regulations are significant in the context of the council;
- assessing the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur; and
- considering whether the audit team collectively has the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations.

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the council's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

Irregularities that result from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of

manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved.

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

Reporting on other requirements

Opinion prescribed by the Accounts Commission on the audited part of the Remuneration Report

I have audited the part of the Remuneration Report described as audited. In my opinion, the audited part of the Remuneration Report has been properly prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

Statutory other information

The Director of Finance and Resources is responsible for the statutory other information in the annual accounts. The statutory other information comprises the Management Commentary, Annual Governance Statement, Statement of Responsibilities and the unaudited part of the Remuneration Report.

My responsibility is to read all the statutory other information and, in doing so, consider whether the statutory other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this statutory other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the statutory other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except on the Management Commentary and Annual Governance Statement to the extent explicitly stated in the following opinions prescribed by the Accounts Commission.

Opinions prescribed by the Accounts Commission on the Management Commentary and the Annual Governance Statement

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Management Commentary for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with statutory guidance issued under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003; and
- the information given in the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016).

Matters on which I am required to report by exception

I am required by the Accounts Commission to report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the audited part of the Remuneration Report are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- there has been a failure to achieve a prescribed financial objective.

I have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

In addition to my responsibilities for the annual accounts, my conclusions on the wider scope responsibilities specified in the Code of Audit Practice, including those in respect of the Best Value, are set out in my Annual Audit Report.

Use of my report

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 120 of the Code of Audit Practice, I do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

John Cornett FCPFA
Audit Director
Audit Scotland
4th Floor, The Athenaeum Building
8 Nelson Mandela Place
Glasgow
G2 1BT

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost of providing services and managing the Council during the year. It includes, on an accruals basis, all of the Council's day-to-day expenses and related income. It also includes transactions measuring the value of non-current assets actually consumed during the year and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees during the year. The statement shows the accounting cost in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the cost according to the statutory regulations that specify the net expenditure that Councils need to take into account when setting the annual council tax charge. The required adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2019/20 (restated)			Note	2020/21		
Gross expenditure £m	Gross income £m	Net expenditure £m		Gross expenditure £m	Gross income £m	Net expenditure £m
230.636	(27.504)	203.132	Children's Services	246.606	(38.531)	208.075
116.119	(106.472)	9.647	Communities and Housing Services	56.764	(53.414)	3.350
83.743	(13.650)	70.093	Environment and Infrastructure	87.290	(14.265)	73.025
58.774	(7.901)	50.873	Finance and Resources	105.499	(53.203)	52.296
32.457	(7.002)	25.455	Chief Executive's Service	34.624	(8.808)	25.816
6.812	(13.003)	(6.191)	Miscellaneous Services	15.103	(14.887)	0.216
206.913	(131.240)	75.673	Adult Services	222.661	(148.864)	73.797
735.454	(306.772)	428.682	Cost of Services	768.547	(331.972)	436.575
0.000	(0.651)	(0.651)	(Gain)/Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	0.136	0.000	0.136
26.590	(1.118)	25.472	Financing and investment income and expenditure	27.626	(0.565)	27.061
0.000	(427.986)	(427.986)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	0.000	(481.232)	(481.232)
762.044	(736.527)	25.517	Deficit/(Surplus) on the Provision of Services	796.309	(813.769)	(17.460)
		(90.226)	(Surplus)/Deficit on the revaluation of non-current assets		9	(47.608)
		0.111	(Surplus)/Deficit from investments in equity instruments designated as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		9	(0.452)
		(140.142)	Actuarial (gain)/loss on pension assets and liabilities		29	37.341
		(230.257)	Other comprehensive (income) and expenditure			(10.719)
		(204.740)	Total comprehensive (income) and expenditure			(28.179)

Figures shown in brackets represent income or gains and figures without brackets represent expenditure or losses.

In 2020/21 Housing Benefit payments and related subsidy income moved from Communities and Housing Services to Finance and Resources.

For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

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 reserves that can be applied to fund expenditure or to reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The surplus or deficit on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the CIES. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax-setting and dwellings rent-setting purposes. The net increase or (decrease) before transfers to other statutory reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from the other statutory reserves of the Council.

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Revenue statutory funds	Capital Funds	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total reserves
Note	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2020	54.811	6.807	2.858	95.145	159.621	946.924	1,106.545
Movement in reserves during the year							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	24.618	(7.158)	0.000	0.000	17.460	10.719	28.179
Transfers to or (from) other statutory reserves	8 (0.006)	0.000	0.006	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	7 9.035	6.848	0.000	1.129	17.012	(17.012)	0.000
Increase / (Decrease) in year	33.647	(0.310)	0.006	1.129	34.472	(6.293)	28.179
Balance at 31 March 2021	88.458	6.497	2.864	96.274	194.093	940.631	1,134.724

Comparative movements in 2019/20 (restated)	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Revenue statutory funds	Capital Funds	Total usable reserves	Unusable reserves	Total reserves
Note	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 April 2019	59.144	6.807	2.858	85.797	154.606	747.199	901.805
Movement in reserves during the year							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(17.242)	(8.275)	0.000	0.000	(25.517)	230.257	204.740
Transfers to or (from) other statutory reserves	8 (0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	7 12.909	8.275	0.000	9.348	30.532	(30.532)	0.000
Increase / (Decrease) in year	(4.333)	0.000	0.000	9.348	5.015	199.725	204.740
Balance at 31 March 2020	54.811	6.807	2.858	95.145	159.621	946.924	1,106.545

For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the value as at 31 March 2021 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category comprises usable reserves, which are reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve, which may only be used to fund capital expenditure or to repay debt). The second category of reserves comprises those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses in the value of assets (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold, and reserves that hold differences shown as 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations' in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated) £m		Note	As at 31 March 2021 £m
1,459.243	Property, plant and equipment	10	1,484.243
39.303	Heritage assets	11	39.303
1.502	Investment property	12	1.467
5.037	Intangible assets	14	4.177
10.789	Long-term investments	23	4.344
2.172	Long-term debtors	19	2.682
1,518.046	Long-term assets		1,536.216
0.700	Assets held for sale	13	0.625
86.341	Short-term investments	23	135.881
0.989	Inventories	18	0.879
49.602	Short-term debtors	19	81.940
12.696	Cash and cash equivalents	20	46.271
150.328	Current assets		265.596
(53.227)	Short-term borrowing	23	(91.021)
(78.248)	Short-term creditors	21	(74.685)
(0.277)	Short-term provisions	22	(0.212)
(131.752)	Current liabilities		(165.918)
(75.313)	Long-term creditors	21	(73.261)
(4.745)	Long-term provisions	22	(5.078)
(187.497)	Long-term borrowing	23	(201.297)
(162.522)	Other long-term liabilities	29	(221.534)
(430.077)	Long-term liabilities		(501.170)
1,106.545	Net assets		1,134.724
(159.621)	Usable reserves	8	(194.093)
(946.924)	Unusable reserves	9	(940.631)
(1,106.545)	Total reserves		(1,134.724)

Alan Russell CPFA
Director of Finance
and Resources

The unaudited accounts were issued on 24 June 2021 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 18 November 2021. For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

Cashflow Statement

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

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
(25.517)	Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	17.460
	Adjustment for non-cash movements:	
62.661	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and revaluations	76.736
2.660	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	12.448
(5.086)	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(32.848)
0.131	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	0.110
25.990	Pension (liability)/asset	21.670
1.487	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	0.594
(0.525)	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	0.826
(38.435)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(46.299)
23.366	Net cash flows from operating activities	50.697
	Net cash flows from investing activities :	
(102.406)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(69.125)
2.140	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(0.458)
9.947	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(43.095)
36.295	Other receipts from investing activities	46.757
	Net cash flows from financing activities	
(2.917)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liability relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI /PPP contracts	(2.795)
(0.071)	Repayment of short-term and long-term borrowing	51.594
(33.646)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33.575
46.342	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	12.696
12.696	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	46.271

The Net cash flow from operating activities above includes the following elements of interest paid and received:

2019/20 £m	Interest Paid and Received	2020/21 £m
(1.118)	Interest received	(0.565)
10.588	Interest paid	10.372
5.525	Interest element of finance lease and PPP payments	5.525
14.995		15.332

Note 1: Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and non-domestic rates) by the Council in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's service departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted account practices is presented more fully in the CIES.

2020/21	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and HRA £m	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting basis £m	Net Expenditure in the CIES £m
Children's Services	203.835	4.240	208.075
Communities and Housing Services	11.615	(8.265)	3.350
Environment & Infrastructure	52.053	20.972	73.025
Finance & Resources	39.198	13.098	52.296
Chief Executive's Service	21.640	4.176	25.816
Miscellaneous Services	28.598	(28.382)	0.216
Adult Services	72.251	1.546	73.797
Net cost of services	429.190	7.385	436.575
Other income and expenditure	(462.533)	8.498	(454.035)
(Surplus) / Deficit	(33.343)	15.883	(17.460)
Opening General Fund and HRA balance	(61.618)		
Less (Surplus) / Deficit in the year	(33.343)		
Add other items not charged to the Surplus / (Deficit)	0.006		
Closing General Fund and HRA at 31 March*	(94.955)		

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

2020/21	Adjustments for capital purposes £m	Net change for the pensions adjustments £m	Other differences £m	Total Adjustments £m
Children's Services	26.465	5.247	(27.472)	4.240
Communities and Housing Services	8.072	1.684	(18.021)	(8.265)
Environment & Infrastructure	11.469	3.550	5.953	20.972
Finance & Resources	3.984	3.491	5.623	13.098
Chief Executive's Service	3.340	1.069	(0.233)	4.176
Miscellaneous Services	(12.493)	(0.629)	(15.260)	(28.382)
Adult Services	0.000	2.985	(1.439)	1.546
Net cost of services	40.837	17.397	(50.849)	7.385
Other income and expenditure	(46.615)	4.273	50.840	8.498
Total adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	(5.778)	21.670	(0.009)	15.883

- Adjustments for capital purposes: adds in depreciation, impairment and revaluation gains and losses to the service net expenditure including income on the disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets and the statutory charges for capital financing and capital grants which are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

- Net change for the pensions adjustments: removes employer pension contributions as allowed by statute and replaces with the current and past service costs within the IAS 19 employee benefits pension related expenditure and income. The net interest on the defined benefit liability is also included as charged to the CIES.
- Other differences: any other differences between those amounts debited or credited to the CIES and amounts payable or receivable to be recognised under statute, including those primarily involved in the financial instruments adjustment account, the employee statutory adjustment account and other statutory funds. Any other non-statutory adjustments would also be included here.

2019/20	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and HRA £m	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting basis £m	Net Expenditure in the CIES £m
Children's Services	193.278	9.854	203.132
Communities, Housing & Planning	12.702	(3.055)	9.647
Environment & Infrastructure	48.073	22.020	70.093
Finance & Resources	36.030	14.843	50.873
Chief Executive's Service	21.249	4.206	25.455
Miscellaneous Services	32.402	(38.593)	(6.191)
Adult Services	70.685	4.988	75.673
Net cost of services	414.419	14.263	428.682
Other income and expenditure	(410.086)	6.921	(403.165)
(Surplus) / Deficit	4.333	21.184	25.517
Opening General Fund and HRA balance	(65.951)		
Less (Surplus) / Deficit in the year	4.333		
Closing General Fund and HRA at 31 March*	(61.618)		

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

2019/20	Adjustments for capital purposes £m	Net change for the pensions adjustments £m	Other differences £m	Total Adjustments £m
Children's Services	18.896	8.908	(17.950)	9.854
Communities, Housing & Planning Services	10.443	2.584	(16.082)	(3.055)
Environment & Infrastructure	7.235	6.291	8.494	22.020
Finance & Resources	3.336	6.243	5.264	14.843
Chief Executive's Service	2.703	1.684	(0.181)	4.206
Miscellaneous Services	(10.941)	(12.012)	(15.640)	(38.593)
Adult Services	0.000	5.229	(0.241)	4.988
Net cost of services	31.672	18.927	(36.336)	14.263
Other income and expenditure	(36.946)	7.063	36.804	6.921
Total adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis	(5.274)	25.990	0.468	21.184

Note 2: Prior Year Restatement

The value of Council Dwellings was overstated in 2019/20 by £12.304m. This was due to the incorrect Average Weekly Rents figure being used in the asset valuation calculation. The result is that the Property, Plant and Equipment line in the Balance Sheet has now been decreased by this value compared to the Audited Accounts 2019/20. In addition, the Revaluation Reserve has been reduced by £12.304m to correct for this issue. This can be seen in a change to the Usable Reserves figure in the Balance Sheet, compared to the Audited Accounts 2019/20. Notes detailing Unusable Reserves and Property, Plant and Equipment have also been restated.

The following tables show the relevant extracted lines from the CIES and Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) that have been affected by the restatement.

Effect on the CIES

	Originally Stated 2019/20 £m	Restated 2019/20 £m	Amount of Restatement £m
Net Cost of Services	428.682	428.682	0.000
Deficit on Provision of Services	25.517	25.517	0.000
(Surplus)/Deficit on the revaluation of non-current asset	(102.530)	(90.226)	12.304
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(217.044)	(204.740)	12.304

Effect on the MIRS

	Originally Stated at 31 March 2020 £m	Restated at 31 March 2020 £m	Amount of Restatement £m
Unusable Reserves			
Balance at 1 April 2019	747.199	747.199	0.000
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	242.561	230.257	(12.304)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(30.532)	(30.532)	0.000
Increase/(decrease) in year	212.029	199.725	(12.304)
Balance at 31 March 2020	959.228	946.924	(12.304)

Effect on the Balance Sheet

	Originally Stated at 31 March 2020 £m	Restated at 31 March 2020 £m	Amount of Restatement £m
Property, plant and equipment	1,471.547	1,459.243	(12.304)
Unusable Reserves	(959.228)	(946.924)	12.304

Note 3: Financing and investment income and expenditure

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
19.527	Interest payable and similar charges	23.353
7.063	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	4.273
(1.078)	Interest receivable and similar income	(0.565)
(0.040)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair values	0.000
25.472	Total	27.061

Note 4: Taxation and non-specific grant income

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
(78.685)	Income from Council Tax and community charge	(83.037)
(104.417)	Distribution from the national non-domestic rate pool	(73.841)
(208.589)	General Revenue Grant from the Scottish Government	(277.597)
(36.295)	Capital grants and contributions	(46.757)
(427.986)	Total	(481.232)

Note 5: Expenditure and income analysed by nature

This note presents the subjective analysis of expenditure and income shown by operational service area in the CIES.

2019/20 £m		Note	2020/21 £m
	Expenditure		
308.455	Employee benefits expenses		317.851
364.338	Other service expenses		373.960
62.661	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment		76.736
26.590	Interest Payments	3	27.626
0.000	Loss on the disposal of assets	9	0.136
762.044	Total expenditure		796.309
	Income		
(306.772)	Fees, charges and other service income		(331.972)
(1.118)	Interest and investment income	3	(0.565)
(0.651)	Gain on the disposal of assets	9	0.000
(183.102)	Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	4	(156.878)
(244.884)	Government grants and contributions	4	(324.354)
(736.527)	Total income		(813.769)
25.517	(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(17.460)

Note 6: Grant income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations direct to services in the CIES during 2020/21.

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
51.368	Housing benefit	48.162
0.347	Housing benefit and Council Tax administration	0.700
0.146	Discretionary Housing Payment	0.215
0.500	Private sector housing grant	0.500
0.600	Education Maintenance Allowance	0.685
0.017	Gaelic Education	0.017
0.021	School Milk	0.000
4.273	Pupil Equity Fund	4.360
11.537	Early Years Expansion	19.528
6.788	Other Education	8.681
2.568	Children's Services	3.078
12.771	Adult Services	12.254
4.426	Employability	3.173
1.154	Other grants	3.105
96.516	Total	104.458

Note 7: Adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

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

The first table outlines the current year position and the second table outlines the comparative prior year position.

2020/21	Usable reserves				Unusable reserves £m
	General Fund Balance £m	Housing Revenue Account Balance £m	Capital Statutory Funds £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:					
Reversal of items charged to the CIES:					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(49.290)	(26.540)	0.000	0.000	75.830
Amortisation of intangible assets	(0.906)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.906
Capital grants and contributions applied	45.332	1.425	0.000	0.000	(46.757)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain or loss on disposal to the CIES	(0.150)	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.136
Insertion of items not charged to the CIES:					
Statutory provision for the repayment of Loans Fund & Finance Lease principal	10.933	19.217	0.000	0.000	(30.150)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA Balances	5.743	0.000	(1.944)	0.000	(3.799)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain or loss on disposal to the CIES	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.458)	0.458
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.273	(1.273)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:					
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.271	0.222	0.000	0.000	(0.493)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(55.368)	(0.188)	0.000	0.000	55.556
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	34.856	(0.970)	0.000	0.000	(33.886)
Adjustment primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account:					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(0.456)	(0.028)	0.000	0.000	0.484
Total adjustments	(9.035)	(6.848)	(1.944)	0.815	17.012

2019/20	Usable reserves				Unusable reserves £m
	General Fund Balance £m	Housing Revenue Account £m	Capital Statutory Funds £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:					
Reversal of items charged to the CIES:					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(36.468)	(25.268)	0.000	0.000	61.736
Amortisation of intangible assets	(0.925)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.925
Capital grants and contributions applied	32.558	3.737	0.000	0.000	(36.295)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain or loss on disposal to the CIES	1.557	(0.906)	0.000	0.000	(0.651)
Insertion of items not charged to the CIES:					
Statutory provision for the repayment of Loans Fund & Finance Lease principal	4.105	15.670	0.000	0.000	(19.775)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA Balances	11.214	0.000	(7.912)	0.000	(3.302)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain or loss on disposal to the CIES	0.000	0.000	0.000	(2.140)	2.140
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.704	(0.704)
Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:					
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.304	0.192	0.000	0.000	(0.496)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(53.114)	(2.912)	0.000	0.000	56.026
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	28.879	1.157	0.000	0.000	(30.036)
Adjustment primarily involving the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account:					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1.019)	0.055	0.000	0.000	0.964
Total adjustments	(12.909)	(8.275)	(7.912)	(1.436)	30.532

Note 8: Usable reserves

Usable reserves are those reserves the Council is able to apply to fund expenditure or reduce taxation, and comprise both capital and revenue reserves. Movements in the revenue reserves during the year are outlined in the Movement in Reserves Statement, however a summary is shown below.

More information about the Housing Revenue Account can be found on page 92.

As at 31 March 2020 £m	Usable Reserves	As at 31 March 2021 £m
(54.811)	General Fund Balance	(88.458)
(6.807)	Housing Revenue Account Balance	(6.497)
(9.453)	Capital Receipts Reserve	(8.638)
(88.550)	Other Statutory Funds	(90.500)
(159.621)	Total	(194.093)

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund Balance in statutory funds established under Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 to provide financing for specific areas of expenditure, and the amounts transferred back from these funds to meet General Fund expenditure in 2020/21.

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £m	Transfers out £m	Transfers in £m	Balance at 31 March 2020 £m	Transfers out £m	Transfers in £m	Balance at 31 March 2021 £m
Insurance Fund	2.543	0.000	0.000	2.543	0.000	0.000	2.543
Reservoir Repair Fund	0.315	0.000	0.000	0.315	0.000	0.006	0.321
Revenue statutory funds	2.858	0.000	0.000	2.858	0.000	0.006	2.864
Education Capital Items Fund	1.047	(0.429)	0.439	1.057	(0.213)	0.556	1.400
Investment Capital Fund	76.733	(0.849)	8.751	84.635	(0.987)	2.588	86.236
Capital statutory funds	77.780	(1.278)	9.190	85.692	(1.200)	3.144	87.636
Total	80.638	(1.278)	9.190	88.550	(1.200)	3.150	90.500

- The Insurance Fund is the funding mechanism for the control of insurable risk and covers the main classes of insurance. It is earmarked for premiums and self-funded insurance costs.
- The Reservoir Repair Fund is funding received from a contractor for repairs in perpetuity to the Thornly Dam.
- The Education Capital Items Fund is earmarked funding for specific schools to be used in future years for planned purchases of a capital nature, such as computers and information communication technology equipment.
- The Investment Capital Fund represents planned funding earmarked to support the Council's investment programme and the wider strategic management of the Council's associated debt profile.
- In addition to the capital statutory funds above the Capital Receipts Reserve is also a statutory fund. The Capital Receipts Reserve holds cash receipts from asset sales and is used to fund planned capital expenditure.

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £m	Sale proceeds £m	Capital exp funded £m	Balance at 31 March 2020 £m	Sale proceeds £m	Capital exp funded £m	Balance at 31 March 2021 £m
Capital Receipts Reserve	8.017	2.140	(0.704)	9.453	0.458	(1.273)	8.638

Ring-fenced elements of the General Fund Balance

The following note sets out the amounts within the General Fund Balance that the Council has ring-fenced for future expenditure plans. The unallocated balance of £10.887m represents 2.5% of the Council's net annual running costs.

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £m	Transfers out £m	Transfers in £m	Balance at 31 March 2020 £m	Transfers out £m	Transfers in £m	Balance at 31 March 2021 £m
Alcohol and Drugs Commission	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	2.000
British Sign Language	0.099	(0.004)	0.000	0.095	(0.014)	0.000	0.081
City Deal	1.273	(0.658)	0.566	1.181	(0.522)	0.000	0.659
Climate Change Action Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.742	0.742
Community Empowerment Fund	0.472	(0.040)	0.000	0.432	(0.057)	0.000	0.375
Community Safety	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.031	(0.031)	0.000	0.000
COVID-19 Education Recovery Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.149	6.149
COVID-19 General Recovery Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.390	11.390
Culture Bid Legacy	2.411	(0.228)	0.737	2.920	0.000	0.612	3.532
Development Contribution – Paisley Town Centre	1.056	0.000	0.001	1.057	0.000	0.000	1.057
Digital Infrastructure	0.440	(0.030)	0.000	0.410	(0.035)	0.000	0.375
Discretionary Business Grants	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.303	2.303
Early Years Change Fund	1.051	(1.051)	1.900	1.900	0.000	0.000	1.900
Employability	4.500	0.000	0.204	4.704	0.000	3.391	8.095
Environment & Infrastructure	2.500	(0.500)	0.000	2.000	(0.500)	0.000	1.500
Memorial Headstone Safety	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.987	0.987
PPP Schools Replacement Fund	12.670	0.000	0.000	12.670	0.000	0.000	12.670
Invest in Renfrewshire	0.000	0.000	1.829	1.829	(3.237)	1.984	0.576
Kilbarchan AAC	0.250	(0.250)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Leisure: Inclusive Play Facility	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.050
M74 Fund	0.566	(0.566)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Paisley Town Centre Heritage Asset Strategy	2.632	(0.737)	0.000	1.895	0.000	1.100	2.995
Private Sector Housing Grant	2.687	(0.114)	0.000	2.573	0.000	0.059	2.632
Pupil Equity Fund	1.426	0.000	0.044	1.470	(0.245)	0.000	1.225
Renfrewshire Health & Social Care Partnership	1.232	(1.232)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Response to Commission on Tackling Poverty	4.002	(0.998)	0.000	3.004	(0.773)	0.190	2.421
School Music Participation Funding	0.000	0.000	0.375	0.375	0.000	0.000	0.375
Service Modernisation and Social Renewal Plan	10.343	(3.518)	0.003	6.828	0.000	0.153	6.981
Town Centre Public WiFi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.706	2.706
Town Centre Public WiFi	0.344	(0.142)	0.000	0.202	(0.109)	0.000	0.093
Villages Improvement Fund	0.370	0.000	0.000	0.370	(0.078)	0.000	0.292
Welfare Reform	0.603	(0.405)	0.000	0.198	(0.010)	0.424	0.612
Year end flexibility:							
Children's Services	1.049	(0.031)	0.000	1.018	0.000	1.780	2.798
General Fund Ring-fenced Total	52.007	(10.504)	6.709	48.212	(5.611)	34.970	77.571
Unallocated element of the General Fund Balance	7.137	(0.538)	0.000	6.599	0.000	4.288	10.887
Total General Fund Balance	59.144	(11.042)	6.709	54.811	(5.611)	39.258	88.458

Note 9: Unusable reserves

Unusable reserves are those reserves that the Council is not able to utilise to provide services, and comprise:

- Reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, particularly in relation to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment and financial instruments, where amounts will only become available to provide services (or limit resources in the case of losses) once the gains or losses are realised as the assets are disposed of. This category of reserves comprises the Revaluation Reserve and the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.
- Adjustment accounts that deal with situations where income and expenditure are recognised according to statutory regulations against the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance on a different basis from that expected by generally accepted accounting practices. These adjustment accounts will carry either a debit balance (showing that the Council is required by statute to fund its expenditure more slowly than accounting standards would expect) or a credit balance (where the Council has set resources aside under statute earlier than accounting standards require). The adjustment accounts effectively offset the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance to give the Council more or less spending power in the short term than proper accounting practices would allow. The adjustment accounts comprise the Capital Adjustment Account, the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account, the Capital Receipts Reserve, the Pension Reserve and the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated) £m	Unusable Reserves	As at 31 March 2021 £m
(540.348)	Revaluation Reserve	(565.557)
162.522	Pension Reserve	221.533
(588.619)	Capital Adjustment Account	(615.667)
12.422	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	11.929
(0.487)	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	(0.939)
7.586	Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	8.070
(946.924)	Total Unusable Reserves	(940.631)

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its non-current assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

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

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

For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated) £m	Revaluation Reserve	As at 31 March 2021 £m
(468.331)	Balance at 1 April	(540.348)
(90.226)	Upward revaluation of non-current assets	(47.608)
17.597	Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	22.299
0.612	Accumulated (gains) / losses on disposal of non-current assets transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0.100
(72.017)	Amount posted to the Capital Adjustment Account	(25.209)
(540.348)	Balance at 31 March	(565.557)

Pension Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions or regulations. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the CIES 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. The debit balance on the Pension Reserve shows a significant shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the Council's share of Strathclyde Pension Fund resources available to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

As at 31 March 2020 £m	Pension Reserve	As at 31 March 2021 £m
276.674	Balance at 1 April	162.522
(140.142)	Actuarial (gains) / losses on pension assets and liabilities	37.341
56.026	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the CIES	55.556
(30.036)	Employer's pension contributions payable in the year	(33.886)
162.522	Balance at 31 March	221.533

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. The Capital Adjustment Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the CIES (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis).

The Capital Adjustment Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Capital Adjustment Account contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council, and also revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before 1 April 2007. The Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains arising from 1 April 2007 onwards.

As at 31 March 2020 £m	Capital Adjustment Account	As at 31 March 2021 £m
(574.484)	Balance at 1 April	(588.619)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure charged to the CIES:	
61.736	Charges for depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses of non-current assets	75.830
0.925	Amortisation of intangible assets	0.906
2.140	Non-current assets sale proceeds	0.458
(0.651)	(Gain)/Loss on disposal of non-current assets charged to the CIES	0.136
(18.209)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(22.399)
45.941	Net written out amount of non-current assets consumed in the year	54.931
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
(0.704)	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(1.273)
(36.295)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	(46.757)
(19.775)	Loans Fund and Finance Lease principal repayments	(30.150)
(3.302)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account balances	(3.799)
(60.076)		(81.979)
(588.619)	Balance at 31 March	(615.667)

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 in accordance with statutory provisions [or regulations]. The Council uses the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account to:

- Manage premiums incurred on the early repayment of borrowings. Generally accepted accounting practices require that premiums are debited to the CIES when they are incurred (except where the loan debt being repaid is exchanged for new loan debt on substantially similar terms). However, statutory arrangements or regulations allow any premiums that would normally require to be taken immediately to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services, to be amortised to the General Fund Balance over the various periods of time as specified in the regulations/statutory guidance. Furthermore, statutory arrangements [or regulations] require that any premiums that were on the Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2007 be amortised to the General Fund Balance over the unexpired term that was outstanding on the associated loans when they were redeemed. The Council had various premiums totalling £17.630m at 31 March 2007 and, under the statutory arrangements, these will be fully amortised to the General Fund Balance by financial year 2053-2054.

- Manage borrowings that were on the Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2007 and that have a stepped interest rate feature. These borrowings comprise five 'Lender option borrower option' (LOBO) loans for which the interest rate was fixed for an initial period, and at a pre-agreed later date the interest rate changed. Generally accepted accounting practices require that interest charges relating to borrowings that have a stepped interest rate feature are debited to the CIES on the basis of a single effective interest rate (EIR) over the expected life of the loans, rather than based on the contractual cash outflows of interest. However, statutory arrangements [or regulations] allow such borrowings that were on the Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2007 to be charged to the General Fund Balance in accordance with the accounting treatment prior to 1 April 2007, which did not require the use of the effective interest rate as the basis for the interest charge.
- Manage 'soft loans' that were on the Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2007. Soft loans are loans advanced by the Council at nil or below prevailing interest rates. Generally accepted accounting practices require that the discounted interest rate is recognised as a reduction in the fair value of the loan, with the difference being debited to the CIES as service expenditure. However, statutory arrangements [or regulations] require that, for soft loans on the Council's balance sheet at 31 March 2007, the reduction in value and corresponding charge to be reversed, so that there is no impact on the General Fund Balance. As at 31 March 2007 interest free loans amounting to £0.156m had been advanced to employees who had had changes implemented to their pay cycle. These loans are repayable when employees leave the Council's employment.

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	Refinancing premiums and discounts £m	Borrowing on stepped interest rate loans £m	Loans to third parties at less than market rate £m	Total £m
Balance at 1 April 2020	11.494	0.901	0.027	12.422
Premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	(0.472)	0.000	0.000	(0.472)
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.000	(0.018)	(0.003)	(0.021)
Balance at 31 March 2021	11.022	0.883	0.024	11.929

Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

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

As at 31 March 2020 £m	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	As at 31 March 2021 £m
(0.598)	Balance at 1 April	(0.487)
0.111	Downward/(Upward) revaluation of investments	(0.452)
(0.487)	Balance at 31 March	(0.939)

Employee Statutory Adjustment Account

The Employee Statutory Adjustment Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for short-term accumulating compensated absences at the end of the financial year.

As at 31 March 2020 £m	Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	As at 31 March 2021 £m
6.622	Balance at 1 April	7.586
(6.622)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the prior year	(7.586)
7.586	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	8.070
7.586	Balance at 31 March	8.070

Note 10: Property, Plant and Equipment

2020/21	Council dwellings £m	Other land and buildings £m	Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment £m	Infrastructure assets £m	Assets under construction £m	Surplus assets £m	Total £m	Of which funded by PFI £m
Gross carrying amount at 1 April 2020	570.519	306.663	572.577	317.986	57.153	27.227	1,852.125	118.671
Assets reclassified (to)/ from the "held for sale" category	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.075	0.075	0.000
Other asset reclassifications	14.600	2.211	2.389	0.000	(19.488)	0.288	0.000	0.000
Additions	4.300	4.102	9.823	9.989	25.487	0.000	53.701	1.909
Disposals	(0.189)	(0.317)	(0.255)	0.000	0.000	(0.093)	(0.854)	0.000
Revaluation increases/(decreases) taken to the Revaluation Reserve	(9.622)	5.767	8.560	0.000	0.000	0.242	4.947	0.000
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	0.000	(3.030)	(4.129)	0.000	0.000	(0.993)	(8.152)	0.000
Gross carrying amount at 31 March 2021	579.608	315.396	588.965	327.975	63.152	26.746	1,901.842	120.580
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 1 April 2020	0.000	17.993	221.199	148.243	0.278	5.169	392.882	9.020
Depreciation on other reclassifications	0.000	(0.141)	0.092	0.000	0.000	0.049	0.000	0.000
Depreciation charge for the year	19.017	7.753	37.291	6.720	0.000	0.087	70.868	4.508
Depreciation and impairment on disposals	(0.006)	0.000	(0.254)	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.260)	0.000
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(19.011)	(6.469)	(17.060)	0.000	0.000	(0.121)	(42.661)	0.000
Depreciation written out to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	0.000	(0.410)	(2.684)	0.000	0.000	(0.136)	(3.230)	0.000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 31 March 2021	0.000	18.726	238.584	154.963	0.278	5.048	417.599	13.528
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 31 March 2021	579.608	296.670	350.381	173.012	62.874	21.698	1,484.243	107.052
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 1 April 2020	570.519	288.670	351.378	169.743	56.875	22.058	1,459.243	109.651

2019/20 (restated)	Council dwellings £m	Other land and buildings £m	Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment £m	Infrastructure assets £m	Assets under construction £m	Surplus assets £m	Total £m	Of which funded by PFI (restated) £m
Gross carrying amount at 1 April 2019	504.680	290.159	544.300	307.221	31.939	28.263	1,706.562	111.448
Assets reclassified (to)/from the "held for sale" category	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.700	0.700	0.000
Other asset reclassifications	6.953	4.313	4.749	0.000	(16.015)	(0.290)	(0.290)	0.000
Additions	9.099	9.179	20.321	10.765	41.229	0.010	90.603	7.223
Disposals	(0.398)	(0.020)	(2.940)	0.000	0.000	(1.100)	(4.458)	0.000
Revaluation increases/(decreases) taken to the Revaluation Reserve	50.185	2.864	7.340	0.000	0.000	(0.001)	60.388	0.000
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	0.000	0.168	(1.193)	0.000	0.000	(0.355)	(1.380)	0.000
Gross carrying amount at 31 March 2020	570.519	306.663	572.577	317.986	57.153	27.227	1,852.125	118.671
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 1 April 2019	0.000	15.853	202.573	141.800	0.278	5.321	365.825	4.882
Depreciation on other reclassifications	0.000	(0.326)	0.326	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Depreciation charge for the year	16.823	6.862	33.221	6.443	0.000	0.136	63.485	4.138
Depreciation and impairment on disposals	(0.013)	(0.001)	(2.867)	0.000	0.000	(0.190)	(3.071)	0.000
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(16.810)	(2.703)	(10.237)	0.000	0.000	(0.088)	(29.838)	0.000
Depreciation written out to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	0.000	(1.692)	(1.817)	0.000	0.000	(0.010)	(3.519)	0.000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 31 March 2020	0.000	17.993	221.199	148.243	0.278	5.169	392.882	9.020
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 31 March 2020	570.519	288.670	351.378	169.743	56.875	22.058	1,459.243	109.651
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 1 April 2019	504.680	274.306	341.727	165.421	31.661	22.942	1,340.737	106.566

In the final column of this table, £5.372m has been added into additions for 2019/20. This was accurately reflected in Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment last year, but not reflected in the 'Of which funded by PFI' column as the asset (Bargeddie Waste Facility) was not treated as a service concession arrangement in 2019/20.

For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

Note 11: Heritage Assets

There were no movements in the fair value of the Council's Heritage Assets during 2020/21 or 2019/20. The value at 31 March 2021 was £39.303m (£39.303m at 31 March 2020).

Over the past five years, there have been no acquisitions, donations, or disposals of Heritage Assets. The only revaluations over this period (in 2017/18) amounted to £0.326m.

The combined collections managed by the Renfrewshire Arts and Museums Service number in excess of 350,000 objects and it is impractical to undertake a full valuation of all the items in the collection. The balances above reflect a combination of external valuations and those undertaken by museum curators for insurance purposes. Internal valuations are generally derived on a collection basis as opposed to valuing individual objects.

The details of the valuations of the assets are as follows:

- Art collection: 2013 (Sotheby's)
- Shawls and textiles: 2017 (internal)
- Natural and human history: 2017 (internal)

An inventory of objects is currently held in a variety of both manual and electronic formats. A centralised electronic collections management system has been procured and a project is underway to transfer records to this new system. It is recognised however

that this is a significant task and may take a substantial period of time to complete.

Note 12: Investment properties

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the 'Financing and Investment income and expenditure' line in the CIES.

2019/20 £m	Investment Properties	2020/21 £m
(0.139)	Rental income from investment property	(0.141)
(0.139)	Net Loss / (Gain)	(0.141)

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, nor does it have contractual obligations in relation to repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

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

2019/20 £m	Fair Value of Investment Properties	2020/21 £m
1.601	Opening balance at 1 April	1.502
(0.389)	Net gains or (losses) from fair value adjustments	(0.035)
0.290	Transfers from inventories and property, plant and equipment	0.000
1.502	Closing balance at 31 March	1.467

Fair Value Hierarchy

Detail of the authority's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2021 are as follows:

	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) £m	Other significant observable inputs (level 2) £m	Other significant unobservable inputs (level 3) £m	Fair Value as at 31 March 2021 £m
Commercial Units	0.000	0.320	0.000	0.320
Office Units	0.000	0.060	0.000	0.060
Commercial Sites	0.000	0.958	0.000	0.958
Other	0.000	0.129	0.000	0.129
Total	0.000	1.467	0.000	1.467

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 and 3 Fair Values for Investment Properties

Sufficient title and lease information is available in the respect of Investment Properties. This, coupled with knowledge of the rent being achieved, or likely to be achieved, has enabled the market approach to be used in respect of the fair value measurement of Investment Properties.

Market knowledge, through sales evidence of surplus development sites within Renfrewshire has also been factored into the fair value measurement. Therefore, the level of observable inputs is significant, leading to the properties being categorised at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 13: Assets held for sale

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of assets held for sale during the year:

2019/20 £m	Assets Held for Sale	2020/21 £m
1.500	Opening balance at 1 April	0.700
	Assets reclassified as held for sale:	
(0.700)	Other Land and Buildings	0.000
0.000	Surplus Assets	(0.075)
(0.100)	Assets sold	0.000
0.700	Closing balance at 31 March	0.625

Note 14: Intangible assets

The Council accounts for purchased software licences as intangible assets. The cost of the licences is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the licences, which is three to five years for all ICT systems. Amortisation charges are initially charged to ICT services and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the net expenditure of services.

The movement on intangible asset balances during the year is shown in the following table.

2019/20 £m	Purchased Software Licences	2020/21 £m
	Balance at 1 April	
6.421	Gross carrying amount	6.082
(0.576)	Accumulated amortisation	(1.045)
5.845	Net carrying amount at 1 April	5.037
0.117	Additions: purchases	0.048
0.000	Asset Reclassification	0.000
(0.456)	Disposals	(0.006)
0.456	Disposal amortisation	0.004
(0.925)	Amortisation for the year	(0.906)
5.037	Net carrying amount at 31 March	4.177
	Comprising:	
6.082	Gross carrying amount	6.124
(1.045)	Accumulated amortisation	(1.947)
5.037	Balance at 31 March	4.177

There are no individual intangible assets that are material to the financial statements and there are currently no contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.

Note 15: Capital expenditure and capital financing

Capital expenditure involves the creation of assets, the benefit of which will be available to future council tax and non-domestic rate payers. It is financed from borrowing and capital income (sales receipts), and so the cost of the asset is effectively borne over a number of years.

The Council's overall capital investment programme is sub-divided into two programmes: housing and non-housing. In 2020/21 total spending on capital projects was £53.749m (£90.720m in 2019/20) and was within the overall prudential limits approved by Council. Capital receipts of £1.273m (£0.704m in 2019/20) were used to fund spending on capital projects.

The net capital expenditure for the year of £12.730m (£50.419m in 2019/20) was financed from external borrowing, credit arrangements and from cash balances. The table below shows the total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year, including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and Service Concession Arrangements.

Also shown are the resources that have been used to finance this capital expenditure. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The movement in the CFR during the year is also analysed in the table below.

As at 31 March 2020 £m		As at 31 March 2021 £m
344.567	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	375.262
	Capital investment:	
84.676	Property, plant and equipment	53.694
5.927	Credit Arrangements (Finance Lease/PPP)	0.007
0.117	Intangible assets	0.048
	Sources of finance:	
(0.385)	Capital receipts – sale of council houses	(0.197)
(0.319)	Capital receipts – sale of other council assets	(1.076)
(36.295)	Government grants and other contributions	(46.757)
(3.302)	Sums set aside from revenue – direct revenue contributions	(3.799)
(19.724)	Loans Fund/Finance Lease principal repayments	(30.100)
375.262	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	347.082
	Explanation of movements in year:	
33.043	Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(25.307)
0.000	Reduction in finance leases obligations	(0.108)
(2.348)	Increase/(decrease) in PPP finance lease creditor	(2.765)
30.695	Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(28.180)

At 31 March 2021 the Council had commitments on capital contracts for non-housing projects of £140.251m (£35.742m in 2019/20) and for housing projects of £35.263m (£39.072m in 2019/20). This expenditure will be funded from a combination of government grants, external borrowing, income from selling assets and contributions from revenue budgets.

Note 16: Service Concession Arrangements

The Council entered into a Public Private Partnership on 1 July 2006 for the provision and maintenance of educational buildings and other facilities. This agreement provides the Council with replacement buildings such as primary and secondary schools and community education premises. The provider is required to ensure the availability of these buildings to a pre-agreed standard, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standard.

When the agreement ends in 2038, the buildings will be handed to the Council at nil consideration with a guarantee of no major maintenance requirements for a five-year period. The Council only has rights to terminate the contract if it compensates the contractor in full for costs incurred and future profits that would have been generated over the course of the remainder of the contract. The assets used to provide services are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are shown in the movement on the Property, Plant and Equipment balance in Note 10.

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards. Under the agreement the Council is committed to paying the following sums (assuming an average inflation rate of 2.5% per annum and excluding any performance/availability deductions). The discount rate used in this calculation is the interest rate implicit in the PFI agreement, which was fixed at the outset at 7.6%.

Future Repayment Periods - Schools	Service Charges £m	Liability Repayment £m	Interest Repayment £m	Contingent Rentals £m	Total £m
Payable within 1 year	6.263	2.598	5.125	3.858	17.844
Payable within 2-5 years	25.945	12.068	18.328	18.059	74.400
Payable within 6-10 years	35.860	18.578	17.475	28.277	100.190
Payable within 11-15 years	38.629	25.819	9.055	35.320	108.823
Payable within 16-20 years	16.291	9.832	0.868	12.792	39.783
Total	122.988	68.895	50.851	98.306	341.040

In 2019/20, the Council entered into a Service Concession Agreement for the use of a waste materials recovery facility at Bargeddie. Residual waste is then processed at a thermal treatment plant in Dunbar. North Lanarkshire Council is the lead authority and is contracted to Viridor.

Renfrewshire Council's share of the contract is 20%, represented by an addition in 2019/20.

The discount rate used in this calculation is the interest rate implicit in the agreement, which was fixed at the outset at 5.68%.

Five councils, including Renfrewshire, have an inter-authority agreement with North Lanarkshire Council.

Future Repayment Periods - Waste Facility	Service Charges £m	Liability Repayment £m	Interest Repayment £m	Total £m
Payable within 1 year	3.636	0.141	0.293	4.070
Payable within 2-5 years	15.554	0.569	1.087	32.764
Payable within 6-10 years	21.738	0.937	1.154	45.567
Payable within 11-15 years	25.154	0.683	0.960	51.951
Payable within 16-20 years	28.168	1.443	0.649	58.428
Payable within 21-25 years	23.178	1.384	0.191	47.931
Total	117.429	5.157	4.334	240.711

Although the payments made to the contractors under these arrangements are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to pay for capital expenditure (the outstanding finance lease obligation) is as follows:

Outstanding Service Concession Arrangements	Schools £m	Waste Facility £m	Total £m
Balance at 1 April 2019	(74.274)	0.000	(74.274)
Additions during the year	0.000	(5.372)	(5.372)
Payments during the year	2.836	0.078	2.914
Balance at 31 March 2020	(71.438)	(5.294)	(76.732)
Additions during the year	0.000	(0.007)	(0.007)
Payments during the year	2.543	0.144	2.687
Balance at 31 March 2021	(68.895)	(5.157)	(74.052)

Note 17: Leases

Renfrewshire Council as Lessee

Operating Leases

The Council has 27 properties and 6 vehicles classed as operating leases, with average lives of 12 years.

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

As at 31 March 2020 £m		As at 31 March 2021 £m
0.932	Not later than one year	0.862
2.306	Between one and five years	2.341
3.909	Later than five years	3.620
7.147		6.823

During 2020/21, there was £1.023m expenditure charged to the CIES in relation to these leases (£1.021m in 2019/20).

Finance Leases

Finance leases, which have substantially transferred to the Council the benefits and risks of ownership of a non-current asset, are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright.

Assets acquired under finance leases are included in non-current assets at the lower of the fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The capital element of the lease is included as obligations under creditors. The lease rentals comprise capital and interest elements; the capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligation and the interest element is charged to revenue over the terms of the lease.

The Council has 44 electric vehicles under a finance lease agreement over a period of 5 years beginning

during 2019-20. As at 31 March 2021, outstanding obligations to make payments under finance leases are as follows:

As at 31 March 2020 £m		As at 31 March 2021 £m
0.107	Not later than one year	0.111
0.381	Between one and five years	0.270
0.488		0.381

Renfrewshire Council as Lessor

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
- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.

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

As at 31 March 2020 £m		As at 31 March 2021 £m
0.183	Not later than one year	0.178
0.675	Between one and five years	0.655
6.623	Later than five years	6.464
7.481		7.297

The minimum lease payments receivable does not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

Note 18: Inventories

2019/20 £m	Inventories	2020/21 £m
1.120	Balance at 1 April	0.989
7.572	Additions during the year	6.341
(7.706)	Recognised as an expense during the year: inventories sold, exchanged or distributed	(6.443)
0.000	Recognised as an expense during the year: inventories written down	(0.028)
0.003	Reversals during the year of previous inventory write-downs	0.020
0.989	Balance at 31 March	0.879

Note 19: Debtors

As at 31 March 2020			As at 31 March 2021	
Short-term £m	Long-term £m		Short-term £m	Long-term £m
6.927	0.000	Trade receivables	22.493	0.000
4.932	1.260	Prepayments	4.480	1.170
37.743	0.912	Other receivables	54.967	1.512
49.602	2.172	Total Debtors	81.940	2.682

Note 20: Cash and cash equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following components. With the exception of imprest accounts held at Council establishments, the balances in all of the categories listed below are used together to manage the Council's overall cash balances on a day-to-day basis.

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
(10.282)	Current account balances with the council's banker	(5.781)
0.603	Callable deposits with UK banks and building societies	12.998
22.205	Callable deposits in money market funds	39.000
0.170	Imprest accounts held at council establishments	0.054
12.696	Total cash and cash equivalents	46.271

Note 21: Creditors

As at 31 March 2020			As at 31 March 2021	
Short-term £m	Long-term £m		Short-term £m	Long-term £m
(22.090)	0.000	Trade payables	(16.516)	0.000
(56.158)	(75.313)	Other payables	(58.169)	(73.261)
(78.248)	(75.313)	Total Creditors	(74.685)	(73.261)

Note 22: 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. Teacher's maternity pay is a short-term provision, made to reflect the changes in European legislation that allow teachers to accrue all holidays during parental leave.

The movement in these short-term provisions is detailed below:

Short-term Provisions	Teachers' maternity pay £m	Other £m	Total £m
Balance at 1 April 2020	(0.104)	(0.173)	(0.277)
Additional provisions made during the year	(0.112)	(0.100)	(0.212)
Reversal of existing provisions	0.104	0.173	0.277
As at 31 March 2021	(0.112)	(0.100)	(0.212)

A summary of the movements in the long-term provisions made by the Council is detailed below, along with an explanation of the reason for the provision:

Long-term Provisions	Holiday pay compensation £m	Insurance claims £m	Total £m
Balance at 1 April 2020	(0.445)	(4.300)	(4.745)
Additional provisions made during the year	0.000	(1.529)	(1.529)
Amounts used during the year	0.000	1.196	1.196
As at 31 March 2021	(0.445)	(4.633)	(5.078)

Holiday pay compensation payments

The Council has received a number of claims arising from a European Court of Justice ruling in relation to holiday pay. A provision has been made to reflect the potential outcome of known claims. A contingent liability is recognised in Note 30 for potential claims that have not yet materialised.

Insurance claims

The provision for insurance claims represents the actuarial assessment of excess costs arising from insurance claims together with identified liabilities in respect of insurance claims outstanding against Renfrewshire Council and predecessor local authorities. The Council has increased its net assessment by £1.529m on the basis of information held by the Council and notified by Glasgow City Council, the coordinating authority for the former Strathclyde Regional Council.

Note 23: Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes trade payables, borrowings (for example Public Works Loan Board debt and market debt), financial guarantees, bank overdraft, trade receivables, loans receivable, cash deposits with financial institutions (some on a fixed term basis and some which are immediately available) and longer-term investments. The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the balance sheet.

As at 31 March 2020		Financial Assets	As at 31 March 2021	
Long-term £m	Current £m		Long-term £m	Current £m
		At amortised cost:		
7.000	86.000	Principal	0.000	135.720
0.000	0.341	Accrued interest	0.000	0.161
3.789	0.000	At fair value through other comprehensive income - designated equity instruments	4.344	0.000
10.789	86.341	Total Investments	4.344	135.881
		At amortised cost:		
0.000	(9.512)	Principal	0.000	7.273
0.000	0.003	Accrued interest	0.000	0.001
0.000	0.000	Loss allowance	0.000	(0.003)
0.000	22.205	At fair value through profit or loss	0.000	39.000
0.000	12.696	Total Cash and cash equivalents	0.000	46.271
		At amortised cost:		
1.273	56.074	Trade receivables	1.184	92.825
4.927	0.114	Loans made for service purposes	4.996	0.087
0.794	0.000	Accrued interest	0.854	0.000
(4.822)	(19.332)	Loss allowance	(4.352)	(21.267)
2.172	36.856	Financial Assets included in Debtors	2.682	71.645

As at 31 March 2020		Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2021	
Long-term £m	Current £m		Long-term £m	Current £m
(167.131)	(1.227)	Principal sum borrowed	(201.297)	(0.834)
0.000	(2.622)	Accrued interest	0.000	(2.708)
(167.131)	(3.849)	Total Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) borrowing	(201.297)	(3.542)
(20.000)	(32.916)	Principal sum borrowed	0.000	(52.916)
0.000	(0.890)	Accrued interest	0.000	(0.884)
(0.366)	(0.535)	EIR adjustments	0.000	(0.883)
(20.366)	(34.341)	Total non-PWLB borrowing ("market debt")	0.000	(54.683)
0.000	(15.037)	Borrowing from group entities	0.000	(32.796)
(187.497)	(53.227)	Total Borrowing	(201.297)	(91.021)
0.000	(44.910)	At amortised cost trade payables	0.000	(44.922)
(74.507)	(2.791)	Service Concession and Finance Lease liabilities	(71.581)	(2.851)
(0.002)	0.000	Financial guarantees	(0.008)	0.000
(74.509)	(47.701)	Financial Liabilities included in Creditors	(71.589)	(47.773)

Loans to other entities and individuals comprise a loan to Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP of £0.275m (2019/20 £0.275m), a loan to Kilbarchan Amateur Athletic Club of £0.077m (2019/20 £0.081), home loans of £0.551m (2019/20 £0.670m), soft loans to service users of £0.030m (2019/20 £0.030m), soft

loans to employees of £0.023m (2019/20 £0.024m), social care charging order debtors of £0.587m (2019/20 £0.424m) and property charging order debtors of £0.040m (2019/20 £0.038m).

Equity instruments elected to fair value through other comprehensive income

The Council has elected to account for the Insurance Fund at fair value through other comprehensive income because it is a long-term strategic holding and changes in its fair value is not considered to be part of the Council's annual financial performance. The Insurance Fund is invested in the Phoenix Fund, managed on behalf of the Council by Aberdeen Standard Capital.

The objective of the fund is to achieve long term growth with low volatility, through a widely diversified portfolio. The fair value of the investment is £4.344m at 31 March 2021 (£3.789m as at 31 March 2020).

Income from the Fund is reinvested.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments, except those classified at amortised cost, are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For most assets, including money market funds, the fair value is taken from the market price. The fair values of other instruments have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31 March 2021.

The Council's 'Fair value through other comprehensive income' assets comprise its insurance fund investments. The fair value of the insurance fund investments equates to the market value of those investments, and this valuation has been provided by the Council's investment manager, Aberdeen Standard Capital.

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31 March 2021, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Loans borrowed by the Council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.
- For 'Lender's Option Borrower's Option' (LOBO) loans, PWLB premature repayment rates have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB

debt redemption procedures. The PWLB redemption rates provide a reasonable proxy for rates and a number of market participants have used this basis when considering early redemption costs for market loans. It is likely that lenders will only exercise their options when market rates have risen above the contractual loan rate. The interest rate risk associated with the Council's LOBOs is not deemed to be significant and the potential penalties charged may make the redemption of the loans an uneconomic option.

- The fair values of other long-term loans and investments have been discounted at the market rates for similar instruments with similar remaining terms to maturity on 31 March.
- The fair values of financial guarantees have been estimated based on the likelihood of the guarantees being called and the likely payments to be made.
- The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities and of service concession (PFI) scheme liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument.
- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount given the low and stable interest rate environment.

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

- Level 1 – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, e.g. bond prices
- Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments
- Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs, e.g. non-market data such as cash flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness.

The fair value for each category of financial instrument is shown below, with the balance sheet carrying amount shown for comparison.

As at 31 March 2020		Financial Assets	Fair value level	As at 31 March 2021	
Carrying Amount £m	Fair value (restated) £m			Carrying Amount £m	Fair value £m
22.205	22.205	Callable deposits in money market funds	1	39.000	39.000
3.789	3.789	Investments in pooled funds (insurance fund)	1	4.344	4.344
25.994	25.994	Total Financial assets measured at fair value		43.344	43.344
93.341	93.443	Fixed term deposits with UK local authorities	2	135.881	135.989
(9.679)	(9.683)	Callable deposits with UK banks and building societies (including current account balances with the Council's banker)	2	7.217	7.217
0.170	0.170	Imprest accounts held at council establishments	2	0.054	0.054
1.542	1.659	Loans made for service purposes	3	1.583	1.687
85.374	85.589	Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost		144.735	144.947
111.368	111.583	Total financial assets for which fair value is disclosed		188.079	188.291
		Financial assets measured at amortised cost:			
0.740	n/a	Trade receivables: long-term		1.183	n/a
36.746	n/a	Receivables and prepayments: short-term		71.561	n/a
37.486		Total financial assets for which fair value is not disclosed		72.744	

As at 31 March 2020		Financial Liabilities	Fair value level	As at 31 March 2021	
Carrying Amount £m	Fair value (restated) £m			Carrying Amount £m	Fair value £m
		Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
(170.980)	(237.264)	Public Works Loan Board borrowing	2	(204.839)	(280.699)
(54.707)	(75.291)	Non-PWLB borrowing ("market debt")	2	(54.683)	(80.525)
		Other liabilities:			
(77.298)	(115.909)	Service Concession and Finance Lease liabilities	3	(74.432)	(113.877)
(0.002)	(0.002)	Financial guarantees	3	(0.008)	(0.008)
(302.987)	(428.466)	Total financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed		(333.962)	(475.109)
		Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
(15.037)	n/a	Borrowing from group entities		(32.796)	n/a
(44.910)	n/a	Trade payables: short-term		(44.922)	n/a
(59.947)		Total financial liabilities for which fair value is not disclosed		(77.718)	

Fair Values for 2019/20 have been restated for Loans made for service purposes and Service Concessions, as this information is only now available. This is a presentational change only and does not affect the carrying values in the Balance Sheet.

Items of income, expense, gain and loss relating to financial instruments

The following items of income, expense, gain and loss relating to financial instruments are included within the lines 'Financing and investment income and expenditure' and '(Surplus)/Deficit from investments in equity instruments designated as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income' in the CIES.

2019/20 £m		Financial Assets			Financial liabilities at amortised cost £m	2020/21 £m
		Amortised cost £m	Elected to Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income £m	Fair Value through Profit or Loss £m		
16.113	Interest expense	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.897	15.897
2.295	Impairment losses	2.565	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.565
0.000	Fee expense	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.012
18.408	Total expense in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	2.565	0.000	0.000	15.909	18.474
(1.486)	Interest income	(0.658)	0.000	(0.033)	0.000	(0.691)
(0.116)	Dividend income	0.000	(0.103)	0.000	0.000	(0.103)
(0.001)	Other income	(0.003)	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.003)
(1.603)	Total income in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(0.661)	(0.103)	(0.033)	0.000	(0.797)
0.111	Net (gain) or loss on revaluation	0.000	(0.452)	0.000	0.000	(0.452)
0.111	(Surplus)/Deficit on the revaluation of financial assets	0.000	(0.452)	0.000	0.000	(0.452)
16.916	Net (Gain)/Loss for the year	1.904	(0.555)	(0.033)	15.909	17.225

Note 24: Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

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

In line with the Treasury Management Code, the Council approves a Treasury Management Strategy

before the commencement of each financial year. The Strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments. The Council also produces Treasury Management Practices specifying the practical arrangements to be followed to manage these risks.

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Investment Strategy in compliance with Scottish Government guidance on Local Government Investments. This Guidance emphasises that priority is to be given to security and liquidity, rather than yield.

The Council's Treasury Management Strategy and its Treasury Management Practices seek to achieve a suitable balance between risk and return or cost.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to financial institutions and local authorities, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with other local authorities and a limited number of high-quality banks, building societies and money market funds whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to restrict lending to a prudent maximum amount for each entity.

The Treasury Management Strategy outlines the limits placed on investments with any counterparty.

The table below summarises the credit risk exposures of the Council's treasury investment portfolio (including accrued interest) by credit rating.

2019/20 £m	Total Investment Portfolio by Credit Rating	2020/21 £m
22.206	AAA (Money Market Funds)	39.000
0.003	A+	5.001
0.100	A	8.000
0.500	BBB+	0.000
93.341	UK local authorities	135.881
116.150	Total	187.882

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers, such that as at 31 March 2021, £21.249m of sundry income debt is past its due date for payment (£7.581m in 2019/20). The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

2019/20 £m	Sundry Income Debt Past Due	2020/21 £m
1.837	Less than three months	14.999
0.457	Three to six months	0.500
0.754	Six months to one year	0.660
4.533	More than one year	5.090
7.581	Total	21.249

Loss allowances on trade receivables have been calculated by reference to the Council's historic

experience of default, adjusted for current and forecast economic conditions. Receivables are determined to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk where they are 30 or more days past due and they are determined to be credit-impaired where they are 90 or more days past due. Receivables are written off to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services when there is no reasonable prospect of payment, or when they become prescribed; but steps are still taken to collect sums owing when information becomes available which suggests the debtor can make payment.

Collateral

Renfrewshire Council occasionally provides loans to residents who wish to buy their homes under Right to Buy legislation. In such cases the Council takes a standard security over the property. As at 31 March 2021 the outstanding value of loans advanced by the Council was £0.551m (£0.670m as at 31 March 2020).

Liquidity risk

The Council's main source of borrowing is HM Treasury's Public Works Loans Board, but the Council also has loans classed as 'Lender's option, borrowers option' (LOBO). There is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The Council has safeguards in place to ensure that a significant proportion of its borrowing does not mature for repayment at any one time in the future to reduce the financial impact of re-borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates.

The Council's policy is to ensure that not more than 15% of loans are due to mature within any financial year and 50% within any rolling five-year period through a combination of prudent planning of new loans taken out and, where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

The maturity analysis of the principal element of borrowing is as follows:

As at 31 March 2020		Principal Borrowing Maturity Analysis	As at 31 March 2021	
£m	%		£m	%
34.143	15.43%	Less than one year*	53.750	21.08%
20.834	9.42%	Between one and two years	1.869	0.73%
7.712	3.48%	Between two and five years	10.851	4.25%
158.585	71.67%	More than five years	188.577	73.94%
221.274	100.00%	Total	255.047	100.00%

*The principal maturing in less than one year exceeds the 15% target above due to the technical possibility that the call option on LOBO loans could be called by the lender. This is highly unlikely in the current economic climate.

Market risk: interest rate risk

Changes in market interest rates influence the interest payable on borrowings and on interest receivable on surplus funds invested. For example, a rise in interest rates would mean an increase in the interest charged on borrowing at variable rates and an increased cost to the taxpayer. An increase in interest rates would also mean an increase in the income received on lending at variable rates and a reduction in cost for the taxpayer. Changes in market rates also affect the notional 'fair value' of lending and borrowing. For example, a rise in interest rates would reduce the fair value of both lending and borrowing at fixed rates. Changes in the fair value of lending and borrowing do not impact upon the taxpayer and are confined to prescribed presentational aspects in the Accounts.

The Council has a variety of strategies for managing the uncertainty of future interest rates and the financial impact on the Council's finances:

- it is the policy of the Council to limit its exposure to variable rate borrowing to a maximum of 25% of what it borrows;
- during periods of falling rates and where it is economically advantageous to do so, the Council will consider the repayment and restructuring of fixed interest rate debt;
- the Council takes daily advice from its specialist treasury advisers and actively monitors changes in interest rates to inform decisions on the lending of surplus funds, new borrowings and restructurings of existing borrowings.

To illustrate the notional impact of changes in interest rates upon the Council, the following table shows the financial effect if rates had been 1% higher during 2020/21, with all other variables held constant.

Interest rate risk	As at 31 March 2021 £m
Increase in interest payable on new fixed rate borrowings taken during the year	0.103
Increase in interest receivable on deposits placed during the year	(2.796)
Notional impact on the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2.693)
Share of this impact which would be attributable to the Housing Revenue Account	
<i>Other changes that would have no impact on the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure:</i>	
Decrease in the fair value of fixed rate loans and deposits	0.444
Decrease in the fair value of fixed rate borrowing	72.398

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

Market risk: price risk

The Council's Insurance Fund is invested in an externally managed fund under the powers of schedule 3 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 and section 3 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994. The investments are managed on behalf of the Council by Aberdeen Standard Capital in the Phoenix Fund. The objective of the fund is to achieve long-term growth with low volatility, through a widely diversified portfolio. The benchmark return is LIBOR+2% per annum. During 2020/21 the book cost of investments increased by £0.103m (£0.116m increase during 2019/20).

The investment is classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, meaning that all movements in price will impact on the gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income and expenditure. This is an accounting requirement that has no impact on the taxpayer. To illustrate the impact of changes in share price upon the Council, an increase or fall of 5% in the general price of shares at 31 March 2021 would have resulted in a £0.067m gain or loss being recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure for 2020/21.

Note 25: Agency services

The Council bills and collects non-domestic rates on behalf of the Scottish Government from ratepayers situated within Renfrewshire Council and East Renfrewshire Council. The Council also bills and collects, along with its own council tax, domestic water and sewerage charges on behalf of Scottish Water.

In addition, the Council received a number of funding streams from the Scottish Government in 2020/21 to support financial hardship experienced by third parties (individuals and businesses) related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Council had no discretion over the terms of the funding and could not use it for service delivery. This means the Council acted as agent only and the grant funding received and paid out are not included in the Council's reserves, CIES or Balance Sheet. In some cases, an administration grant was awarded to the Council to facilitate these payments. This is accounted for as operational income and expenditure and not disclosed here.

2019/20 £m	Agency Services	2020/21 £m
104.417	Scottish Government - Contributions (to)/from the non-domestic rates pool	73.841
14.111	Non-domestic rates collected: East Renfrewshire	5.008
0.059	Service income from East Renfrewshire Council for collection of non-domestic rates	0.061
30.738	Domestic water and sewerage charges collected	30.472
(30.738)	Domestic water and sewerage charges paid over to Scottish Water	(30.472)
0.636	Service income from Scottish Water for collection of domestic water and sewerage	0.637
0.010	Service income Paisley First Business Improvement District for collection of BID levy	0.000
0.000	COVID-19 PPE and Testing kits issued to external providers	1.674
0.000	COVID-19 PPE and Testing kits received from Scottish Government	(1.674)
0.000	Financial Hardship and Self-Isolation grants paid out	1.069
0.000	Financial Hardship and Self-Isolation funding received from Scottish Government	(1.069)
0.000	Business Grant Scheme paid out	27.227
0.000	Business Grant Scheme funding received from Scottish Government	(27.227)
0.000	Strategic Framework grants paid out	14.861
0.000	Strategic Framework funding received from Scottish Government	(14.861)
0.000	Other support for businesses (including furlough support) paid out	3.646
0.000	Other support for businesses (including furlough support) funding received from Scottish Government	(3.646)

Note 26: External audit costs

Audit fees are restated for the prior year owing to an additional fee being charged after the balance sheet date for 2019/20.

2019/20 (restated) £m	Audit Fees	2020/21 £m
0.353	Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	0.357
0.008	Fees payable with regard to other services carried out by the appointed auditor	0.000
0.361	Total	0.357

Note 27: Related parties

The Council's related parties are those bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or significantly influence the Council, or to be controlled or significantly influenced by the Council, or where those individuals or bodies and the Council are subject to common control. The Council is required to disclose material transactions that have occurred with related parties and the amount of any material sums due to or from related parties. Related party relationships require to be disclosed where control exists, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties. Disclosure of this information 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.

Scottish Government

The Scottish Government have the potential to influence the general operations of the Council, being responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates. The Scottish Government provides the majority of the Council's funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties such as Council tax billing. Grants received from the Scottish Government are set out in the analysis in Note 4: Taxation and non-specific grant income.

Elected Members

Elected Members have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid is shown in the Remuneration Report. Details of Elected Members' interests can be accessed from each councillor's page on the Council website, at: www.renfrewshire.gov.uk/councillors. Services totalling £0.416m* (£0.373m at 31 March 2020) were commissioned from organisations in which three elected members had a financial interest. The relevant members played no role in the decision relating to services commissioned and contracts were entered into in full compliance with contract standing orders. Payments for services and grants totalling £0.740m* (£0.446m at 31 March 2020) were paid to organisations in which five elected members had a non-financial interest. The relevant members did not take part in discussions regarding grant awards or commissioning of services.

* Both of these totals include the same sum of £0.347m relating to an organisation in which one elected member had a financial interest and another elected member had a non-financial interest.

Officers

The Director of Finance and Resources also holds a position of director of Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP. There is no remuneration associated with this post.

Details of the Council's interests in Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP are outlined in the Notes to the Group Accounts from page 94.

For further details of Officers' interests, please check the register of interests on the Council website at: www.renfrewshire.gov.uk > [Your Council](#) > [Information, performance and statistics](#) > [Council structure](#).

Entities controlled or significantly influenced by the Council

The Council also has interests in several Joint Boards and Committees as outlined in the Group Accounts Notes G1 and G2.

Note 28: Pension schemes accounted for as defined contribution schemes

Renfrewshire Council participates in the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme. The scheme is an unfunded statutory public service pension scheme with benefits underwritten by the UK Government. The scheme is financed by payments from employers and from those current employees who are members of the scheme and paying contributions at progressively higher marginal rates based on pensionable pay, as specified in the regulations. The rate of employer contributions is set with reference to a funding valuation undertaken by the scheme actuary. The last four-yearly valuation was undertaken as at 31 March 2020, which set the contribution rate payable from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023.

Renfrewshire Council has no liability for other employers' obligations to the multi-employer scheme. As the scheme is unfunded there can be no deficit or surplus to distribute on the wind-up of the scheme or withdrawal from the scheme.

The scheme is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme. It is accepted that the scheme can be treated for accounting purposes as a defined

contribution scheme in circumstances where Renfrewshire Council is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme. While the employee rate applied is variable, it will provide an actuarial yield of 9.6% of pensionable pay. At the last valuation a shortfall of £1.3bn was identified in the notional fund, which will be repaid by the increased rate of employers' pension contribution, effective from 1 September 2019, of 23%.

Based on the proportion of employer contributions paid in 2019/20, Renfrewshire Council's level of participation in the scheme is 3.1%. The Council paid £17.546m (£14.859m in 2019/20) for employer's contributions to the Scottish Public Pensions Agency. £0.404m of expenditure (£0.444m in 2019/20) was charged to service revenue accounts in respect of "added years" pension enhancement termination benefits, representing 0.5% of teachers' pensionable pay (0.6% in 2019/20). The estimated contribution for 2021/22 is £16.762m.

Note 29: Defined benefit pension schemes

29a: Participation in pension schemes

The pension scheme for teachers (the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme) is explained in the previous note, whilst this note relates exclusively to the pension scheme for all other employees: the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Local Government Pension Scheme in Scotland (LGPS) is a funded, defined benefit, statutory occupational pension scheme. It is regulated by the Scottish Public Pensions Agency, but is administered locally by fund administering authorities through regional pension funds. For Renfrewshire Council, the fund administering authority is Glasgow City Council and the regional pension fund is the Strathclyde Pension Fund. As a funded scheme, the Council and employees pay contributions into the fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the scheme's pension liabilities with the scheme's investment assets. The statutory nature of the fund means that the post-employment benefits are defined and set out in law.

The Strathclyde Pension Fund is a multi-employer fund and it is possible for each employer to identify its own share of the assets and liabilities of the fund on a consistent and reasonable basis.

The principal risks to the scheme are assumptions relating to longevity, inflation, and investment performance; in addition, statutory changes to the scheme. These risks are mitigated to an extent by statutory requirements limiting charges to the Council's general fund. The Council has additional liabilities for unfunded discretionary pension payments outside the main schemes such as arrangements for the award of discretionary post-employment benefits upon early retirement. This is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the movement in reserves statement during the year:

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
	Included within net cost of services:	
56.782	Current service cost	47.102
(7.819)	Past service cost/(gain)	4.182
	Included within Financing and Investment income and expenditure:	
38.440	Interest cost	33.052
(31.377)	Expected return on scheme assets	(28.779)
56.026	Total of Post-employment benefits charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	55.557
	Included within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure:	
87.121	Return on Assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(284.985)
(52.031)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in Demographic Assumptions	(37.247)
(167.096)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in Financial Assumptions	361.101
(8.136)	Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in Other Assumptions	(1.528)
(84.116)	Total of LGPS post-employment benefits charged to the CIES	92.898
	Movement in reserves statement:	
(140.142)	Actuarial losses or (gains)	37.341
56.026	Reversal of items relating to post-employment benefits debited or credited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	55.557
(30.036)	Employer contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(33.886)
(114.152)	Movement in the year on the Pension Reserve	59.012

29b: Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the CIES as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and accounting for investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, the charge according to statutory regulations that is required to be made against the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance is based upon the employer contributions payable by the Council to the pension fund in the year. This requires an adjustment to be made in the movement in reserves statement to remove the cost (according to generally accepted accounting practices) of post-employment benefits, and replace that cost with the value of employer contributions payable to the fund in the year.

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the CIES as at 31 March 2021 is a loss of £89.733m (£52.392m as at 31 March 2020).

29c: Assets and liabilities relating to post-employment benefits

Renfrewshire Council's share of the defined benefit obligation (that is, the scheme liabilities) and of the scheme assets in the Strathclyde Pension Fund has been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, the Fund's independent actuaries. The assessment indicates that, as at 31 March 2021, the defined benefit obligation exceeded scheme assets by £221.534m (£162.522m as at 31 March 2020). The defined benefit obligation is valued on an actuarial basis using the "projected unit credit" method, which estimates the pensions that will be payable in future years (dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels and other factors) discounted to their present value. The discount rate used at 31 March 2021 was 2.0% based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds. Scheme assets are valued at fair value which, in the case of marketable securities, is market value using the current bid price. Where no market price is available, the fair value of scheme assets is estimated. The valuations are based on the latest formal valuation of the Strathclyde Pension Fund which was carried out as at 31 March 2020.

The common position for employers participating in the Strathclyde Pension Fund is that, based on a snapshot valuation as at 31 March 2021, a net pension liability is disclosed as a result of prevailing

market conditions at that date. The net pension position of £221.534m represents an increase in liability of £59.012m between 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021. The net pension liability has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains assured. The deficit on the Strathclyde Pension Fund will be made good by contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the Fund's actuaries.

Local government legislation provides that local authorities have an obligation to meet the expenditure of the joint boards of which they are constituent members. As a consequence, Renfrewshire Council has additional liabilities arising from the pension scheme deficits of the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board. In accordance with accounting regulations, the group accounts include a share of the post-employment benefits transactions, defined benefit obligations and scheme assets of this joint board. Further information can be found in the annual report and accounts of each joint board. The main fund (Fund 1) of Strathclyde Pension Fund does not have an asset and liability matching (ALM) strategy.

29d: Movement in defined benefit obligation (scheme liabilities)

The following is a reconciliation of the 2020/21 opening and closing balances of the present value of Renfrewshire Council's share of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's defined benefit obligation (that is, scheme liabilities).

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
1,583.745	Balance at 1 April	1,414.424
56.782	Current service cost	47.102
(7.819)	Past service cost (including curtailments)	4.182
38.440	Interest cost	33.052
7.888	Member contributions	8.234
(227.263)	Actuarial losses or (gains)	303.739
	<i>Losses or (gains) on curtailment</i>	
(4.548)	Estimated benefits paid: unfunded	(4.627)
(32.801)	Estimated benefits paid: other	(38.770)
1,414.424	Balance at 31 March	1,767.336

29e: Movement in scheme assets

The following is a reconciliation of the 2020/21 opening and closing balances of the fair value of Renfrewshire Council's share of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's scheme assets.

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
1,307.071	Balance at 1 April	1,251.902
31.377	Expected return on scheme assets	28.779
7.888	Member contributions	8.234
25.488	Employer contributions	29.259
4.548	Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	4.627
(87.121)	Actuarial (losses) or gains	266.398
(4.548)	Estimated benefits paid: unfunded	(4.627)
(32.801)	Estimated benefits paid: other	(38.770)
1,251.902	Balance at 31 March	1,545.802

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy as provided by the administering authority. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the balance sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The actual return on scheme assets from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 was 4.3%.

The fair value of the assets held in the scheme may be analysed as follows:

As at 31 March 2020				As at 31 March 2021		
Quoted Prices in active markets £m	Prices not quoted in active markets £m	Total £m		Quoted Prices in active markets £m	Prices not quoted in active markets £m	Total £m
288.786	0.758	289.544	Equity instruments	361.033	1.662	362.695
39.280	0.001	39.281	Debt instruments (bonds)	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	149.597	149.597	Private Equity	0.000	276.483	276.483
0.000	113.348	113.348	Real Estate	0.000	125.243	125.243
410.931	122.618	533.549	Investment Funds	14.548	740.603	755.151
0.026	0.000	0.026	Derivatives	0.279	0.000	0.279
64.447	62.110	126.557	Cash and cash equivalents	24.903	1.048	25.951
803.470	448.432	1,251.902	Fair value of scheme assets	400.763	1,145.039	1,545.802

29f: Scheme history: analysis of defined benefit obligation and scheme assets

The Council's share of the accumulated deficit or surplus in the scheme is shown below. The analysis shows the nature of various elements of the Council's share of the scheme's defined benefit:

As at 31 March 2020 £m		As at 31 March 2021 £m
(727.663)	Current employee members	(884.966)
(78.905)	Pre-local government reorganisation (1996) liabilities	(75.644)
(121.643)	Deferred pensioners	(194.861)
(399.575)	Pensioners	(517.516)
(1,327.786)	Total Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation - Funded liabilities	(1,672.987)
(76.212)	Retirals from Renfrewshire Council	(84.227)
(10.426)	Retirals pre-local government reorganisation (1996)	(10.122)
(86.638)	Total Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation - Unfunded liabilities	(94.349)
(1,414.424)	Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1,767.336)
1,251.902	Fair value of scheme assets	1,545.802
(162.522)	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	(221.534)

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

The following table shows the principal assumptions used by Hymans Robertson LLP, the Fund's independent actuaries, to estimate the Council's post-employment benefits transactions for 2020/21, and the Council's share of the Strathclyde Pension Fund's defined benefit obligation (scheme liabilities) and scheme assets as at 31 March 2021:

2019/20		2020/21
2.3%	Discount rate for defined benefit obligation	2.0%
2.3%	Long-term expected rate of return on scheme assets*	2.0%
3.0%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%
1.9%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.9%
1.9%	Rate of inflation	2.9%
	Mortality assumptions (years):	
	<i>Longevity at age 65 for current pensioners:</i>	
20.7	Men	19.8
22.9	Women	22.6
	<i>Longevity at age 65 for future pensioners:</i>	
22.2	Men	21.2
24.6	Women	24.7
	Take up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	
50%	For Pre-April 2009 service	50%
75%	For Post-April 2009 service	75%

*The expected rates of return are set equal to the discount rate as per IAS19

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 estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change from those used in the previous period.

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation on the Scheme	%	£m
0.5% decrease in the Real Discount Rate	10%	174.386
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	23.956
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	146.195

In addition, a one-year increase in life expectancy is estimated to increase the Defined Benefit Obligation by 3-5%.

Impact on the Authority's cash flows

An objective of the Fund is to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Fund has agreed a strategy to achieve a funding rate of 100% in the longer term. Employers' and employees' contributions have been determined so that rates are standard across all participating employers.

The rate for employer contributions has been set at 19.3% for 2020/21 to 2021/22. The total contributions expected to be made by the Council to the Strathclyde Pension Fund in the forthcoming year to 31 March 2022 is £24.617m. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 20.1 years.

Note 30: Contingent liabilities

- i) The Coronavirus pandemic has had a global impact in health, economic and financial terms. The Council has incurred significant costs in relation to the initial response to the pandemic and is likely to incur considerable further costs as the full implications of the pandemic become clear. This is likely to take many months, and will be influenced by both the lockdown arrangements put in place by UK and Scottish Governments, the form and duration of social distancing and the economic impact of the pandemic locally and nationally. The Council recognises a contingent liability in terms of the costs of ongoing additional services which have been put in place to support individuals, communities and businesses; the reconfiguration of services to enable continued delivery recognising social distancing measures; the loss of income to both the Council and its subsidiaries; and the potential increased costs of capital projects. It is not considered practicable at this stage to estimate the financial effect.
- ii) The Council has been notified of a number of contractor claims for additional costs incurred on construction contracts. The Council disputes the claims, which may be referred for arbitration. The Council recognises a contingent liability for potential costs, which may be incurred to resolve this dispute. It is not considered practicable at this stage to estimate the financial effect.
- iii) The Limitation (Childhood Abuse) (Scotland) Act is intended to remove the limitation period for actions of damages in respect of personal injuries resulting from childhood abuse. The Council recognises a contingent liability for possible obligations which may arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the authority. It is not considered practicable at this stage to estimate the financial effect.
- iv) Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) was accrued by members of the Local Government Pension Scheme between 6 April 1978 and 5 April 1997.

The value of GMP is inherently unequal between males and females for a number of reasons, including a higher retirement age for men and GMP accruing at a faster rate for women; however overall equality of benefits was achieved for public service schemes through the interaction between scheme pensions and the Second State Pension.

The introduction of the new Single State Pension in April 2016 disrupted this arrangement and brought uncertainty over the ongoing indexation of GMPs, which could lead to inequalities between men's and women's benefits.

Strathclyde Pension Fund's actuary has carried out calculations and estimates that the potential impact of GMP indexation would be an increase in the pension liability of approximately £4.178m for Renfrewshire Council. This estimate is not reflected in the Primary Financial Statements because the trigger event that would require recognition has not yet occurred.

- v) Following two court cases, including *Mrs Goodwin v Department for Education*, it is expected that proposed changes to public service pension schemes will be required, to ensure that surviving same-sex spouses and civil partners receive benefits equivalent to those received by the surviving spouses of opposite-sex marriages.

Strathclyde Pension Fund's actuary estimates that the potential impact may be in the range of 0.1%-0.2% of gross obligations, which equates to between £1.767m and £3.535m for the Council. This estimate is not reflected in the Primary Financial Statements because the trigger event that would require recognition has not yet occurred.

Note 31: Events after the balance sheet date

Events taking place after the authorised date for issue per the balance sheet are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2021, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been

adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information

Note 32: Accounting Standards Issued not Adopted

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted.

The following new or amended standards are adopted within the 2021/22 Code:

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

The Code requires implementation from 1 April 2021 and there is therefore no impact on the 2020/21 accounts. There is no material impact anticipated in future years from the implementation of these standards.

Note 33: Accounting Policies – Renfrewshire Council

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 have been prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice as per section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. Proper accounting practice comprises the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Accounting Code) and the Service Reporting Code of Practice, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and recommendations made by the Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC). They are designed to give a true and fair view of the financial performance and position of the Council and comparative figures for the previous financial year are provided. There are no significant departures from these recommendations.

The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention, other than changes resulting from the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments, and on a going concern basis.

A Accruals of Expenditure and Income

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

- i) Revenue from the sale of goods or provision of services is recognised when the performance obligation relating to the transaction has been satisfied, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- ii) 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. Works are charged as expenditure when they are completed, before which they are carried as assets under construction on the Balance Sheet.
- iii) Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument. Interest receivable and dividend income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- iv) Where income 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 there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- v) Suppliers invoices paid in the two weeks following the year-end are accrued together with specific accruals in respect of further material items provided the goods or services were received by 31

March 2021 or relate to services associated with the prior financial year.

B Business Improvement District

Following the formation of the Paisley First BID company on 15 January 2015, the Council has entered into an agreement to act as the billing body for the purposes of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and the Regulations and is responsible for the administration, collection and recovery of the BID Levy. As the Council is acting as agent for the BID company, no transactions in relation to the BID levy or BID Revenue Account are included in the CIES with the exception of any contribution made by the Council to the BID project, the costs and income related to the collection of the BID levy or any income from the BID company in relation to services provided.

C Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is defined as cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand less overdrafts repayable on demand. Cash equivalents are defined as call accounts, money market funds and instant deposits. Fixed term deposits are not classified as cash or cash equivalents as these are held for investment purposes rather than for meeting short-term cash commitments.

D Charges for the Use of Assets

Services are charged for the use of assets no matter how they are financed and this charge includes a provision for depreciation where appropriate.

E Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements, but are disclosed as a note to the accounts where they are deemed material.

F Employee Benefits

Benefits payable during employment

All salaries and wages earned up to 31 March 2021 are included in the Accounts irrespective of when

payment was made. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday and flexi-leave entitlements earned by employees, but not taken before the year end and which employees may carry forward into the next financial year; along with any pay inflation agreed for the year and not yet paid.

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. They are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service line in the CIES when the Council is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an officer or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. The Council is only demonstrably committed to a termination when it has a detailed formal plan for the termination and it is without realistic possibility of withdrawal.

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 to 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

The Council participates in two formal pension schemes: the Local Government Pension Scheme which is administered by Strathclyde Pension Fund; and the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme. Liabilities for the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme cannot be identified specifically to the Council; therefore, the scheme is accounted for as a defined contributions scheme.

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme in accordance with International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19) (as revised in 2011). Renfrewshire Council's share of the net pension asset or liability in Strathclyde Pension Fund and a pension reserve are recognised in the Balance Sheet. The CIES recognises changes during the year in the pension asset or liability. Service expenditure includes pension costs based on employers' pension contributions payable and payments to pensioners in the year. Liabilities are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds. Assets are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value, principally the bid price for quoted securities, and estimated fair value for unquoted securities.

G Events after the Balance Sheet date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statements are authorised for issue. There are two types of events:

- Adjusting events – those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, and the Statements are adjusted to reflect such events
- Non-adjusting events – those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, and the Statements are not adjusted.

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

H Prior Period Adjustments

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the CIES or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

Where there has been a change in accounting policy, that change will be applied retrospectively. Where there has been a change in accounting estimate, that change will be applied prospectively. Where a material misstatement or omission has been discovered relating to a prior period, that misstatement or omission will be restated unless it is impracticable to do so.

I Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into three categories of valuation:

- At amortised cost;
- At fair value through other comprehensive income – designated equity instruments; and
- At fair value through profit or loss.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The Council has assets such as investments and debtors which are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets that are measured at FVOCI are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Investment income is credited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the CIES when it becomes receivable by the Council. Where an equity instrument is designated as FVOCI, changes in fair value are posted to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure and are balanced by an entry in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve (an unusable reserve).

When the asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is transferred from the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve and recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. The Council has made an irrevocable election to designate these assets as FVOCI on the basis that they are held for non-contractual benefits, not for trading, but for strategic purposes.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss

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. Where there are no fixed or determinable payments, income (e.g. dividends) is credited to the CIES when it becomes receivable by the Council.

Assets values are based on the following principles:

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis
- equity shares with no quoted market prices – independent appraisal of company valuations.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited/debited to the Financing and

Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).

Expected Credit Loss Model

Where assets are identified as impaired as a result of an expected credit loss, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, 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. Otherwise, the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation).

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 initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Income and Expenditure Account in the year of extinguishment. However, where repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio that involves the

modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the CIES is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

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

Financial Guarantees

Financial guarantees are recognised at fair value assessed as the probability of the guarantees being called and the likely amount payable under the guarantees.

Loans Fund

The Council operates a Loans Fund and all loans raised are paid into the Fund. Advances are made to departments to finance capital expenditure during the year. Repayments to the Loans Fund are calculated using the annuity method.

The local Authority (Capital Financing and Accounting) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 - loans fund accounting came into force on 1 April 2016 and replaced the statutory provisions for local authority borrowing, lending and loans funds as set out in Schedule 3 of the local Authority (Scotland) Act 1975. The regulations contain the following provisions in respect of the loans fund:

- Regulation 12 places a duty on a local authority to maintain a loans fund, which is to be administered

in accordance with the proper accounting practices and prudent financial management,

- Regulation 13 requires a local authority to make loans fund advances each year for expenditure of or lending to third parties by, the local authority which it has determined should be met from borrowing, and
- Regulation 14 requires a local authority to determine for each loans fund advance the period over which it will be repaid and the amount of each repayment. Both the period and the annual amounts must be considered by the authority to be prudent.

Interest is calculated and allocated to the CIES in accordance with Local Authorities Scotland Accounts Advisory Committee's (LASAAC) Guidance Note 2: Statement on the Calculation and Allocation of Loans Fund Interest and Expenses.

Financial Instruments - Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as 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 take place either in the principal market for that asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

Valuation techniques used are appropriate in the circumstances and have sufficient data 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 financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

The fair value hierarchy gives priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

J Government Grants and other Contributions

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 CIES until conditions attaching to the grant or contribution have been satisfied.

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

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, 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 Account. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Account are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied.

K Heritage Assets

The Council's heritage assets are held in the museums operated by Renfrewshire Leisure Limited (Paisley Museum and Art Gallery, Renfrew Town Hall and Museum, and The Secret Collection).

The purpose of holding these assets according to the Museums' Statement of Purpose is "to enhance public understanding of the human and natural world, principally by the use of original objects".

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.

The accounting policies in relation to heritage assets that are deemed to include elements of intangible heritage assets are also presented below. Purchased acquisitions are recognised at cost and donated acquisitions are recognised at valuation with reference to appropriate commercial markets. Acquisitions are made in line with the approved Acquisition and Disposal Policy. The collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

Art Collection	The collection includes fine, contemporary and applied art works. The collection is included in the balance sheet at market value where this is available (from external valuations provided by suitably experienced and knowledgeable experts) or insurance valuations provided by the relevant collection curator. The assets within the collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value, and therefore no depreciation is charged.
Shawl and textile design	The museums hold a collection of approximately 1,000 Paisley-type shawls, and a considerable collection of original designs for shawl manufacture. The collection is included in the balance sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. The assets within the collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value, and therefore no depreciation is charged.
Natural History	The collection includes vertebrate and invertebrate zoology, botany, geology and microslide collections; in addition to a library of natural history books. The collection is included in the balance sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. The assets within the collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value, and therefore no depreciation is charged.
Human History	The museums hold collections relating to social history, transport, science (including an important collection of astronomical apparatus in Coats Observatory), archaeology, arms, local archives, numismatics, photography, textiles, ethnography and Egyptology. The collection is included in the balance sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. However, where an external valuation or cost information is available, or a valuation may be secured at a cost which is not prohibitive relative to the value of the item, then the Council will recognise the asset in the balance sheet at this value. The assets within the collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value, and therefore, no depreciation is charged.

In addition to the museum collections, there are a number of public space statues, monuments, memorials, fountains and outdoor artworks at various locations throughout Renfrewshire. These assets are not generally recognised in the balance sheet. The

Council considers that obtaining valuations would involve disproportionate cost and that reliable cost or valuation information cannot be obtained for these items. This is because of the diverse nature of assets held, the number of assets and the lack of comparable

data. However, where reliable cost information can be reasonably obtained, the asset will be included in the balance sheet.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, eg 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. Heritage assets will occasionally be disposed of in accordance with the approved Acquisitions and Disposal Policy (a copy of which is available). Assets are only disposed of for curatorial reasons (eg the item has deteriorated to such an extent it is no longer suitable for public display) and not with the aim of generating funds. Any proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts. Expenditure incurred in preserving individual items is recognised in the CIES.

L Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for purchased software licences as Intangible Assets. Expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are not revalued, as the fair value of the assets held by the Council cannot be determined by reference to an active market. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

M Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has material interests in two charitable companies, a limited liability partnership and Joint Boards and Committees that have the nature of subsidiaries and associates under accounting conventions, requiring it to prepare group accounts. In the Council's own single-entity accounts, these interests are not recorded as the Council has no shares in, or ownership of, any of these organisations. Reflected in the Council's single-entity balance sheet is a 50% share in an Integration Joint Board, which is recorded as an investment.

N Inventories

Inventories (generally consumable stock) are included in the Balance Sheet at weighted average cost.

O Investment Property

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value. 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 CIES. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance.

However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

P 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 from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under a finance lease is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower).

The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- a finance charge (debited to the CIES).

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the assets estimated useful life.

Operating Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES. Title to the property, plant or equipment remains with the lessor.

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a capital receipt for the disposal of the asset – applied to write down the Debtor (together with any premiums received); and
- finance income (credited to the CIES).

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 CIES.

Q Overheads and Central Support Costs

Where internal costs are allocated to user departments, the basis of allocation varies by originating department, for example the cost of Payroll Services may be allocated on the number of payslips per service. In many instances the allocation is time-based. Internal transactions are no longer present in the income and expenditure figures reported in the CIES.

R Service Concession Arrangements – School Buildings and Other Facilities

The Council carries the assets used under PFI or Service Concession contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment. The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment)

was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

The accounting treatment of the contractual arrangements are in accordance with IFRIC12 *Service Concession Arrangements*.

S Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential 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.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value. The valuation of work-in-progress is based on cost plus an appropriate proportion of overheads, together with attributable profits and allowances for foreseeable losses.

Plant, furniture and computer equipment costing less than £9,000 are not treated as fixed assets. This de-minimis level does not apply where certain categories of these assets are grouped together and form part of the approved capital programme.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the CIES. Where gains are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account.

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

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost;
- council dwellings – fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH). Council dwellings are valued using a Beacon Principle (adjusted vacant possession) methodology in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidance;
- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – depreciated replacement cost;
- Other land and buildings – fair value, determined as the market value amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV). Operational assets are shown at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use. Non-operational assets are shown at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. The effective date of any revaluation is 31 March. Valuations are undertaken by the Council Valuer who is MRICS qualified. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation.

Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Fair Value Measurement

The authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets for which fair value is measured are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

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

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 an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

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

- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the CIES.

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

Disposals

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 CIES. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale. 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 CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the CIES also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts and are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property of between 10 and 50 years as estimated by the Council Valuer
- vehicles, plant and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer based on useful lives of between 3 and 30 years.
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 40 years.

General Fund services are charged with depreciation where appropriate for the use of assets no matter how they are financed. Depreciation on the Council's non-operational assets is not charged to service revenue accounts. It is however reflected in the CIES through non-distributable costs.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. Significance is determined by comparing a component's cost against the overall cost of an asset, and a component is deemed significant if its cost is 20% or more of the total asset cost. The de-minimis threshold for componentisation is £1m.

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

T Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CIES. 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.

U Reserves

The Council has various reserve funds. The two capital reserves arising from the system of capital accounting are the Revaluation Reserve and the Capital Adjustment Account. The former of these represents the store of gains on revaluation of fixed assets not yet realised through sales and the latter relates to amounts set aside from capital resources to meet past expenditure.

The two accounting reserves arising from the restatement of financial instruments to "fair value" are the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account and the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve. The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account is a balancing account to allow for differences in statutory requirements and proper accounting practices for lending & borrowing by the Council. The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve is a store of gains or losses on revaluation of the investments of the Insurance Fund not yet realised through sales.

The Pension Reserve arises from the IAS19 accounting disclosures for retirement benefits and recognises the Council's share of actuarial gains and losses in the Strathclyde Pension Fund and the change in the Council's share of the Pension Fund net liability chargeable to the CIES.

V Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the CIES 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.

W Value Added Tax

Income and Expenditure excludes any amount relating to Value Added Tax (VAT), as all VAT is payable to HM Revenue & Customs and all VAT is recoverable from them.

Note 34: Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

Where a judgement has been made this is referred to in the relevant note to the core financial statements; however, a summary of those with the most significant effect is detailed below.

Item	Judgement
Public Sector Funding	There is uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government in the medium term. However, the Council has assessed that this uncertainty is not sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision. This is discussed further in the Management Commentary.
Service Concession Arrangements	The Council is deemed to control the services provided under the agreement for the provision of schools. The accounting policies for PFI schemes and similar arrangements have been applied and the assets under the contract are included within Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet. Bargeddie Waste Facility is shared by a number of Scottish councils with North Lanarkshire Council taking the lead. The apportionment of costs and liabilities over the life of the facility, which was funded by a service concession agreement, has been agreed between the councils involved and the local external audit team. Note 15 provides further details.
Determination of Contingent Liabilities and Provisions	A Provision is defined by the Code as a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A Contingent Liability is a possible obligation whose timing or value cannot be reliably measured and the Council makes a judgement on which is appropriate based on information available at the Balance Sheet date.
Council acting as Agent, not Principal	'Agent' is where the Council is acting as an intermediary and 'Principal' is where the Council is acting on its own behalf. During 2020/21 the Council received funding from the Scottish Government relating to grants and subsidies in support of hardship experienced by third parties from the impact COVID-19. In many cases, the Council had no discretion over the terms of the grants awarded and any unspent grant was repaid to the Scottish Government; these have been treated as Agent transactions and excluded from the CIES, Balance Sheet and related Notes. Cashflows have, however, been included in the Cashflow Statement. The CIPFA LASAAC Local Authority Accounting Code Board issued guidance in relation to the funding streams administered by Scottish local authorities in terms of their treatment as Agent or Principal activities and this guidance has been followed. Further detail on the sums involved can be found in Note 24.

Item	Judgement
Impairment of financial assets	In line with IFRS9: Financial Instruments, the approach to impairment of financial assets depends on the type of asset being assessed, either using a 'historic loss rate' approach, or a 'probability of default' approach, whereby historical experience of default rates across a similar class of instrument and credit rating is used to estimate 12-month expected credit losses. Further detail can be found at Note 22: Financial Instruments.
Removal of material uncertainty - Valuation of assets	The Council employs professional valuers who are registered with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. These valuers carry out regular reviews of the value of assets reported in the Balance Sheet and any significant changes in value are processed as asset revaluations or impairments. These values are based on their professional opinion using available market information at the time of assessment. The outbreak of COVID-19 continues to impact many aspects of daily life and the global economy, with some real estate markets having experienced lower levels of transactional activity and liquidity. The pandemic, along with measures taken to tackle it, continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. Nevertheless, as at 31 March 2021, property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence returning to levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. Accordingly, the professional valuers are not reporting any material valuation uncertainty in determining the valuation of the Council's assets as at 31 March 2021.

Note 35: Assumptions made about the future

The Annual Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates. The items in the Council's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainty	Effect if results differ from assumption
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. The carrying value of the pension liability was £221.5m as at 31 March 2021. Further detail can be found in Note 28: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £174.4m. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. At 31 March 2021, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pensions liability had increased by £1.5m as a result of estimates being corrected as a result of experience and £37.2m as a result of updating demographic assumptions and decreased by £361.1m as a result of updating financial assumptions.
Debt Impairment	At 31 March 2021, the Council had a balance for long and short term debtors (including council tax, rent arrears and trade debtors) of £84.6m. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of £36.0m was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient. Over 2020/21, the principal debt impairment increase has been related to Council Tax arrears, which increased by £1.6m.	Based on experience, the bad debt provision is considered adequate; however, if collection rates were to deteriorate, a 10% increase in the amount of potential impairment losses would require an additional £3.6m to be set aside as an allowance.

Housing Revenue Account

Income and expenditure statement

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority housing provision in accordance with the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. The Housing Revenue Account income and expenditure statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Councils charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis on which rents are raised, is shown in the movement on the Housing Revenue Account statement.

2019/20 (restated) £m		2020/21 £m
15.703	Repairs and maintenance	13.743
15.968	Supervision and management	14.318
25.268	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	26.540
0.068	Increase/(Decrease) in the allowance for bad debts	(0.460)
0.628	Other expenditure	0.829
57.635	Total Expenditure	54.970
(47.091)	Dwelling rents	(47.945)
(1.484)	Non-dwelling rents	(1.448)
(2.118)	Other income	(1.520)
(50.693)	Total Income	(50.913)
6.942	Net Cost of HRA services as included in the CIES	4.057
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the CIES:	
0.906	(Gain)/Loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(0.014)
3.986	Interest payable and similar charges	4.435
(0.143)	Interest and investment income	(0.083)
0.321	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	0.188
(3.737)	Taxation and non specific grant income	(1.425)
8.275	Deficit for the year on HRA services	7.158

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance. The surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure statement represents the true economic cost of providing the Council's HRA services, more details of which are shown in the HRA income and expenditure statement itself.

The adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations detail the adjustments that are made to the HRA income and expenditure, as recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice, to the statutory amounts required to be charged to the HRA Balance for dwellings rent setting purposes. An analysis of these adjustments can be found in Note 7 on page 43.

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
(6.807)	Balance on the HRA at 1 April	(6.807)
8.275	Deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure statement	7.158
(8.275)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	(6.848)
0.000	Net (Increase)/Decrease before transfers to or from reserves	0.310
0.000	Transfers to/(from) other reserves	0.000
(6.807)	Balance on the HRA at 31 March	(6.497)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account income and expenditure statement

1. The number and types of dwelling in the Council's housing stock

The Council was responsible for managing 12,212 dwellings during 2020/21 (12,066 in 2019/20). The following shows an analysis of these dwellings by type. The figures below exclude void initiative properties. Average rents for 2019/20 were restated following a review in 2020/21.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated)		Type of dwelling	As at 31 March 2021	
Number	Average weekly rent		Number	Average weekly rent
416	£62.17	One-apartment	416	£63.46
3,675	£70.30	Two-apartment	3,684	£71.73
5,753	£79.49	Three-apartment	5,863	£81.12
2,015	£88.83	Four-apartment	2,038	£90.65
207	£95.54	Five-apartment	211	£97.50
12,066		Total	12,212	

2. Gross rent income

This is the total rental income chargeable for the year and includes a deduction for voids (£0.895m in 2020/21 and £0.863m in 2019/20), but excludes irrecoverable and bad debts. Average rents were £79.72 per week in 2020/21 (£78.05 in 2019/20). The total rent income for 2020/21 reflects the decision of the Council to charge only a nominal rent in respect of initiative voids.

3. Amount of rent arrears

At 31 March 2021 total rent arrears amounted to £3.604m (£2.743m at 31 March 2020). This is 7.45% of the total value of rents due at 31 March 2021.

4. Provision for uncollectable rent arrears

In the financial year 2020/21 the rental bad debt provision has been increased by £0.460m (£0.068 decrease in 2019/20). The provision to cover the potential loss of income stands at £1.964m at 31 March 2021 (£1.504m at 31 March 2020). This is 4.06% of the total value of annual rents due.

5. Share of corporate costs

In the financial year 2020/21 the HRA share of Corporate and Democratic Core costs amounted to £0.035m (£0.035m in 2019/20).

Council Tax Income Account

The Council Tax income account shows the gross income raised from Council Taxes levied and deductions made under statute. Councils raise taxes from residents through Council Tax, which is a tax linked to property values. The Council Tax Reduction Scheme represents a discount introduced across Scotland following the abolition of Council Tax Benefits as part of the UK government's Welfare Reform programme. The resultant net income is transferred to the Council's CIES.

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
110.290	Gross council tax levied	116.525
(15.663)	Other discounts and reductions	(16.382)
(12.749)	Council tax reduction scheme	(14.404)
(2.262)	Write-off of uncollectable debts and allowance for impairment	(2.783)
(0.932)	Adjustment to previous years' community charge and council tax	0.081
78.684	Transfer to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	83.037

Calculation of the Council Tax

Dwellings are valued by the Assessor and placed within valuation bands ranging from the lowest "A" to the highest "H".

The band D Council Tax charge is calculated using the Council Tax base, and this in turn fixes the charge for each of the other bands, which are based on pre-determined proportions relative to the band D charge. The band D charge for 2020/21 was £1,315.42 (£1,257.09 in 2019/20).

2019/20 £	Council Tax Band	2020/21 £
838.06	A	876.95
977.74	B	1,023.11
1,117.42	C	1,169.27
1,257.09	D	1,315.42
1,651.68	E	1,728.32
2,042.77	F	2,137.55
2,461.81	G	2,576.04
3,079.88	H	3,222.79

If a property is occupied by only one person over 18, a discount of 25% is applied.

Since 15 July 2016, unoccupied and unfurnished properties have been exempted from Council Tax for the first six months. A discount of 10% is then available for the next six months and 100% additional Council Tax levy is then payable for as long as the property remains empty, although the 10% discount may be extended by a further 12 months if the property is being actively marketed for sale or let.

Certain persons are disregarded for Council Tax purposes, including students, people who are in detention and those who are severely mentally impaired. Reductions in Council Tax are available for people with disabilities.

Charges for water and sewerage services are the responsibility of Scottish Water. Renfrewshire Council collects total monies and makes a precept payment to Scottish Water on the basis of collection levels based on a pre-determined formula. The figures below exclude the water and sewerage charges.

Calculation of the Council Tax base

The Council Tax base is the number of chargeable dwellings across all valuation bands (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply), after providing for non-payment, expressed as an equivalent number of band D dwellings.

Band	Number of dwellings	Number of exemptions	Disabled relief	Discounts	Council Tax Reduction	Total equivalent dwellings	Ratio to Band D	2020/21 Band D equivalent	2019/20 Band D equivalent	
A	13,519	1,972	7	2,007	4,041	5,584	0.67	3,722	3,676	
B	25,795	1,539	92	3,335	6,046	14,844	0.78	11,546	11,604	
C	14,832	493	61	1,554	2,056	10,716	0.89	9,525	9,596	
D	12,576	278	48	1,121	761	10,441	1.00	10,441	10,508	
E	11,172	173	73	678	474	9,822	1.31	12,904	12,993	
F	6,450	65	48	284	134	5,940	1.63	9,653	9,688	
G	3,896	78	21	131	62	3,604	1.96	7,058	7,080	
H	226	18	0	8	1	199	2.45	487	488	
	88,466	Band A dwellings subject to disabled relief							5	5
		Class 17 and 24 dwellings							77	77
		Sub-total							65,418	65,715
		Less: Provision for non-payment and future award of discounts and reliefs							(2,101)	(3,854)
		Council Tax Base							63,317	61,861

Non-Domestic Rates Income Account

This account is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for those councils who issue bills to non-domestic rate payers to maintain a separate non-domestic rate account. The account shows the rates collected from non-domestic rate payers during the year. Any difference between the rates collected and the amount the Council is guaranteed to receive under the national pooling arrangements is adjusted via the Scottish Government's general revenue grant to the Council. Non-domestic rate income is redistributed from the national non-domestic rate pool in proportions based on the prior year mid-year income returns net of prior year adjustments. In 2012/13 the Scottish Government introduced the Business Rates Incentivisation Scheme (BRIS) which allows councils, where an agreed target income figure is exceeded, to retain 50% of the 'above target' income.

2019/20 £m		2020/21 £m
147.597	Gross rates levied	145.690
(20.946)	Reliefs and other deductions	(65.753)
(2.553)	Write-off of uncollectable debts and allowance for impairment	(5.226)
124.098	Net Non-Domestic Rates income	74.711
(10.817)	Adjustment to previous years' non-domestic rates	(8.029)
(8.864)	Contribution (to)/from the National Non-Domestic Rate pool	7.159
0.000	Non-domestic rate income retained by authority (BRIS)	0.000
104.417	Transfer to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	73.841

The nature and amount of each rate fixed

The non-domestic rates charge for each subject is determined by the rateable value placed upon it by the Assessor, multiplied by the rate per pound (the “rate poundage”) set each year by the Scottish Government. For 2020/21 the charge was 49.8 pence in the pound, with a 2.6 pence supplement for properties with a rateable value over £51,000. In addition, Section 3 of the Local Government Financial Circular No. 4/2020, states that the Scottish Budget for 2020-21 introduced that properties with a rateable value above £95,000 will continue to be charged the higher property rate of 2.6p on top of the poundage and properties with a rateable value of between £51,000 and £95,000 will now only be charged an additional 1.3p on rates on top of the standard poundage.

Under the Small Business Bonus Scheme (SBBS) relief is available to businesses where the combined rateable value of all business premises is £35,000 or less and the rateable value of individual premises is £18,000 or less. Properties with a total rateable value up to and including £15,000 are entitled to a 100% reduction in their business rates on each individual property and properties with a rateable value of between £15,001 to £35,000 receive a 25% reduction on each individual property with a rateable value of £18,000 or less.

Analysis of Renfrewshire Council’s rateable values

Analysis of Rateable Values	2020/21 £m
Commercial	106.045
Industrial and freight transport	47.710
Education and public service	31.935
Communications	0.010
Others	103.812
Rateable Value at 1 April	289.512
Adjustments (Full Year Rateable Value)	12.447
Rateable Value at 31 March	301.959
Less: Wholly Exempt Subjects	(1.435)
Net Rateable Value at 31 March	300.524

Group Accounts

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost of providing services and managing operations during the year. It includes, on an accruals basis, all day-to-day expenses and related income. The statement shows the accounting cost in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the cost according to the statutory regulations that specify the net expenditure that councils need to take into account when setting the annual council tax charge. The required adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in the group movement in reserves statement.

2019/20 (restated)			Note	2020/21		
Gross expenditure £m	Gross income £m	Net expenditure £m		Gross expenditure £m	Gross income £m	Net expenditure £m
230.636	(27.504)	203.132	Children's Services	246.606	(38.531)	208.075
116.119	(106.472)	9.647	Communities and Housing	56.764	(53.414)	3.350
83.743	(13.650)	70.093	Environment and Infrastructure	87.290	(14.265)	73.025
58.774	(7.901)	50.873	Finance and Resources	105.499	(53.203)	52.296
40.402	(12.923)	27.479	Chief Executive's Service	38.794	(11.518)	27.276
8.217	(13.211)	(4.994)	Miscellaneous Services	15.942	(14.616)	1.326
206.913	(131.240)	75.673	Adult Services	222.661	(148.864)	73.797
744.804	(312.901)	431.903	Cost of Services	773.556	(334.411)	439.145
0.000	(0.651)	(0.651)	(Gain)/Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	0.136	0.000	0.136
26.563	(2.127)	24.436	Financing and investment income and expenditure	27.626	(1.908)	25.718
0.000	(427.986)	(427.986)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	0.000	(481.232)	(481.232)
771.367	(743.665)	27.702	Deficit/(Surplus) on the Provision of Services	801.318	(817.551)	(16.233)
		(7.096)	Share of the (surplus) / deficit on the provision of services by associates and joint ventures		G3	(9.667)
		20.606	Group Deficit/(Surplus)			(25.900)
		(90.121)	(Surplus)/Deficit on the revaluation of non-current assets			(48.460)
		1.139	(Surplus)/Deficit from investments in equity instruments designated as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		G15	(3.584)
		(146.035)	Actuarial (gain)/loss on pension assets and liabilities			44.983
		(3.101)	Share of other comprehensive (income) and expenditure of associates and joint ventures		G4	(0.393)
		(238.118)	Other comprehensive (income) and expenditure			(7.454)
		(217.512)	Total comprehensive (income) and expenditure			(33.354)

For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

The group movement in reserves statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council's group, analysed into the Council's usable reserves, the Council's unusable reserves and the Council's share of the reserves of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures within the group.

	Note	Council's Usable Reserves £m	Council's Unusable Reserves £m	Council's Total Reserves £m	Council's share of Reserves of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures £m	Total Reserves £m
Balance at 1 April 2020		159.621	946.924	1,106.545	72.381	1,178.926
Movement in reserves during the year						
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		31.117	10.719	41.836	(8.482)	33.354
Adjustments between Group accounts and Council accounts	G5	(13.657)	0.000	(13.657)	13.657	0.000
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	7	17.012	(17.012)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Increase / (Decrease) in year		34.472	(6.293)	28.179	5.175	33.354
Balance at 31 March 2021		194.093	940.631	1,134.724	77.556	1,212.280

Comparative movements in 2019/20 (restated)						
	Note	Council's Usable Reserves £m	Council's Unusable Reserves £m	Council's Total Reserves £m	Council's share of Reserves of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures £m	Total Reserves £m
Balance at 1 April 2019		154.606	747.199	901.805	59.609	961.414
Movement in reserves during the year						
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(13.407)	230.257	216.850	0.662	217.512
Adjustments between Group accounts and Council accounts	G5	(12.110)	0.000	(12.110)	12.110	0.000
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	7	30.532	(30.532)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Increase / (Decrease) in year		5.015	199.725	204.740	12.772	217.512
Balance at 31 March 2020		159.621	946.924	1,106.545	72.381	1,178.926

For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

Group Balance Sheet

The group balance sheet shows the value as at 31 March 2021 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council's group are matched by the reserves held by the group. Reserves are reported in two categories: usable reserves, which are those reserves that the group may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations; and unusable reserves, comprising those that the group is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains/losses in the value of assets where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold, and reserves that hold timing differences shown as 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations' in the group movement in reserves statement.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated) £m		Note	As at 31 March 2021 £m
1,473.471	Property, plant and equipment	G11	1,498.582
39.522	Heritage assets	G10	39.522
2.020	Investment property	G9	1.993
5.037	Intangible assets	14	4.177
28.057	Long-term investments	G15	25.180
38.772	Investments in associates and joint ventures	G3	49.034
1.897	Long-term debtors	19	2.407
1,588.776	Long-term assets		1,620.895
0.700	Assets held for sale	13	0.625
86.341	Short-term investments	G15	135.881
1.071	Inventories		0.953
54.441	Short-term debtors	G12	81.707
13.141	Cash and cash equivalents	G15	47.163
155.694	Current assets		266.329
(50.273)	Short-term borrowing	G15	(87.793)
(82.036)	Short-term creditors	G13	(73.605)
(0.277)	Short-term provisions	22	(0.212)
(132.586)	Current liabilities		(161.610)
(75.313)	Long-term creditors	21	(73.261)
(4.745)	Long-term provisions	22	(5.078)
(187.497)	Long-term borrowing	G15	(201.297)
(0.722)	Liabilities in associates and joint ventures	G3	(0.924)
(164.681)	Other long-term liabilities		(232.774)
(432.958)	Long-term liabilities		(513.334)
1,178.926	Net assets		1,212.280
(184.366)	Usable reserves	G7	(221.219)
(994.560)	Unusable reserves	G8	(991.061)
(1,178.926)	Total reserves		(1,212.280)

Alan Russell CPFA
Director of Finance
and Resources

The unaudited accounts were issued on 24 June 2021 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 18 November 2021.

For details of the 2019/20 restatement, please refer to Note 2: Prior Year Restatement.

Group Cashflow Statement

The group cash flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council's group during the year. It shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources that are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (that is, borrowing) to the Council. The Council's share of the cash flows of its associates and joint ventures is disregarded for the purpose of this statement because the Council's share of the associates' and joint ventures' reserves is unusable and cannot be used to fund services.

2019/20 (restated) £m		2020/21 £m
(20.606)	Group surplus/(deficit)	25.900
81.771	Adjustment for non-cash movements	71.543
(38.435)	Adjustments for items included in the group surplus/deficit that are investing and financing activities	(46.299)
22.730	Net cash flows from operating activities	51.144
(54.024)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(65.921)
(2.988)	Net cash flows from financing activities	48.799
(34.282)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	34.022
47.423	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	13.141
13.141	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	47.163

Notes to the Group Accounts

Note G1: Details of the group's combining entities

Renfrewshire Council is represented on the board of a number of organisations. The extent of the Council's controlling interest has been reviewed in determining those entities that should be consolidated and incorporated within the group accounts. Those organisations, which have a significant impact on the Council's operations, are listed below. The accounting period for all of these bodies is the year to 31 March 2021. In addition to the information included in the group accounts on the preceding pages the accounting regulations require specific disclosures about the combining entities and the nature of their business.

Renfrewshire Leisure Limited, the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds, Paisley Museum

Reimagined Ltd, Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP and the Coats' Observatory Trust administered by Renfrewshire Council (as sole trustee) are treated as subsidiaries in the Council's group accounts, with assets, liabilities, reserves, income and expenses being consolidated line-by-line.

Renfrewshire Leisure Limited is a company limited by guarantee formed in 2014 and registered as a charity in Scotland. Its principal place of business is the Lagoon Leisure Centre, 11 Christie Street, Paisley PA1 1NB. The charity provides leisure and culture facilities within Renfrewshire Council's area to the general public and operates ten leisure centres within Renfrewshire plus a range of cultural service buildings, libraries and community halls. The objectives of the charity are to provide facilities for recreation, sport, cultural and other leisure activities for the benefit of the community in Renfrewshire. Any surplus generated by the charity is applied solely to its continuation and development. During 2020/21

Renfrewshire Council provided additional funding of £0.601m to Renfrewshire Leisure to mitigate the financial impact of reduced revenue arising from national and local restrictions implemented by the Scottish Government in response to the COVID-19 crisis. The accounts of the charity are published separately and may be obtained from the Chief Executive, Lagoon Leisure Centre, 11 Christie Street, Paisley PA1 1NB.

Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited was formed in 2019 by Renfrewshire Council, with the objective of managing the development and delivery of the fundraising strategy for Paisley Museum and to drive the capital appeal for the redevelopment of Paisley Museum and furthering Paisley's cultural regeneration. The company is treated as a subsidiary within the Group Accounts. Copies of the financial statements may be obtained from its registered office at 5a High Street, Paisley PA1 2AE.

Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) was formed in 2010 by Renfrewshire Council and Park Lane Real Estate LLP in order to facilitate the regeneration of Paisley town centre through the transformation of the town's former Arnotts store into a mixed-use retail, office and residential development. The Partnership is treated as a subsidiary within the Group Accounts. Copies of the financial statements for the partnership may be obtained from its registered office at 87 Port Dundas Road, Cowcaddens, Glasgow G4 0HF.

The **group comprehensive income and expenditure statement (CIES)** includes total net comprehensive expenditure for the year of £9.081m (2019/20 net comprehensive income of £3.890m) for Renfrewshire Leisure Limited, total net comprehensive income for the year of £4.158m (2019/20 net comprehensive expenditure of £1.094m) for the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds, total net comprehensive income for the year of £0.007m (2019/20 £0.072m restated) for Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP, total net comprehensive expenditure for the year of £0.149m (2019/20 £0.272m) for Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited and total net comprehensive income for the

year of £0.180m (2019/20 net comprehensive expenditure of £0.021m) for the Coats' Observatory Trust.

The **group balance sheet** includes net liabilities of £10.872m (2019/20 £1.791m) for Renfrewshire Leisure Limited, net assets of £39.780m (2019/20 £35.622m) for the Common Good Funds, net liabilities of £0.189m (2019/20 £0.182m restated) for Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP, net liabilities of £0.421m (2019/20 £0.272m) for Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited and net assets of £0.770m (2019/20 £0.590m) for the Coats' Observatory Trust.

The restatement of the 2019/20 group balance sheet and CIES figures for Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP relates to the elimination of intra-group transactions pertaining to a loan made by Renfrewshire Council to the LLP.

Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee comprises the twelve councils in the west of Scotland and oversees the operation of the concessionary fares scheme for public transport within its area. The costs of the scheme are met by a combination of funding from the twelve constituent councils and by direct grant funding from the Scottish Government. Strathclyde Partnership for Transport administers the scheme on behalf of the committee. In 2020/21, Renfrewshire Council contributed £0.322m or 7.96% of the committee's estimated running costs (2019/20 £0.320m or 7.93%) and its share of the year-end net asset was £0.276m (2019/20 £0.058m) and is included in the group balance sheet. Copies of its accounts may be obtained from the Treasurer to Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, 131 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5JF.

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport was formed on 1 April 2006 as the successor to the Strathclyde Passenger Transport Authority. It is a joint committee of the twelve councils in the west of Scotland. In association with the related strategic development committees, the partnership's remit includes the promotion of joint working to set out the policy framework for achieving the most effective management, development and integration of the

transport network across boundaries in the medium to longer term through the Regional Transport Strategy. Renfrewshire Council contributed £2.828m (7.97%) to the committee's estimated running costs in 2020/21 (2019/20 £2.820m or 7.95%) and its share of the year-end net asset was £35.255m (2019/20

£33.955m) and is included in the group balance sheet. Copies of its accounts may be obtained from the Treasurer to Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, 131 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5JF.

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m		Strathclyde Partnership for Transport £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m
As at 31 March 2020		Balance Sheet Summary	As at 31 March 2021	
276.766	22.007	Long-term assets	283.824	22.633
173.222	13.774	Current assets	180.712	14.410
(19.681)	(1.565)	Current liabilities	(22.420)	(1.788)
(3.283)	(0.261)	Long-term liabilities	0.000	0.000
427.024	33.955	Net assets	442.116	35.255
2019/20		Income and Expenditure Summary	2020/21	
138.605	11.022	Income	74.012	5.902
74.571	5.930	Expenditure	65.328	5.210
64.034	5.092	Surplus for the year	8.684	0.692

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board was formed in 1996 at local government re-organisation by Act of Parliament. Its principal place of business is The Robertson Centre, 16 Glasgow Road, Paisley PA1 3QF. The board maintains the electoral, council tax and non-domestic rates registers for the three councils of East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde and Renfrewshire. The board's running costs are met by the three member councils. Surpluses or deficits on the board's operations are shared between the councils. In 2020/21, Renfrewshire Council contributed £1.551m or 56.4% of the board's estimated running costs (2019/20 £1.408m or 56.3%) and its share of the year-end net liability was £0.924m (2019/20 £0.722m) and is included in the group balance sheet. Copies of its accounts may be obtained from the Treasurer to the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board, Renfrewshire Council, Renfrewshire House, Paisley PA1 1JB.

The following additional disclosures are required under accounting regulations for Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board because it is a related party to the Council.

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m		Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m
As at 31 March 2020		Balance Sheet Summary	As at 31 March 2021	
0.081	0.045	Long-term assets	0.165	0.093
0.539	0.303	Current assets	0.885	0.500
(0.168)	(0.094)	Current liabilities	(0.340)	(0.192)
(1.733)	(0.976)	Long-term liabilities	(2.349)	(1.325)
(1.281)	(0.722)	Net liabilities	(1.639)	(0.924)
2019/20		Income and Expenditure Summary	2020/21	
2.695	1.517	Income	2.972	1.677
2.650	1.492	Expenditure	2.948	1.664
0.045	0.025	Surplus for the year	0.024	0.013

The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 established the framework for the integration of health and adult social care in Scotland. On 27 June 2015, Scottish Ministers legally established the **Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board (IJB)** as a formal legal partnership between Renfrewshire Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde.

The IJB is responsible for the strategic planning of the functions delegated to it and for ensuring the delivery of its functions through the locally agreed operational arrangements. Copies of the financial statements for the IJB may be obtained from Chief Officer, Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board, Renfrewshire House, Cotton Street, Paisley, PA1 1WB.

Renfrewshire Integration Joint Board £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m		Renfrewshire Integration Joint Board £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m
As at 31 March 2020		Balance Sheet Summary	As at 31 March 2021	
9.517	4.759	Current assets	27.006	13.503
9.517	4.759	Net assets	27.006	13.503
2019/20		Income and Expenditure Summary	2020/21	
311.824	155.912	Income	349.632	174.816
307.780	153.890	Expenditure	332.143	166.072
4.044	2.022	Surplus for the year	17.489	8.744

Note G2: Non-material interest in other entities

In addition to the combining entities detailed in note G1, the Council has a “significant interest” in a number of joint committees. The Council’s share of the net assets or liabilities of these joint committees is not material to the fair understanding of the financial position and transactions of the Council. Accordingly, the group accounts do not include these organisations. In the interest of transparency, the following disclosures are made concerning the business nature of each organisation.

Clyde Muirshiel Park Authority is a joint committee of three councils – Renfrewshire, Inverclyde and North Ayrshire. The authority is responsible for the management and maintenance of the Clyde Muirshiel Park that extends from Greenock in the north down the Clyde coast to Inverkip, Largs and West Kilbride and inland to Lochwinnoch. Renfrewshire Council contributed £0.311m (71.4%) to the authority’s estimated running costs in 2020/21 (£0.360m in 2019/20).

Scotland Excel is formed by agreement among local authorities throughout Scotland and is maintained through a joint committee comprising representatives from all of the member councils. Launched on 1 April 2008 as a centre of procurement expertise for the local government sector, it is the largest non-profit making purchasing agency in Scotland. Its aim is to help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector procurement. Renfrewshire Council contributed £0.118m (3.2%) to the committee’s estimated running costs in 2020/21 (£0.115m in 2019/20).

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority. The committee covers the eight councils within its area. Under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, each member council not only has responsibilities for local planning matters in its area but also the strategic issues that cover the wider area of the Glasgow and Clyde valley. Accordingly, the committee prepares, monitors and reviews the Strategic Development Plan on behalf of member councils and liaises with central government, Scottish Enterprise and other bodies. Renfrewshire Council contributed £0.072m (12.5%) to the

committee's estimated running costs in 2020/21 (£0.052m in 2019/20).

Glasgow City Region – City Deal Cabinet is a Joint Committee, the purpose of which is to determine the Strategic Development priorities for the Clyde Valley Region and to monitor and ensure the delivery of the City Deal programme as agreed between member authorities and the UK and Scottish Governments. The City Deal programme aims to deliver a £1.13 billion investment programme through 20 infrastructure projects and will drive innovation and growth through the support of the key sectors, including delivery of labour market and innovation programmes. The committee operates in an administrative / project

management capacity and does not hold any assets or liabilities developed from the City Deal programme.

Note G3: Associates and joint ventures

The aggregate value of the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the Council's associates and joint ventures are shown in the two tables which follow.

The net asset figure from these two tables combined (£34.607m + £13.503m = £48.110m) equates to the net of two figures disclosed in the group balance sheet as 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' (£49.034m) and 'Liabilities in associates and joint ventures' (£0.924m).

Aggregate of Joint Venture results £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m	Joint ventures	Aggregate of Joint Venture results £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m
As at 31 March 2020		Balance Sheet Summary	As at 31 March 2021	
9.517	4.759	Current assets	27.006	13.503
9.517	4.759	Net assets	27.006	13.503
2019/20		Income and Expenditure Summary	2020/21	
311.824	155.912	Income	349.632	174.816
307.780	153.890	Expenditure	332.143	166.072
4.044	2.022	Surplus for the year	17.489	8.744

Aggregate of Associate results £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m	Associates	Aggregate of Associate results £m	Renfrewshire Council's Share £m
As at 31 March 2020		Balance Sheet Summary	As at 31 March 2021	
276.847	22.052	Long-term assets	283.988	22.726
175.601	14.223	Current assets	185.257	15.202
(20.962)	(1.747)	Current liabilities	(22.959)	(1.996)
(5.016)	(1.237)	Long-term liabilities	(2.349)	(1.325)
426.470	33.291	Net assets	443.937	34.607
2019/20		Income and Expenditure Summary	2020/21	
145.358	12.861	Income	81.031	7.902
81.821	7.787	Expenditure	69.590	6.979
63.537	5.074	Surplus for the year	11.441	0.923

Note on contingent assets, contingent liabilities and capital commitments

The Council is unaware of any material contingent asset or contingent liability as at 31 March 2021 in relation to any of its associates or joint ventures. The Council is unaware that any capital commitments have been entered into by any of its associates or joint ventures as at 31 March 2021, either with the Council itself or with other parties.

Note G4: Material items of group income and expenditure

In order to assist the reader in a better understanding of the impact of the inclusion of the results of the associates and joint ventures, the following tables provide an analysis of the Council's share of the material amounts of income and expenditure disclosed in the group CIES.

2019/20 (restated) £m	Material items of group income and expenditure	2020/21 £m
	Share of (surplus) or deficit:	
	Subsidiaries:	
(0.039)	Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds	(0.375)
0.021	Coats' Observatory Trust	0.021
2.003	Renfrewshire Leisure Limited	1.439
(0.072)	Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) Limited Liability Partnership	(0.007)
0.272	Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited	0.149
	Associates:	
(5.092)	Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	(0.692)
0.043	Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee	(0.218)
(0.025)	Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board	(0.013)
	Joint Ventures:	
(2.022)	Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	(8.744)
(4.911)	Aggregate share of (surplus) or deficit	(8.440)
	Share of other comprehensive (income) and expenditure:	
(4.760)	Subsidiaries:	3.658
1.133	Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds	(3.783)
0.000	Coats' Observatory Trust	(0.201)
(5.893)	Renfrewshire Leisure Limited	7.642
(3.101)	Associates:	(0.393)
(2.330)	Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	(0.608)
(0.002)	Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee	0.000
(0.769)	Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board	0.215
(7.861)	Aggregate share of other comprehensive (income) and expenditure	3.265
(12.772)	Aggregate share of total comprehensive (income) and expenditure	(5.175)

Note G5: Adjustments between group accounts and council accounts

In the group movement in reserves statement, adjustments between group accounts and council accounts are required to bring the Council's reserve balances back to the amount presented in the Council-only figures (before adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations). This is because intra-group transactions are eliminated when total comprehensive income and expenditure is calculated for the group.

The adjustments between group accounts and council accounts can be analysed as follows:

2019/20 £m	Adjustments between Group accounts and Council accounts	2020/21 £m
0.155	Grants made by the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds to Renfrewshire Council in contribution towards the funding of community events and projects	0.120
0.059	Governance costs charged to the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds by Renfrewshire Council	0.059
(0.027)	Interest income received from Renfrewshire Council by the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds	(0.020)
(13.091)	Service charge and other expenditure payable by Renfrewshire Council to Renfrewshire Leisure Limited	(14.279)
0.522	Expenditure payable by Renfrewshire Leisure Limited to Renfrewshire Council	0.292
0.272	Expenditure payable by Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited to Renfrewshire Council	0.171
(12.110)	Total adjustments between Group accounts and Council accounts	(13.657)

Note G6: Group financing and investment income and expenditure

2019/20 £m	Group financing and investment income and expenditure	2020/21 £m
19.500	Interest payable and similar charges	23.333
7.063	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	4.273
(1.078)	Interest receivable and similar income	(0.565)
(0.355)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair values	(0.329)
(0.694)	Other investment income	(0.994)
24.436	Total financing and investment income and expenditure	25.718

Note G7: Group Usable reserves

2019/20 £m	Group Usable Reserves	2020/21 £m
(159.621)	Council Usable Reserves - Note 7	(194.093)
	Group Usable Reserves:	
(23.635)	Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds: unrestricted funds	(23.996)
(0.313)	Coats' Observatory Trust: usable balances	(0.292)
(0.368)	Renfrewshire Leisure Limited	(0.368)
0.272	Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited	0.421
(0.701)	Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	(2.891)
(184.366)	Total Group Usable Reserves	(221.219)

Note G8: Group Unusable reserves

Unusable reserves are those reserves that the Council is not able to utilise to provide services. Included within the total Group Unusable Reserves are the unusable reserves of the Council's subsidiaries; also included is the Council's share of the reserves of the associates and joint ventures within the group.

2019/20 (restated) £m	Group Unusable Reserves	2020/21 £m
(946.924)	Council Unusable Reserves - Note 8	(940.631)
	Group Unusable Reserves:	
(3.014)	Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds: financial instruments revaluation reserve	(6.146)
(8.973)	Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds: revaluation reserve	(9.638)
(0.277)	Coats' Observatory Trust: revaluation reserve	(0.478)
2.159	Renfrewshire Leisure Limited: pension reserve	11.240
(0.182)	Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) Limited Liability Partnership	(0.189)
	Council share of the Reserves of associates and joint ventures:	
(33.955)	Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	(35.255)
(0.058)	Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee	(0.276)
0.722	Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board	0.924
(4.058)	Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	(10.612)
(994.560)	Total Group Unusable Reserves	(991.061)

Note G9: Group investment properties

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the 'Financing and investment income and expenditure' line in the group CIES:

2019/20 £m	Group Investment Properties	2020/21 £m
(0.454)	Rental income from investment property	(0.456)
(0.454)	Net (gain) or loss	(0.456)

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in investment property, nor on the right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. With regards Common Good properties, the Council is obliged to observe the provisions of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 in terms of public consultation on disposal proposals; however, the right to the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal remains with the Common Good Funds. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties during the year:

2019/20 £m	Group Investment Properties	2020/21 £m
2.229	Balance at 1 April	2.020
(0.494)	Net losses from fair value adjustments	(0.021)
0.290	Transfers from inventories and property, plant and equipment	0.000
(0.005)	Other changes	(0.006)
2.020	Balance at 31 March	1.993

Note G10: Group heritage assets

There were no movements in the fair value of the Group's Heritage Assets during 2020/21 or 2019/20. The value at 31 March 2021 was £39.522m. Included in this value are the civic regalia and equipment of the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds, which have been externally valued on a present value insurance basis at £0.219m as at 31 March 2021 (£0.219 at 31 March 2020).

Note G11: Group Property, plant and equipment

2020/21	Council PPE (Note 9) £m	Council share of Group PPE £m	Total Group PPE £m
Gross carrying amount at 1 April 2020	1,852.125	18.512	1,870.637
Assets reclassified (to) or from the "held for sale" category	0.075	0.000	0.075
Additions	53.701	0.000	53.701
Disposals	(0.854)	0.000	(0.854)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) taken to the Revaluation Reserve	4.947	0.301	5.248
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(8.152)	0.000	(8.152)
Gross carrying amount at 31 March 2021	1,901.842	18.813	1,920.655
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 1 April 2020	392.882	4.284	397.166
Depreciation charge for the year	70.868	0.741	71.609
Depreciation and impairment on disposals	(0.260)	0.000	(0.260)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(42.661)	(0.551)	(43.212)
Depreciation written out to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(3.230)	0.000	(3.230)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 31 March 2021	417.599	4.474	422.073
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 31 March 2021	1,484.243	14.339	1,498.582
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 1 April 2020	1,459.243	14.228	1,473.471

2019/20 (restated)	Council PPE (Note 9) £m	Council share of Group PPE £m	Total Group PPE £m
Gross carrying amount at 1 April 2019	1,706.562	18.486	1,725.048
Assets reclassified (to) or from the "held for sale" category	0.700	0.000	0.700
Other asset reclassifications	(0.290)	0.000	(0.290)
Additions	90.603	0.026	90.629
Disposals	(4.458)	0.000	(4.458)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) taken to the Revaluation Reserve	60.388	0.000	60.388
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1.380)	0.000	(1.380)
Gross carrying amount at 31 March 2020	1,852.125	18.512	1,870.637
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 1 April 2019	365.825	3.532	369.357
Depreciation charge for the year	63.485	0.752	64.237
Depreciation and impairment on disposals	(3.071)	0.000	(3.071)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(29.838)	0.000	(29.838)
Depreciation written out to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(3.519)	0.000	(3.519)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at 31 March 2020	392.882	4.284	397.166
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 31 March 2020	1,459.243	14.228	1,473.471
Balance sheet net carrying amount at 1 April 2019	1,340.737	21.756	1,362.493

Note G12: Group short-term debtors

The balances detailed below are composed mostly of the debtors of the Council, to which the debtors of Renfrewshire Leisure Limited, Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP and the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds have been added.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated) £m	Group Short-term Debtors	As at 31 March 2021 £m
11.758	Trade receivables	22.220
4.932	Prepayments	4.480
37.751	Other receivables	55.007
54.441	Total	81.707

Note G13: Group short-term creditors

The balances detailed below are composed mostly of the creditors of the Council, to which the creditors of Renfrewshire Leisure Limited, Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP and the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds have been added.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated) £m	Group Short-term Creditors	As at 31 March 2021 £m
(25.744)	Trade payables	(15.242)
(56.292)	Other payables	(58.363)
(82.036)	Total	(73.605)

Note G14: Amounts due between Renfrewshire Council and its associates and joint ventures

An analysis of the amounts owing and owed between the Council and its associates and joint ventures, analysed into amounts relating to loans and amounts relating to other balances, is shown in the table below.

As at 31 March 2020 £m		As at 31 March 2021 £m
	Amounts owing to Renfrewshire Council:	
0.928	Other balances	0.737
0.928	Total	0.737
	Amounts owed by Renfrewshire Council:	
(9.543)	Liability for Renfrewshire Integration Joint Board's retained underspend	(27.032)
(0.507)	Other balances	(0.841)
(10.050)	Total	(27.873)

Note G15: Group financial instruments

Balance sheet carrying amounts of group financial instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the group balance sheet. Additional qualitative information on the various categories of financial instruments can be found in Note 23: Financial Instruments.

As at 31 March 2020 (restated)		Financial Assets	As at 31 March 2021	
Long-term £m	Current £m		Long-term £m	Current £m
7.000	86.000	At amortised cost: Principal	0.000	135.720
0.000	0.341	At amortised cost: Accrued interest	0.000	0.161
21.057	0.000	At fair value through other comprehensive income - designated equity instruments	25.180	0.000
28.057	86.341	Total Investments	25.180	135.881
0.000	(9.067)	At amortised cost: Principal	0.000	8.165
0.000	0.003	At amortised cost: Accrued interest	0.000	0.001
0.000	0.000	At amortised cost: Loss allowance	0.000	(0.003)
0.000	22.205	At fair value through profit or loss	0.000	39.000
0.000	13.141	Total Cash and cash equivalents	0.000	47.163
0.998	60.913	At amortised cost: Trade receivables	0.909	92.592
4.927	0.114	At amortised cost: Loans made for service purposes	4.996	0.087
0.794	0.000	At amortised cost: Accrued interest	0.854	0.000
(4.822)	(19.332)	At amortised cost: Loss allowance	(4.352)	(21.267)
1.897	41.695	Financial Assets included in Debtors	2.407	71.412

As at 31 March 2020 (restated)		Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2021	
Long-term £m	Current £m		Long-term £m	Current £m
(167.131)	(1.227)	Principal sum borrowed	(201.297)	(0.834)
0.000	(2.622)	Accrued interest	0.000	(2.708)
(167.131)	(3.849)	Total Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) borrowing	(201.297)	(3.542)
(20.000)	(32.916)	Principal sum borrowed	0.000	(52.916)
0.000	(0.890)	Accrued interest	0.000	(0.884)
(0.366)	(0.535)	EIR adjustments	0.000	(0.883)
(20.366)	(34.341)	Total non-PWLB borrowing ("market debt")	0.000	(54.683)
0.000	(12.083)	Borrowing from group entities	0.000	(29.568)
(187.497)	(50.273)	Total Borrowing	(201.297)	(87.793)
0.000	(48.521)	At amortised cost: Trade payables	0.000	(42.811)
(74.507)	(2.791)	Service concession and finance lease liabilities	(71.581)	(2.851)
(0.002)	0.000	Financial guarantees	(0.008)	0.000
(74.509)	(51.312)	Financial Liabilities included in Creditors	(71.589)	(45.662)

Note: the figures in this table include accrued interest where this is applicable

Fair value of group financial instruments

The fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets carried on the group balance sheet comprise the Council's insurance fund investments and the investments of the Paisley and Renfrew Common Good Funds. The fair value of these investments equates to the market value of the investments as provided by the Council's investment manager, Aberdeen Standard Capital. In terms of the fair value measurement hierarchy the financial instruments measured at fair value are considered to be Level 1 being quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date, Level 2 being inputs other than quoted prices that can be accessed at the measurement date, or Level 3 being unobservable inputs eg cashflow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness (see table below).

As at 31 March 2020 (restated)		Financial Liabilities	Fair value level	As at 31 March 2021	
Carrying Amount £m	Fair value £m			Carrying Amount £m	Fair value £m
(170.980)	(237.264)	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
(54.707)	(75.291)	Public Works Loan Board borrowing	2	(204.839)	(280.699)
		Non-PWLB borrowing ("market debt")	2	(54.683)	(80.525)
		Other liabilities:			
(77.298)	(115.909)	Service concession and finance lease liabilities		(74.432)	(113.877)
(0.002)	(0.002)	Financial guarantees	3	(0.008)	(0.008)
(302.987)	(428.466)	Total financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed		(333.962)	(475.109)
		Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
(12.083)	n/a	Borrowing from group entities		(29.568)	n/a
(48.521)	n/a	Trade payables: short-term		(42.811)	n/a
(60.604)		Total financial liabilities for which fair value is not disclose		(72.379)	

As at 31 March 2020 (restated)		Financial Assets	Fair value level	As at 31 March 2021	
Carrying Amount £m	Fair value £m			Carrying Amount £m	Fair value £m
22.205	22.205	Callable deposits in money market funds	1	39.000	39.000
21.057	21.057	Investments in pooled funds	1	25.180	25.180
43.262	43.262	Total Financial assets measured at fair value		64.180	64.180
93.341	93.443	Fixed term deposits with UK local authorities	2	135.881	135.989
(9.234)	(9.238)	Callable deposits with UK banks and building societies (including current account balances with the Council's banker)	2	8.109	8.109
0.170	0.170	Imprest accounts held at council establishments	2	0.054	0.054
1.542	1.659	Loans made for service purposes	3	1.583	1.687
85.819	86.034	Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost		145.627	145.839
129.081	129.296	Total financial assets for which fair value is disclosed		209.807	210.019
		Financial assets measured at amortised cost:			
0.465	n/a	Trade receivables: long-term		0.908	n/a
41.585	n/a	Receivables and prepayments: short-term		71.328	n/a
42.050		Total financial assets for which fair value is not disclosed		72.236	

The short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents means that their fair value equates to their balance sheet carrying amount. Further qualitative information on the fair value of financial instruments can be found in Note 23.

Items of income, expense, gain and loss relating to group financial instruments

The following items of income, expense, gain and loss relating to group financial instruments are included within the lines 'Financing and Investment income and expenditure' and '(Surplus) or deficit from investments in equity instruments designated as 'Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI*)' in the group CIES.

2019/20 £m		Financial Assets			Financial liabilities at amortised cost £m	2020/21 (restated) £m
		Amortised cost £m	Elected to Fair Value through OCI* £m	Fair Value through Profit or Loss £m		
16.113	Interest expense	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.877	15.877
2.227	Impairment losses	2.505	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.505
0.000	Fee expense	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.012
18.340	Total expense in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	2.505	0.000	0.000	15.889	18.394
(1.418)	Interest income	(0.598)	0.000	(0.033)	0.000	(0.631)
(0.752)	Dividend income	0.000	(0.655)	0.000	0.000	(0.655)
(0.058)	Other income	(0.003)	(0.443)	0.000	0.000	(0.446)
(2.228)	Total income in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(0.601)	(1.098)	(0.033)	0.000	(1.732)
1.139	Net (gain) or loss on revaluation	0.000	(3.584)	0.000	0.000	(3.584)
1.139	(Surplus)/Deficit on the revaluation of financial assets	0.000	(3.584)	0.000	0.000	(3.584)
17.251	Net (Gain)/Loss for the year	1.904	(4.682)	(0.033)	15.889	13.078

Group Accounting Policies

Introduction

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 (“the Code”) requires local authorities to consider their interests in all types of entity.

This includes other local authorities or similar bodies defined in section 106 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, for example statutory bodies such as valuation boards.

Authorities are required to prepare a full set of group accounts in addition to their own Council’s accounts where they have a material interest in such entities.

Combining entities

Renfrewshire Council’s group accounts consolidate the results of the Council with the results of the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds; the Coats’ Observatory Trust administered by Renfrewshire Council; and seven other entities:

1. Renfrewshire Leisure Limited
2. Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited
3. Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).
4. Strathclyde Partnership for Transport
5. Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee
6. Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board
7. Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board

The Council has effective control over Renfrewshire Leisure Limited, Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited, the Paisley, Renfrew and Johnstone Common Good Funds and the Coats’ Observatory Trust administered by Renfrewshire Council (as sole trustee) and, as such, these are treated as subsidiaries in the Council’s group accounts, with assets, liabilities, reserves, income and expenses being consolidated line-by-line. The Council

also holds 50% (£50) of the share capital of Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP. Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, the Council has enhanced voting rights and Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP has no claim on the remaining assets should the partnership be wound up; therefore, the entity is treated as a subsidiary.

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport and Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee are included within the group accounts under the definition of associate, even though the Council holds less than 20% or more of the voting (or potential voting) power (which is the criterion normally used to confer significant influence). However, the view has been taken that the nature of the funding arrangements between the constituent Councils and these entities is sufficient to confer significant influence.

Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board is included within the group accounts as an associate because the Council does not have a controlling interest in the body in terms of the voting rights.

Renfrewshire Council’s share of each associate’s net assets or liabilities is calculated based on the Council’s proportionate contribution to each associate’s annual revenue costs. The Council has no shares in, or ownership of, any of these three organisations, which are entirely independent of the Council under law and for taxation.

The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 established the framework for the integration of health and adult social care in Scotland. Scottish Ministers legally established the Renfrewshire Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board on 27 June 2015 as a formal legal partnership between Renfrewshire Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde. This entity is included as a joint venture in the Council’s group accounts. Renfrewshire Council’s share of the joint venture’s net liabilities is calculated based on the Council’s proportionate ordinary shareholding in the joint venture.

Basis of preparation of group statements and going concern

For the associates and joint ventures detailed above, the combination has been accounted for under the accounting conventions of the acquisition basis using the equity method, with the Council's share of the net assets or liabilities of each entity incorporated and adjusted each year by the Council's share of that entity's results and the Council's share of other gains and losses (recognised in the group CIES).

For four of the combining entities the Council has a share in a net liability. The net liability position of both the Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board and Renfrewshire Leisure Limited arises from the inclusion of liabilities related to the defined benefit pension schemes as required by IAS19 (which requires that pension liabilities reflect the long-term cost of paying post-employment benefits). For Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP the net liability arises from long-term borrowing to fund regeneration work within and around the site of the former Arnott's store in Paisley. For Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited the net liability relates to sums due by the company to Renfrewshire Council for the provision of ongoing administrative support.

All of the organisations noted above prepare their annual accounts on a going concern basis. Arrangements with the Council and other funders for the longer-term funding of Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP are considered sufficient to meet future funding requirements. The Council will continue to support Paisley Museum Reimagined Limited until their anticipated revenue generation materialises.

Consideration for acquisition of associates' net assets or liabilities

The Council has acquired its share of the net assets of its associates for a nil consideration. There is no deferred or contingent purchase consideration. A fair value for its share of the net assets or liabilities of the

three joint boards and committees at the point of acquisition and the post-acquisition results are unable to be accurately determined in view of the length of time since the transfer of these responsibilities at local government re-organisation in 1996 and the change in accounting for pensions under FRS17 in 2003/04. It is not possible to provide the fair value of the investment in the other combining entities of the Council as there are no published price quotations for these entities. No goodwill has been included in the group balance sheet in view of the length of time since acquisition, that no consideration was involved and that a fair value at the date of acquisition cannot now be properly assessed.

Group boundary: non-material interests in other entities

The Council has a significant interest in three joint committees that have not been included in the group accounts. The Council's share of their net assets or liabilities is not material to the fair understanding of the financial position and transactions of the Council. In the interest of transparency, details of the business nature of each organisation are shown in notes G1 and G2.

Inventories

Inventories (generally consumable stock) are included in the group balance sheet at weighted average cost and the lower of cost or net realisable value: weighted average cost – Council's stock; lower of cost or net realisable value – Renfrewshire Leisure Limited's stock. The difference in valuation methods does not have a material effect on the results of the group given the levels of stockholdings in these entities.

Post-employment benefits

In common with Renfrewshire Council, all combining entities, except Park Lane Developments (Renfrewshire) LLP, participate in the Local Government Pension Scheme, which is administered locally by Glasgow City Council through the

Strathclyde Pension Fund. The associates have accounting policies for pensions accounting that are consistent with those of the Council.

Property, plant and equipment

The basis of valuation across the combining entities is in accordance with the Code. Operational property, plant and equipment assets are shown at the lower of net replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use with the following exceptions:

- i) The Concessionary Travel Scheme Joint Committee has no fixed assets.
- ii) Strathclyde Partnership for Transport holds exceptional types of fixed assets in its balance sheet. Within intangible assets, there are subsidised bus contracts that are recorded at amortised cost. There are also “third-party” assets that are rolling stock and other public assets used by other transport operators but which the partnership has the power to direct to the benefit of the travelling public within the partnership’s operating area – these are held at historic cost.
- iii) Renfrewshire Leisure Limited uses the historic cost convention for its recent leasehold improvements, but this is considered a suitable proxy for market value in existing use on a replacement cost basis. Renfrewshire Leisure Limited also uses depreciated historic cost for its computers, plant, furniture and fittings rather than the Council’s depreciated replacement cost basis, however this is not considered to be material given the small values involved.

Restrictions on the transfer of funds

The Council’s share of the reserves of its associates is unusable in that it cannot be used to fund the Council’s services nor to reduce taxation. All associates are entirely independent of the Council under law and for taxation. The Council is unable to access their reserves, whether classified as usable or otherwise in the associate’s own financial statements.

Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax paid by Renfrewshire Leisure Limited is accounted for within income and expenditure to the extent that it is irrecoverable from HM Revenue and Customs.



Renfrewshire
Council

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