

Statement of Accounts 2021/22

31 March 2022

CROYDON
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THE AUTHORITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Authority is required:

- ▶ to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Corporate Director of Resources and Section 151 Officer;
- ▶ to approve the Statement of Accounts.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CORPORATE DORECTOR OF RESOURCES AND SECTION 151 OFFICER

The Corporate Director of Resources and Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom is required to present fairly the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2022.

In preparing the Statement of Accounts, the Corporate Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer has:

- ▶ selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- ▶ made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- ▶ complied with the Code of Practice;
- ▶ kept proper accounting records which are up to date; and
- ▶ taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON AND LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON PENSION FUND
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

CERTIFICATE of the Corporate Director of Resources and Section 151 officer

I certify that this Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the London Borough of Croydon and the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund as at 31 March 2022, and of its income and expenditure for the financial year 2021-22, prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice, with the exception of the following:

the possible effects of issues relating to the lack of group accounts (as described under Note 39 to the main accounts - Group Accounts)



Corporate Director of Resources
S151 Officer

29/7/2025



Chair, Audit & Governance Committee

29/7/2025

INTRODUCTION

This statement summarises the Council's financial position as at 31st March 2022, describing the wider context and events leading up to this in order to enable the reader to better understand the exceptional circumstances that the Council has been challenged by. This Narrative Statement is an important part of the accounts. It provides information about Croydon and includes the key issues affecting the Council's accounts.

BACKGROUND

The London Borough of Croydon experienced an unprecedented period of turmoil from 2019 through to 2021. The aftermath of that turmoil is still being worked through today, in 2024, which is why the previously published draft accounts for 2019-20 and 2020-21 have needed to be significantly revised prior to finalisation, and this has led to a knock-on impact in issuing draft accounts for subsequent years. The accounts for 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 will be finalised over the next six months through the government's backstop arrangements, which is updated legislation designed to bring all local authorities' accounts, at a national level, up-to-date.

As set out in the Council's original Annual Governance Statement for 2021-22, significant issues relating to the Council's governance were identified during the course of 2021-22:

- Croydon Council's external auditors published on 23 October 2020 a 'Report in the Public Interest' (RIPI). The report set out serious concerns about the Council's financial situation, its financial decision-making and governance and made 20 recommendations.
- An independent strategic review of Brick by Brick, Croydon Affordable Homes LLP and the Council's Revolving Investment, Asset Investment and Growth Zone Funds was conducted by PWC in November 2020. The review found that Brick by Brick significantly underperformed against its 2019-20 business plan, there was an absence of company-wide cash flow and forecasting arrangements and the company's ambitious strategy of development had placed the Council at risk in relation to loans. This has led to the establishment of Croydon Companies Supervision and Monitoring Panel. The Council has strengthened its governance arrangements and oversight of Brick by Brick with a (Member only) Brick by Brick Shareholder Cabinet Advisory Board and a new Board of Chair and non-executive Directors now in place at Brick by Brick.
- The accounting treatment of Croydon Affordable Homes and Croydon Affordable Tenures in the 2019-20 draft accounts was identified by Grant Thornton as requiring review and the Council was warned that any financial implications would need to be dealt with appropriately. It was highlighted by Grant Thornton that these could be significant.
- An adverse qualification in the external auditor's conclusion on Value For Money for 2018-19, meant that some significant issues were still to be resolved.
- The Council issued two 'Section 114 reports' in November and December 2020. These required the Council to identify actions in order to achieve a balanced budget, which included seeking a capitalisation direction from the (then and once again since July 2024) Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in December 2020 for £150m (£70m for 2020-21, £50m for 2021-22, £25m for 2022-23 and £5m for 2023-24). Significant work still remains in order to achieve a sustainable Medium Term Financial Strategy owing to the Council's disproportionate level of General Fund debt.
- The Annual Report of the Head of Internal Audit for the year ending March 2021-22 provided only 'Limited Assurance' that the system of internal control accorded with proper practice. A number of internal audit reports have nil or limited assurance.

CROYDON RENEWAL PLAN

During 2020-21, the Council fully recognised the scale and significance of issues to be addressed and the systemic change required. In December 2020 it adopted actions to address areas for improvement identified by the RIPI within the Croydon Renewal Plan, a major programme to deliver savings, strengthen governance and financial practices and embed new ways of working to put the Council on a more sustainable financial footing.

The Improvement and Assurance Panel, appointed in January 2021 and which first reported in February 2021, continues to be in place and provides external advice and challenge to the Council along with assurance to the Secretary of State.

The Council immediately set to work delivering the Croydon Renewal Plan and reporting progress on a quarterly basis.

In addition to input from the Improvement and Assurance Panel, support has been sought from a number of different sources including the Local Government Association and a review of the Council's scrutiny arrangements informed by the Centre for Governance & Scrutiny.

In order to balance the 2021-22 budget, total borrowing of up to £64.4m for the financial year 2021-22 has been sanctioned by the MHCLG under several tranches of 'Capitalisation Directions'. This agreement was and continues to be conditional on the Council delivering its renewal plans at pace and the provision of regular positive progress updates by the Improvement and Assurance Panel to MHCLG.

In addition to these developments, in March 2021 the Council launched an investigation into the condition of its housing stock following complaints and national press coverage of conditions at Regina Road, South Norwood. An independent report commissioned by Croydon from the ARK consultancy made a number of far-reaching recommendations to significantly change the arrangements and management of Croydon Council's housing stock.

In January 2022, the Council's External Auditor issued a second Report in the Public Interest (RIPI 2) concerning the refurbishment of Fairfield Halls and related governance arrangements and made recommendations which were included in the Croydon Renewal and Improvement Plan.

Most of the recommendations contained in the Croydon Renewal Plan have now been implemented and the few that remain are incorporated into the regular Annual Governance Statement reporting to the independently chaired Audit and Governance Committee, established in May 2022 (previously reporting went to the old General Purposes and Audit Committee).

In May 2022 a new Mayor for Croydon was elected who initiated an Opening the Books exercise to understand the Council's financial position. This work was supported by Worth Technical Accounting Services and PWC. In November 2022, a new S114 report was issued which concluded that Croydon had no prospects of returning to financial sustainability without significant and extraordinary financial support from government above and beyond the usual mechanism of Capitalisation Directions.

OPENING THE BOOKS

The Opening the Books work identified a number of legacy issues which required the Council to revise its draft unaudited accounts for 2019-20 and 2020-21 in relation to:-

- Croydon Affordable Homes/Croydon Affordable Tenures incorrectly accounted for
- Incorrect charges from the General Fund to the Housing Revenue Account
- An insufficient level of Provision for Bad Debt
- Insufficient capital charges.

The 2021-22 accounts also reflect the relevant Opening the Books adjustments.

By March 2023 the legacy adjustments required had been costed and the Council was granted (in one tranche of £161.6m) Capitalisation Directions to deal with these legacy accounting issues as follows:

- For 2019-20, £126m
- For 2020-21, £10m
- For 2021-22, £14.4m
- For 2022-23, £11.2m.

This was in addition to the £150m granted in December 2020 (£70m for 2020-21, £50m for 2021-22, £25m for 2022-23 and £5m for 2023-24).

A further Capitalisation Direction had to be requested in early 2024 to accommodate a legal settlement with a contractor of £9.4m in the 2019-20 accounts.

THE THIRD S114 NOTICE

The S114 notice of November 2022 also identified that the work which had been done in preparation for the 2023-24 Council Tax Setting in March 2023 had identified that expenditure the authority was projected to incur in each year of the period 2023-24 to 2026-27 would exceed resources (including sums borrowed) available to the Council to meet that expenditure. The combination of the ongoing budget requirements of these legacy budget adjustments, fundamental structural issues within the Council's finances such as a toxic debt burden of negative equity from historic uncontrolled borrowing plus the national and global issues the local government sector continues to face, had undermined the progress being made on the financial recovery. It was clear that in order to balance the Council's budget in 2023-24, and later years, further assistance would be required beyond the Capitalisation Directions usually deployed by central government. The S114 Notice noted that extraordinary support beyond Capitalisation Directions could include write off of all or part of the Council's outstanding debt, permission to repay debt over a longer period and/or at a lower rate of interest or permission to increase the Council Tax beyond the referendum cap.

At council tax setting in March 2023, the Council balanced its 2023-24 budget through a 15% council tax increase (10% above the national referendum limit through a flexibility granted by DLUHC) and capitalisation direction of £63m for that year. The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy published at the same time identified an ongoing gap of £38m per annum from 2024-25. A Capitalisation Direction has been granted by DLUHC for 2024-25.

The Council remains in dialogue with what was the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), now the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), in relation to a path back to financial sustainability.

The revised 2019-20 and 2020-21 accounts include all the necessary adjustments identified through the Opening the Books exercise allowing the accounts to be finalised. Work is underway to complete the 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 accounts. It is anticipated that all these accounts will be completed by mid 2025 under the government's backstop arrangements.

In early 2023, two reports were issued by the Council's external auditors, Grant Thornton:

- A Section 24 Statutory Recommendations Report was presented to Council on 29 March 2023 and the Audit and Governance Committee on 20 April 2023;
- An Interim External Auditor's Report for the financial years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 was presented to the Audit and Governance Committee on 20 April 2023.

These reports made further recommendations to the Council in relation to improvements it could make to its governance processes. These recommendations have been included in the regular Annual Government Statement reporting to the Audit and Governance Committee.

In March 2024, the Audit and Governance Committee received Grant Thornton's Draft Audit Findings Report for 2019-20. The 2019-20 accounts are currently being finalised.

Council services were also impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic in 2021-22. Despite being in a S114 situation, the Council continued to ensure that essential services were maintained particularly to those community members who were vulnerable and that included the ongoing response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The following criteria was applied when allowing spend to take place:

- existing staff and payroll costs;
- expenditure on goods and services which have already been received;
- expenditure required to deliver the council's statutory services at a minimum possible level;
- urgent expenditure to safeguard vulnerable residents;
- contractually committed expenditure;
- expenditure through ring fenced grants;
- expenditure that will improve the council's financial situation – that is necessary to reduce overall costs.

FINANCIAL RECOVERY

With the issuing of the S114 notice and the Report in the Public Interest, the Council embarked on a significant financial and overall improvement programme.

In addition to the two Section 114 notices and the RIPI issued in 2020, the Council had significant scrutiny and oversight from various other stakeholders and groups. This included an internally set and independently chaired Finance Review Panel, a Non-Statutory Rapid Review conducted by MHCLG, an independent finance review and the aforementioned review of the governance of Council subsidiaries. In total around 400 recommendations were made by these different plans which have been tracked and reported on, ultimately through the Annual Governance Statement process.

The Council's submission for the original Capitalisation Direction, contained the Croydon Renewal Improvement Plan, to fundamentally transform how the council operated and governed itself and deliver on the many recommendations set out by various key stakeholders in public reports.

The Renewal Plan was first presented to Cabinet on 25th November 2020 and was endorsed by Cabinet Members. It was then presented to Full Council on 30th November 2020 and agreed in full. The Renewal Plan was a corporate change programme for the Council, which set out how it would respond to the financial challenges and wider improvement needs – whilst making sure that priority services are delivered effectively, sustainably and within the Council's financial means. The 'Croydon Renewal and Improvement Plan - Performance Reporting Framework & Measures Report' presented to Cabinet in June 2021 provided an initial progress update on the delivery of the Renewal Plan. Most of the recommendations have now been delivered with the remaining ones have been incorporated into the Council's Annual Governance Statement.

Whilst the Renewal Plan was a holistic corporate change programme for the Council, it played a critical role in delivering the key activities to strengthen the Council's finances. One programme within the Renewal Plan was the delivery of the MTFS with the focus on delivery of the agreed savings being an absolute priority and to ensure the Council delivers a balanced MTFS which is sustainable, prudent and affordable.

The Renewal Plan was made up of the Financial Recovery Plan, which set out how the Council would deliver a sustainable budget in the medium term, and an Improvement Plan to deliver the required changes. The plan to rebuild the council and recover its financial stability over three years covered:

- new priorities and ways of working for the Council;
- a financial recovery plan for savings, the sale of properties and other income generation;
- delivering core services at costs in line or lower than London average or at the legal minimum;
- digitising Council services to enable as many residents as possible to self-serve;
- bringing spending on Social Care for Children and Adults (age 18-64) down to the London average and for Adults (age 65+) down to the England average;
- the response to the review of council companies and investment arrangements;
- stronger governance, management practice and the management of demand and cost;
- a new system of internal control for finance, performance and risk;
- a review of the code of conduct for councillors and officers, and action to change culture and behaviours and strengthen staff engagement, involvement and equality.

USABLE RESERVES

Usable reserves in recent years, after the adjustments arising from the 2019-20 and 2020-21 accounts, and after the capitalisation directions have been taken into account, are presented below:-

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2022
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
General Fund balances*	(34.1)	-	16.6	27.5
General Fund earmarked reserves**	9.4	15.9	68.2	144.8
HRA balances and reserves	15.3	25.6	45.5	57.1
Capital Receipts Reserve	32.6	20.2	19.1	26.1
Capital Grants Unapplied	17.7	13.8	13.0	18.0
TOTAL	40.9	75.5	162.4	273.5

*Please note: these figures for GF balances and earmarked reserves are presented as adjusted for the top-up to GF balances required, which on the ledger is still technically held under reserves.

**Please note: these figures for earmarked reserves are presented after Dedicated Schools Grant deficits have been removed.

MEDIUM-TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Budget Council approved the 2024-25 General Fund revenue budget on 6 March 2024. An updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is now presented for 2025-26 to 2028-29, providing a forward financial forecast along with the underlying budget assumptions and budget setting timetable.

The Chancellor has published the Autumn Statement, on 30 October 2024, which set out the overall national funding assumptions for local government alongside related policy direction. The provisional Local Government Finance Settlement (LGFS) is then expected by December which will provide funding levels for individual councils including Croydon. The MTFS will be updated as these are received.

The current modelling indicates a gross budget deficit for the Council of £104.9m for 2025-26 increasing to £187.0m cumulative by 2028-29. This is before any allowance is made for savings or the approval of further extraordinary financial support from Government.

Croydon's finances, like those of the wider local government sector, are under strain from inflationary and market price pressures and increasing demand for essential social care, housing and welfare services. An allowance of £20m is made within the updated forecast for 2025-26 inflationary pressures and £52m growth (including to meet demand, market price and legacy budget pressures). Overall, by 2028-29, new cumulative inflation and growth pressures of £201m are modelled.

The updated 2025-29 financial forecast confirms that exceptional financial support from Government continues to be necessary unless a resolution is found to the high cost of servicing the Council's £1.4bn General Fund debt. For financial modelling purposes this support is assumed to be provided through the further award of capitalisation directions of £38m per annum. It should be noted that this is an assumption only at this stage and no formal approval has been requested by the Council nor granted by Government.

However, it remains a matter of extreme concern that the continued use of capitalisation directions, which is the Government's only solution at this stage for councils in financial distress, simply adds to the already prohibitive cost of funding the Council's debt burden and increases the budget problems the Council faces.

For 2025-26 the Council's net cost of borrowing is forecast to be £69m (before any saving from the disposal programme), amounting to 16% of core spending power. Each additional £38m borrowed regarding the future capitalisation directions will add an estimated £3m per annum to future borrowing costs. The Council's historic borrowing and subsequent debt burden continues to be critical to the non-sustainability of the Council's revenue budget. As at the end of 2021-22, data from the Office for Local Government (OFLOG) confirmed that the cost of servicing Croydon's debt, at 16% of core spending power, was double that for the median English authority.

Dialogue with the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) continues. The Council submitted a Financial Sustainability Plan on 22 May 2024 providing options of further financial support from Government in regard to its level of structural indebtedness. Such support is essential if the Council is to set balanced budgets in the future that do not rely on future government support and do not put additional and avoidable pressure on Croydon's taxpayers.

However, during 2024, the Council's financial position has deteriorated significantly, as have the financial positions of most other local councils. Demand for support for families facing homelessness, the cost of support for children with complex needs and the demand for home to school transport for children with special educational needs and disabilities has increased enormously. It is a situation without precedent. Other councils are also reporting huge increases in demand and costs for adult social care services, but these pressures are less for Croydon due to the successful transformation of the service that started four years ago and still continues.

These new pressures mean that even were MHCLG to assist the Council to resolve the £38m ongoing gap in its budget, the Council in common with many others will struggle to achieve financial sustainability in the near future. This led to a revised Financial Sustainability Plan being presented to the Treasury and MHCLG in September as part of the new Government's Spending Review consultation.

COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is a ring-fenced account into which all sums relating to Council Tax and Business Rates are paid. Any deficits on the Fund, in relation to Council Tax or Business Rates, must be met by the precepting bodies, but any surpluses can be used by those bodies to fund expenditure within their own organisation. The Collection Fund holds a deficit of £64.6m as at 31st March 2022, which has fallen from the £115.7m deficit position of the previous year. The overall deficit was a result of significant impact on the Business Rates account due to the pandemic, and is anticipated to continue falling in future years as central government relief arrangements, which have a delayed effect, become effective. The Council has made a large provision for NNDR appeals and NNDR bad debt.

A council tax deficit of £1.6m and business rates deficit of £7.6 m was declared in January 2022. The difference between the amount declared in January 2022 and the year-end position was carried into 2022-23 and distributed to preceptors as part of the 2023-24 budget cycle.□

COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION

The Council monitors performance targets in relation to the amount of debt collected in the initial year of billing (2021-22 debt collected in 2021-22). The target set for 2021-22 was 97.25% and the actual performance for 2021-22 was 95.18%. This can be attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic during the whole of the financial year. All London Local Authorities who reported their collection rates to London Revenues Group have reported a reduction in Council Tax collection as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. It should also be noted that the courts were closed during 2020-21 and the law was changed to prevent Local Authorities from recovery or enforcement action being taken for those residents who did not pay their Council Tax. When the courts re-opened there was a large backlog of cases to deal with, which has impeded improving collection rates significantly.

BUSINESS RATES COLLECTION

The target set for 2021-22 was 99.25% and the actual performance was 96.54%. The impact of multiple lock downs throughout the whole of the financial year and the preceding year, due to the coronavirus pandemic, and businesses being forced to close by Government, has had an impact on business rates collection. As for Council Tax, most local authorities reported a reduction in Business Rates collection and again due to the Courts being closed and a change in the law Local Authorities were prevented from recovery and enforcement action for unpaid Business Rates.

PENSION FUND

The Council's Pension Fund increased in value during 2021-22 by £190.7m, an increase of 12.4%. The table below shows the change in value of the Council's Pension Fund in 2021-22.

	31 March 2021 £'m	31 March 2022 £'m	Net Increase/ (Decrease) £'m	Change %
Detail of Composition of Net Assets				
Total Investments	1,501.621	1,679.92	178.30	11.88
Other balances held by Fund Managers	0.666	0.513	(0.153)	(23.00)
Debtors	4.896	3.388	(1.508)	(30.80)
Cash Held by:				
Fund Managers	10.578	7.003	(3.575)	(33.80)
Croydon Council	24.670	44.102	19.43	78.76
Creditors	(4.734)	(6.492)	(1.758)	(37.14)
Net Assets at Year End	1,537.697	1,728.433	190.736	12.4

Other balances held by Fund Managers comprises outstanding trades, outstanding dividends and tax reclaimable.

The net value of the Fund has increased 12.4% over the reporting period. The diversified nature of the investment strategy has ensured that the fund has been able to deliver growth throughout the year, and the increase of the fund is higher than the benchmark set.

Explanation of Accounting Statements

This Statement of Accounts is produced in accordance with legislation and in particular with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021-22 (the Code). Under the Code, local authorities produce accounts that are compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Core financial statements

1. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This records all the council's income and expenditure for the year in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The top half of the statement provides an analysis by service area, the bottom half deals with the corporate transactions and funding.

2. Movement in Reserves Statement

A summary of the changes to the council's reserves over the course of the year. Reserves are divided into 'usable', which can be invested in capital projects or service improvements, and 'unusable' which must be set aside for specific purposes.

3. Balance Sheet

A snapshot of the council's assets, liabilities, cash balances and reserves at the year-end date.

4. Cash Flow Statement

Shows the reason for changes in the council's cash balances during the year, and whether that change is due to operating activities, new investment or financing activities (such as repayment of borrowing and other long-term liabilities).

In addition to the primary statements, the accounts contain disclosure notes explaining or analysing further the figures in the primary statements.

Supplementary financial statements

1. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

Shows the income and expenditure at the year-end date for the ring-fenced Housing Revenue Account which identifies the council's statutory landlord function as a provider of social housing under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The HRA figures are included in the primary core statements.

2. Collection Fund

The Collection Fund reports the amounts raised and collected through local taxation for council tax and business rates. Only the council's entitlement to taxation income and expenditure is included in the primary statements. The amounts collected on behalf of the government and the Greater London Authority are not included apart from amounts owing to or from those organisations.

3. Pension Fund

These are the funds the council manages to provide future retirement benefits for its employees. The funds are not included within the primary statements.

I would like to advise you that these accounts now accurately reflect 2019-20 and 2020-21 restatements.

I hope that you find the following accounts useful and informative in helping you to understand how the Council manages its finances on your behalf, and how we ensure your money is spent wisely.

Jane West
Corporate Director of Resources
(Section 151 Officer)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

2021/22	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Total General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
Balance b/f at 1 April 2021	16,619	68,234	84,853	45,476	19,140	12,964	0	162,433	(220,556)	(58,123)
Movement in reserves during 2021/22:										
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	18,277		18,277	43,007				61,284	0	61,284
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income								0	347,844	347,844
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	18,277	0	18,277	43,007	0	0	0	61,284	347,844	409,128
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	69,189	0	69,189	(31,395)	6,965	5,040	0	49,799	(49,799)	0
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	87,466	0	87,466	11,612	6,965	5,040	0	111,083	298,045	409,128
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(84,940)	84,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	2,526	84,940	87,466	11,612	6,965	5,040	0	111,083	298,045	409,128
Balance c/f at 31 March 2022	19,145	153,174	172,319	57,088	26,105	18,004	0	273,516	77,489	351,005

2020/21	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked GF Reserves Balance £000	Total General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Capital Receipts Balance £000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £000
Restated Balance b/f at 1 April 2020	(1)	15,910	15,909	25,602	20,243	13,784	0	75,538	127,324	202,862
Movement in reserves during 2020/21:										
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services	(133,199)		(133,199)	24,194				(109,005)	0	(109,005)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income								0	(151,981)	(151,981)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(133,199)	0	(133,199)	24,194	0	0	0	(109,005)	(151,981)	(260,986)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	202,143	0	202,143	(4,320)	(1,103)	(820)	0	195,900	(195,899)	1
Net increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	68,944	0	68,944	19,874	(1,103)	(820)	0	86,895	(347,880)	(260,985)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(52,324)	52,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in reserves for the year	16,620	52,324	68,944	19,874	(1,103)	(820)	0	86,895	(347,880)	(260,985)
Balance c/f at 31 March 2021	16,619	68,234	84,853	45,476	19,140	12,964	0	162,433	(220,556)	(58,123)

Full details of the adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in Note 7

Further details about the movements in earmarked reserves can be found in Note 8, and details around movements in all reserves can be found in Note 22 and 23.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

	Note No	Gross £000	2021/22 Income £000	Net £000	Gross £000	2020/21 Income £000	Net £000
Gross expenditure, income and net expenditure of continuing operations							
Sustainable Communities Regeneration and Recovery		206,339	(155,515)	50,824	189,367	(126,774)	62,593
Children, Families & Education		314,602	(227,837)	86,765	360,231	(233,464)	126,767
Health, Wellbeing & Adults		228,112	(99,247)	128,865	314,567	(156,281)	158,286
Assistant Chief Executive		61,300	(39,929)	21,371			
Resources		359,641	(290,090)	69,551	383,104	(348,899)	34,205
Housing		66,421	(48,548)	17,873			
HRA		58,757	(88,015)	(29,258)	57,751	(88,531)	(30,780)
Net cost of services		1,295,172	(949,181)	345,991	1,305,020	(953,949)	351,071
Other operating expenditure	9			(21,100)			25,344
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	10			45,561			66,767
Taxation and Grant Income	11			(431,735)			(334,178)
(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services				(61,283)			109,004
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				(87,567)			(56,145)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability				(260,277)			208,125
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(347,844)			151,980
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(409,127)			260,984

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the Council's position at the end of the year for all activities and services except the Pension Fund and trust funds, which are held on behalf of third parties. All internal transactions between funds have been eliminated.

	Note No.	31 March 2022 £000	£000	31 March 2021 £000
Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)	12			
Council dwellings		1,038,572		991,197
Other land and buildings		981,450		903,843
Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment		2,991		7,792
Infrastructure		159,817		156,204
Community assets		2,637		3,178
Total Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			2,185,467	2,062,214
Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)				
Assets under construction		400		21,389
Surplus assets not held for sale		3,564		7,717
Total Non-Operational Assets (Property, Plant and Equipment)			3,964	29,106
Total Property, Plant and Equipment			2,189,431	2,091,320
Heritage Assets	13	4,083		3,696
Investment Properties				
Investment Properties	14	75,396		98,218
Intangible Assets	15	15,638		16,455
Software				
Long-term Investments				
Non-property investments	16	49,890		47,888
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures				
Long-term Debtors	16	99,344		15,619
Long-term Assets			2,433,782	2,273,196
Short-term Investments				
Non-property investments excluding cash equivalents	16	50,000		25,000
Assets held for sale (< 1 year)	19	7,680		650
Inventories		2,290		1,916
Debtors, Payments In Advance (PIA) And Allowance For Doubtful Debt	17	187,332		280,429
Cash and cash equivalents	18	34,642		35,804
Current Assets			281,944	343,799
Bank overdraft	18	-		(2,355)
Short-term borrowing	16	(339,268)		(349,691)
Short-term creditors and receipts in advance	20	(271,768)		(276,852)
Short-term provision	21	(7,258)		(8,777)
Current Liabilities			(618,294)	(637,675)
Long-term Creditors				
Provisions	21	(34,178)		(37,938)
Long-term borrowing	16	(1,168,132)		(1,242,308)
Deferred capital creditors		(13,507)		(13,387)
Other non-current liabilities				
Net pensions liability	41	(493,812)		(700,082)
Other long term liabilities		(8,050)		(8,483)
Capital grants receipts in advance	30	(28,748)		(35,244)
Long-term Liabilities			(1,746,427)	(2,037,442)
Net Assets			351,005	(58,122)
Usable reserves			273,516	162,434
Unusable reserves			77,489	(220,556)
Total Reserves			351,005	(58,122)

Signed: Jane West

Corporate Director of Resources and Section 151 officer

Jane West

Date: 29 July 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The cash flows for operating activities include the following,

Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services

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

	Note No.	2021/22 £000 £000		2020/21 £000 £000	
Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	1A & 7		61,283		(109,004)
The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements					
Depreciation	7,12 & 23.3	41,938		46,506	
Impairment and downward valuations	7	(8,379)		2,119	
Amortisations	7,15 & 23.3	4,445		3,269	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		(5,156)		92,649	
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		12,140		(27,131)	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(374)		(805)	
Movement in pension liability	1B,7 & 23.5	54,007		19,337	
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	23.3	37,977		31,127	
Provisions		(5,279)		21,794	
Movements in the value of investment properties	7,10,14 & 23.3	5,443		20,576	
Other non-cash movements		(2,000)		1,806	
			134,762		211,247
Items included/excluded from net surplus or deficit on the provision of services:					
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	22.4	(62,508)		(11,645)	
Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows		(43,319)		(26,184)	
			(105,827)		(37,829)
Net cash (inflow)/outflow from operating activities			90,218		64,414
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property		(75,747)		(72,788)	
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments		(25,000)		(25,000)	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		62,508		11,645	
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments				13,000	
Other receipts from investing activities		34,055		43,052	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities			(4,184)		(30,091)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash receipts from short-term and long-term borrowing		316,017		46,048	
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities to finance leases and on-Balance Sheet PFI contracts (Principal)		(2,616)		(2,437)	
Repayments of short-term and long-term borrowing		(398,242)		(43,970)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities			(84,841)		(359)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			1,193		33,964
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period			33,449		(515)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period			34,642		33,449
Cash held	18	48		37	
Bank current accounts	18	17,594		(2,392)	
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds	18	17,000		35,804	
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March			34,642		33,449

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS****Basis of Preparation**

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2021-22 financial year and its position as at 31st March 2022. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which require preparation in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021-22, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

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

The Statements Prepared

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (CI&E) Statement presents the results of the Council's activities measured under the rules set out in the 2021/22 Code. Different rules are applied to measure the results for the purpose of setting Council Tax. The accumulated amount of the differences are set out in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) and explained in the notes to the financial statements.

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

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The Statement shows how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The classifications within EFA and ESFA have been adapted to follow the current management structure and how reports are structured to cabinet and committee.

The Selection of Accounting Policies

In those instances where the 2021/22 Code permits a choice of accounting policy the selection has been made to facilitate a true and fair presentation of the Authority's results.

In future years the accounting policies selected, as amended from time to time by revised editions of the Code, will be applied consistently when dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

Single Entity Financial Statements

The financial statements presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a joint venture (joint arrangement (joint venture) in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest (i.e. at cost) rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees. In the context of the Code, an Authority's single entity financial statements are deemed to be separate financial statements.

The single entity financial statements are also defined as including the income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of the local authority maintained schools in England and Wales within the control of the local authority.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS

Group Accounts - Recognition of Group Entities and Basis of Consolidation

The Council prepared a review of group interests in the companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities. It has concluded that although there are material interests in subsidiaries, the council will not prepare Group Accounts, given the short timeframe available to meet the backstop legislative requirements. Group interests are

- ▶ Brick By Brick Croydon Limited - 100% control and ownership by Croydon Council, and will be accounted for as a subsidiary under IFRS10.
- ▶ Croydon TH Limited - This is a 100% Council owned company. The company has been dormant and not carried out any activities.
- ▶ Croydon TH Commercial Limited - This is a 100% Council owned company. The company has been dormant and not carried out any activities.
- ▶ Croydon Central Management Company - This is a 100% Council owned company. The company has been dormant and not carried out any activities
- ▶ Croydon Holdings Ltd - This is a 100% Council owned company. This company is linked to the Croydon . Affordable Homes and Croydon Affordable Tenure companies and was designed to be a holding company for these subsidiaries. The company has immaterial transactions to be consolidated within the Council's Group Accounts
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Homes LLP - This is a 100% Council owned company. This company is linked to the Croydon Affordable Homes and Croydon Affordable Tenure companies and was designed to be a holding company for these subsidiaries. The company has immaterial transactions to be consolidated within the Council's Group Accounts.
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Homes (Taberner House) LLP - This is company is part of the Council's group structure but the Council does not directly own its shares. The Council owns this company through Croydon Holdings Ltd and London Borough of Croydon Holdings LLP. The company has had no activity.
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP - This is a 100% Council owned company. This company is linked to the Croydon Affordable Homes and Croydon Affordable Tenure companies and was designed to be a holding company for these subsidiaries. The company has immaterial transactions to be consolidated within the Council's Group Accounts.
- ▶ Croydon Affordable Dwellings LLP - This is company is part of the Council's group structure but the Council does not directly own its shares. The Council owns this company through Croydon Holdings Ltd and London Borough of Croydon Holdings LLP. The company has had no activity.
- ▶ Croydon Pensions Nominee 1 Ltd - This is a 100% company owned by the Council. This company has been inactive and no transactions have taken place.
- ▶ Croydon Pensions Nominee 2 Ltd - This is a 100% company owned by the Council. This company has been inactive and no transactions have taken place.
- ▶ Octavo Partnership Limited - the Council has 40% ownership of this Partnership, and would otherwise be accounted for as an associate under IFRS12 were the interest material
- ▶ Croydon Enterprise Loan Fund - 100% control, although assessed as non material. It would otherwise be accounted for as an associate under IFRS12.
- ▶ Yourcare (Croydon) Ltd - 100% control and ownership by Croydon Council. Activity within this company began during 2018/19, which comprises retail sales of aids to daily living. Activity is not material.

See Note 39 for further details on the Council's Group Interests.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS (continued)

Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

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

Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

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

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

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments), the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

Principal and Agent

In the majority of transactions the Council undertakes it is acting entirely on its own behalf and completely owns any risks and rewards of the transaction. This is known as the Council acting as a Principal. However there are some situations whereby the Council is acting as an Agent, where the Council is acting as an intermediary for all or part of a transaction or service.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION - SINGLE ENTITY AND GROUP ACCOUNTS (continued)**

The three main instances where this occurs are in relation to Community Infrastructure Levy, Council Tax and Business Rates whereby the Council is collecting income on behalf of itself and the Greater London Authority. The implications for this is that any Balance Sheet transactions at the year end, in relation to these Agent relationships, are split between the principal parties and, therefore, the balances contained on the Balance sheet for a particular debt are the Council's own proportion of the debt and associated balances. The proportions of transactions that relate to the other parties to the relationship are shown as debtors or creditors due from/to these parties.

1.2. ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS**Financial Performance Reflected by Accrual Accounting**

The Authority has prepared its financial statements, except for the Statement of Cash Flow, using the accruals basis of accounting, i.e. the Authority recognises items as assets, liabilities, income and expenses when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the 2021/22 Code. The accruals basis of accounting requires the non-cash effects of transactions to be reflected in the financial statements for the accounting period in which those effects are experienced and not in the period in which any cash is received or paid. Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised, but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet.

Underlying Assumption - Going Concern

The Authority's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis; that is, the accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Transfers of services under machinery of Government changes, such as Local Government reorganisation, do not negate the presumption of going concern. As local authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, the CIPFA Code of Practice confirms local authority accounts must be completed on a going concern basis.

1.3. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

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

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

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS**Fair Value Measurement**

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

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

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

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

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 and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the authority's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- ▶ Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the 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

1.4.1. 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, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. There is a de minimus of £10,000 in recognising expenditure as capital.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

The authority does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction.

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the authority). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the authority.

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

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

- ▶ infrastructure, community assets, vehicles, plant and equipment and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- ▶ Council dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV–SH)
- ▶ other land and buildings – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV), or at depreciated replacement cost (DRC), which is also known as instant build, as an estimate of current value. This includes council offices and school buildings
- ▶ surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. [Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.]

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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.

Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all property, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- ▶ dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful economic life of the property (as advised by the valuer). Land is not usually depreciated as it does not have a determinable useful life
- ▶ vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – they are depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful life which is determined at the time of purchase (usually three to five years). These assets include all items except fixtures and fittings to a building.
- ▶ infrastructure - they are depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful life (usually thirty years). Some expenditure on infrastructure assets prior to 2009/10 did not separately identify the specific asset. The council has decided to depreciate the balance of these items over 10 years.

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.

Componentisation

When an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset the components are separately depreciated.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

The Authority's policy is to recognise three components:

- ▶ Structure
- ▶ Mechanical and electrical
- ▶ Outside space.

The Authority's assets are considered for componentisation at the time of their revaluation under the rolling five year revaluation programme.

Following the end of the HRA self financing transitional period, Council dwellings are now depreciated on a componentisation basis, which is in accordance with proper accounting practice. The components are:.

- Kitchen - Bathroom - Windows and doors - Structure - Roof

When the Authority replaces or restores a separately identified component, it derecognises the carrying value of the old component and recognises the carrying value of the new component.

1.4.2 Heritage Assets

A Heritage Asset is defined as either:

- ▶ A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities, that is held and maintained by the Authority principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture; or
- ▶ An intangible asset with cultural, environmental or historical significance.

The Authority presents Heritage Assets as a separate line item within the Balance Sheet. Assets are held at a valuation, but where obtaining a valuation would not be commensurate with the benefit to the users of the accounts, they are held at cost.

Assets, other than land, are normally regarded as having a finite life and are subject to depreciation. Heritage Assets are preserved by the Authority, not used by the Authority, as are other assets, in the provision of services. Consequently, no depreciation allowance is made against Heritage Assets.

Asset valuations are not undertaken at regular intervals but with sufficient frequency to report realistic values in the Balance Sheet. Assets values are reviewed immediately if there is any evidence of impairment. Impairment can arise due to physical deterioration or doubts about an asset's authenticity.

1.4.3. Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated.

Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

1.4.4. Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. The Authority recognises an intangible asset if:

- ▶ it is probable that future economic benefits, or service potential will flow from the asset to the Authority;
- ▶ the asset is controlled by the Authority either through custody or legal rights; and
- ▶ the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

The Authority's intangible assets are its purchased software licences and its in house developed software. These are measured on initial recognition at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment loss.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives (usually initially five years). The useful economic lives of intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised if necessary.

1.4.5. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

- ▶ depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- ▶ revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no previous gains in the Revaluation Reserve
- ▶ amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service

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

1.4.6. Investments in Associates

The Authority's single entity financial statements record the actual dividend received or receivable. The interest in associates is set out in Note 39 Group Interests

In the group accounts, the equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee.

1.4.7. Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as assets held for sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (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. A proportion of capital receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the government. The balance of receipts remains within the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment, or set aside to reduce the authority's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.5. CURRENT ASSETS

1.5.1. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

The Authority's inventories include items it holds as stores in hand and that are held in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the rendering of its services. Inventories are recognised on the Authority's Balance Sheet and measured at:

- ▶ the lower of cost and net realisable value, except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction in which case their cost is deemed to be their fair value at the date of acquisition; or
- ▶ the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge, or consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Long-term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the surplus or deficit on the provision of services with the consideration allocated to the performance obligations satisfied based on the goods or services transferred to the service recipient during the financial year.

1.5.2. Debtors

Debtors are recognised when the ordered goods have been delivered or the services rendered, and are measured at the amortised cost of the consideration to be received. An allowance for credit losses is estimated based upon past experience. and where sufficient and reliable information is available for future impacts on receipts of the debts

1.5.3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in 30 days or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

1.6. CURRENT LIABILITIES

1.6.1. Short Term Creditors

Creditors are recognised when the ordered goods or services have been delivered or rendered, and measured at the amortised cost of the consideration to be paid.

1.7. USABLE AND UNUSABLE RESERVES

The Authority has two categories of reserves, usable and unusable:

Usable Reserves

These are reserves created by the Authority and earmarked for future policy purposes or to provide for contingencies. The reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance. It is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then transferred back to the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Unusable Reserves

These are established by the impact of accounting and statutory arrangements and are kept to manage the accounting process for non-current assets, financial instruments, local taxation, retirement and employee benefits. They do not represent usable resources for the Authority. See Note 23 on unusable reserves for further details.

1.8. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

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

- ▶ the authority will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- ▶ the grants or contributions will be received.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.8. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (continued)

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

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

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The authority has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy is charged on new builds (chargeable developments for the authority) with appropriate planning consent. The council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects to support the development of the area.

CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure. However, a proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

1.9. LEASES

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

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

The Council as Lessee Finance Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- ▶ a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- ▶ a finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

Property, plant and equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the authority at the end of the lease period).

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.9. LEASES (continued)

Operating Leases

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

The Council as Lessor Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

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

When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

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

1.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits for current employees as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring. Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-employment Benefits

Employees of the authority are members of two separate pension schemes:

- ▶ the Teachers' Pension Scheme,
- ▶ the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by London Borough of Croydon.

Both schemes provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the authority.

However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the authority. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The People Department line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- ▶ The liabilities of the London Borough of Croydon pension fund attributable to the authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- ▶ Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.4% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond).
- ▶ The assets of London Borough of Croydon pension fund attributable to the authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - ▶ quoted securities – current bid price
 - ▶ unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - ▶ unitised securities – current bid price
 - ▶ property – market value.

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

Service cost comprising:

- ▶ current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- ▶ past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)**

Remeasurements comprising:

- ▶ the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- ▶ actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- ▶ Contributions paid to the London Borough of Croydon pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

1.11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Financial Liabilities**

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

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

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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase/settlement. 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years.

The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

The authority recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost [or where relevant FVOCI], either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the authority.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL)

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

However, there is a statutory override (Statutory instrument 2018/1207), giving a five year transitional period until 2022-23 amending this requirement for financial instruments held at FVPL. For this period any gains or losses on valuation should have no overall impact on the General Fund Balance. Therefore, all gains and losses are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Pooled Investment Fund Adjustment Account.

Fair value measurement of financial assets

Fair value of an asset is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

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

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

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

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.12. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI) CONTRACTS

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

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

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the authority.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- ▶ **fair value of the services received during the year** – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- ▶ **finance cost** – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- ▶ **contingent rent** – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- ▶ **payment towards liability** – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)
- ▶ **lifecycle replacement costs** – proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to property, plant and equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

1.13. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the authority settles the obligation.

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.13. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS (continued)****Contingent Assets**

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

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

1.14. VAT

Output tax is VAT charged on sales, input tax is VAT paid on purchases. Revenue recognised in the Authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is net of all output tax charged on sales; the VAT collected remitted to HMRC. Purchases are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for consistency net of VAT to the extent that the VAT is recoverable. Any irrecoverable VAT is part of the associated purchase cost. Recoverable VAT is remitted to the Authority by HMRC.

1.15. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Where the authority has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

1.16. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segmental information is provided to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the activities in which the Authority engages and the environments in which it operates. This is achieved by providing financial performance data according to how the Authority has been managed, with information corresponding to that used by management in making decisions. For Croydon Council, these segments are Sustainable Communities, Regeneration & Economic Recovery Department; Children, Young People & Education Department; Housing Department; Adult Social Care & Health Department; Assistant Chief Executive Department; Resources Department and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

1.17. STATUTORY PROVISION FOR THE REPAYMENT OF DEBT

The Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is a charge to the General Fund, which reflects the statutory requirement to set aside revenue funds to repay those debts incurred in financing the Authority's fixed assets. Under accounting regulations the diminution in value of fixed assets through use or passage of time is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement by a Depreciation Charge. An adjustment is made through the MIRS to the General Fund balance that replaces the depreciation charge with the MRP.

The bases used for calculation of the MRP are as follows:

- ▶ Regulatory Method, which is used for inherited debt pre 2007, and is based on fixed payments of 2% of the balance, payable over 50 years, which is commensurate with the asset lives.
- ▶ Annuity method for unsupported borrowing and PFI debt, over a repayment period of 50 years
- ▶ Asset Life method for Capitalisation Direction over 20 years

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.18. RECOGNITION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Activity is accounted for in the year in which it takes place, which may not be the same year in which cash payments are made or received.

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

Government grants and third-party contributions are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the council will comply with any conditions attached to the payments, and that the grants or contributions will be received. Where conditions attached to grants or contributions have not been satisfied, monies received to date are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors and credited to the CIES when the conditions are satisfied. Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Supplies and services are recorded as expenditure when they are received or consumed. If there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories in the Balance Sheet. Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

Housing and Council Tax benefits are calculated and paid in accordance with relevant regulations and accounted for accordingly.

Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

1.19. Joint Operations

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

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**1.20. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE**

Legislation in England and Wales allows some expenditure to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in the expenditure being carried on the Balance Sheet as an item of property, plant and equipment. The purpose of this is to enable it to be funded from capital resources rather than charged to the General Fund and impact on that year's Council Tax.

Items classified as such are generally grants and expenditure on property not owned by the Council, and amounts directed under statute.

Expenditure of this kind is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the general requirements of the Code of Practice. Any statutory provision that allows capital resources to meet the expenditure is accounted for by charging it to the Capital Adjustment Account and crediting the General Fund Balance and showing it as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

1.21. BORROWING COSTS

The Authority does not capitalise borrowing costs. All borrowing costs are expensed in the year they are incurred.

1.22. OVERHEADS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

All overhead and support service costs are charged to the service segments in accordance with the authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance

1.23. SCHOOLS

In line with accounting standards and the Code on group accounts and consolidation, all maintained schools in the Borough are considered to be entities of the Council. Rather than produce group accounts the income, expenditure, current assets, current liabilities, reserves and cash flows of each school are recognised in the Council's single entity accounts. The council has the following types of maintained schools under its control:

Community schools
Foundation Schools

School Non-Current Assets are recognised on the Balance Sheet where the Council directly owns the assets and where the Council holds the balance of control of the assets. Community schools and foundation schools are owned by the Council and both the buildings and land are, therefore, recognised on the Balance Sheet.

Non-current assets for Voluntary Aided and Academy schools (granted 125 year leases at peppercorn rent) are not directly owned by the Council and are not considered to be controlled by the Council as no formal rights to use the assets through a licence arrangement are passed to the School or Governing Bodies. As a result the buildings and land of these schools are not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

Where a community school transfers to academy status during the year, the value of the land and buildings are derecognised from the balance sheet and treated as a loss on disposal.

1.24. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the statement of accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of event can be identified.

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

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1A. Expenditure Funding Analysis

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

	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the GF and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
2021/22			
Sustainable Communities Regeneration and Recovery	28,306	22,518	50,824
Children, Families & Education	78,854	7,911	86,765
Health, Wellbeing & Adults	114,824	14,038	128,865
Assistant Chief Executive	17,119	4,252	21,371
Resources	57,979	11,572	69,551
Housing	13,114	4,759	17,873
HRA	(6,389)	(22,869)	(29,258)
Net cost of services	303,807	42,181	345,991
Other operating expenditure	(7,708)	(13,392)	(21,100)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	12,300	33,261	45,561
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(407,477)	(24,258)	(431,735)
(Surplus)/Deficit	(99,078)	37,792	(61,283)
Opening GF and HRA Balances and Reserves	130,329		
Add surplus on General Fund in year	87,466		
Add surplus on HRA Balance in year	11,612		
Closing General Fund and HRA balance 31 March 2022	229,407		
	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the GF and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
2020/21			
Place	52,404	10,189	62,593
Children, Families & Education (restated - Note 43)	112,837	13,930	126,767
Health, Wellbeing and Adults	149,647	8,639	158,286
Resources	(52,887)	87,092	34,205
HRA	(26,412)	(4,367)	(30,779)
Net cost of services	235,589	115,483	351,072
Other operating expenditure	(4,886)	30,231	25,345
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	43,325	23,442	66,767
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(362,845)	28,666	(334,179)
(Surplus)/Deficit	(88,817)	197,822	109,005
Opening GF and HRA Balances and Reserves	41,511		
Add Surplus on General Fund in year	68,944		
Add Surplus on HRA Balance in year	19,874		
Closing General Fund and HRA balance 31 March 2021	130,329		

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1B Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides further analysis of the adjustments between funding and accounting basis shown in Note 1A.

	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for the pensions adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments between funding and accounting basis
	£000	£000	£000	£000
2021/22				
Sustainable Communities Regeneration and Recovery	16,591	5,978	(51)	22,518
Children, Families & Education	3,424	4,625	(138)	7,911
Health, Wellbeing & Adults	(16)	14,023	31	14,038
Assistant Chief Executive	3,767	461	24	4,252
Resources	2,920	8,685	(33)	11,572
Housing	2,823	1,942	(6)	4,759
HRA	(26,657)	3,765	23	(22,869)
Net cost of services	2,852	39,479	(150)	42,181
Other Income and Expenditure				
Other operating expenditure	(13,392)	-	-	(13,392)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	19,014	14,525	(278)	33,261
Taxation and non-specific grant income	(5,601)	-	(18,657)	(24,258)
Differences between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or deficit	2,873	54,004	(19,085)	37,792
	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for the pensions adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments between funding and accounting basis
	£000	£000	£000	£000
2020/21				
Place	8,528	1,339	323	10,190
Children, Families & Education	11,554	1,034	1,342	13,930
Health, Wellbeing and Adults	4,760	3,552	328	8,640
Resources	84,536	2,298	257	87,091
HRA	(5,722)	1,281	74	(4,367)
Net cost of services	103,656	9,504	2,324	115,484
Other Income and Expenditure				
Other operating expenditure	30,232	-	-	30,232
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(7,692)	9,833	21,301	23,442
Taxation and non-specific grant income	(7,357)	-	36,023	28,666
Differences between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or deficit	118,839	19,337	59,648	197,824

Adjustments for Capital purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the service line. For other operating expenditure, it adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets. For financing and investment income and expenditure, it adjusts for the statutory charges for capital financing and investment i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under income and expenditure. Taxation and non specific grant income and expenditure - capital grants, with no outstanding conditions are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in year.

Net change for the pensions adjustments

Net change for the renewal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income. For services, this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs. For financing and investment income and expenditure, the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

1B Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

Other differences

Other differences between amounts debited / credited to the CIES and amounts payable / receivable to be recognised under statute. For services, this represents removal of the annual leave accrual adjustment. For financing and investment income and expenditure the other differences column recognises adjustments to General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts and financial instruments. The charge under taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable regulations under statutory for Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference, as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

1C Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

Expenditure

Employee benefits expenses
Other service expenses
Depreciation amortisation and impairment
Loss on disposal of non-current assets
Interest payments
Credit loss assessment on loans
Precepts and Levies

Total

Income

Fees and charges and other service income
Income from Council tax and Business Rates
Government grants and contributions
Interest and investment income

Total

Deficit on provision of services

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
329,489	322,089
1,062,850	1,063,226
38,003	51,894
- 24,534	21,943
46,815	66,994
	4,275
1,422	1,389
1,454,045	1,531,810
(505,189)	(484,097)
(254,693)	(227,125)
(743,622)	(700,165)
(11,825)	(11,418)
(1,515,329)	(1,422,805)
(61,284)	109,005

Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

Sustainable Communities Regeneration and Recovery
Children, Families & Education
Health, Wellbeing & Adults
Assistant Chief Executive
Resources
Housing
HRA
Total Income Analysed on a segmental basis

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
(155,515)	(126,774)
(227,837)	(233,464)
(99,246)	(156,281)
(39,929)	0
(290,090)	(348,899)
(48,548)	0
(88,015)	(88,531)
(949,180)	(953,949)

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED, NOT ADOPTED

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. There are no new or amended standards published but not yet adopted by the 2021/22 code which will have a material impact on the council's single or group statements.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are as follows:

Local Government Funding

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for Local Government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

Croydon Affordable Housing - long term lease of properties

During the period 2017/18 to 2019/20 the Council entered into a series of 80 year leases with Croydon Affordable Homes LLP (CAH LLP) and Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP (CAT LLP) with respect to 344 dwellings owned by the Council. The Council's judgement is that control of these properties did not pass to CAH LLP or CAT LLP, but instead remained with the Council. The properties therefore remain in the Council's balance sheet, with CAH LLP and CAT LLP as the landlord to the tenants.

As part of the lease of properties to CAH LLP and CAT LLP, two external funders entered into leases with the Council and the LLPs which resulted in the payment to the Council of an up front lease premium, in return for guaranteed future rent income being paid back to the funders over a period of 40 years. The Council had judged that because the leases were linked with the initial long term lease, the most appropriate accounting treatment is to reflect this agreement as if the Council has raised finance directly from the funders, and has included this as a Long Term Liability in the Council's accounts.

The value of properties de-recognised from the Council's accounts as a result of this judgement is
The financing held in the Council's balance sheet at 31.3.2022 as a result of this judgement is

Amount £'000	
	80,147
	71,581

Schools Ownership

As set out in the accounting policies, the Council has reviewed control of schools on a case by case basis, and recognised only those schools where the Council has the balance of control, as shown in the table below:

	Number of schools	Value of Land & Buildings recognised £'000
Community Schools, Foundation Schools, Nursery Schools, Special Schools	30	324,438
Voluntary aided Faith Schools (excluded from balance sheet)	14	

There are 14 voluntary aided schools within the borough for which the non-current assets have not been recognised within Croydon's accounts, based on the judgement that Croydon does not have control of these assets.

Group Boundary

Croydon has made judgements in accordance with accounting policy 1.1 about which entities are within the group boundary. The judgements made are set out in Note 39

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The items in the Authority's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 for which there is a risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Pension Fund Net Liability

The liabilities of the Pension Fund scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method - i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover

Liabilities are discounted to their present value, using a discount rate of 2.4% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities - current bid price or the last trade price depending upon the convention of the market
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unlisted securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

The difference between the two, the net liability, is a notional figure; the result of applying the measurement rules within IAS19. Their purpose is to provide a consistent framework of measurement for all Pension Funds to facilitate comparability. The result from the measurement rules would only become a reality if a Pension Fund invested all of its funds in high quality corporate bonds. This is not the case; the Pension Fund invests in a wide portfolio of assets utilising the skills of professional fund managers with the objective of securing a return sufficient to meet the obligations of the Fund as they fall due.

IAS19 requires the disclosure of the sensitivity of the results to the methods and assumptions used.

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Change in assumptions at 31 March 2022:

	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount £000
0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	2.0%	34,638
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0.0%	2,005
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	2.0%	32,403

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (contd)**Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties**

Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties are held on the Balance Sheet at net book value. These assets are depreciated according to the depreciation policy set by the Council, as detailed in the Accounting Policies section of this Statement of Accounts. The useful economic lives of all assets are reviewed annually to ensure that accurate asset values are reflected on the Balance Sheet. This procedure together with the 5 year rolling valuation and formal review of valuation changes each year is being undertaken to minimise the risk of asset values being mis-stated on the Balance Sheet.

There is always uncertainty in estimating the useful economic life of an asset, but it is expected that drawing upon past experience of useful lives, undertaking annual reviews, and the detailed acquisition plans within the Capital Strategy will minimise the uncertainty.

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment and investment properties were provided by the Council's external valuers as part of the five year rolling programme. The remaining balance of operational properties was also reviewed to ensure values reflect current values. All valuations were as at 31 March 2022. Further details on revaluation methods can be found in Accounting Policies 1.4.1 (Property, Plant and Equipment) and 1.4.3 (Investment Properties)

The Covid-19 pandemic which started in 2019-20 and the measures taken to tackle COVID-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. Nevertheless, as at the valuation date of 31 March 2022 property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence at levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value.. As a result the valuers have stated "Accordingly, and for the avoidance of doubt, our valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards]

Whilst the RICS have announced that the statements adopted in previous years as a result of the valuation uncertainty may now be dropped, individual markets may react differently to COVID-19 and its aftermath. Commentary upon market conditions should reflect the individual valuation and market circumstances. In respect of Retail and specific trading related assets/sectors such as Car Parks, as at the valuation date we continue to be faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances caused by COVID-19 and an absence of relevant or sufficient market evidence.

For the avoidance of doubt this does not mean that the valuations cannot be relied upon. Rather, this note has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared.

Estimated values may vary from the actual prices that could be achieved if an asset was disposed at the reporting date.

Fair Value Measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted process in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, such as quoted prices for similar assets, or a discounted cash flow model. Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible, judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities. The carrying amount of Investments held at Fair Value at 31.3.2022 is £49.9m

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance is estimated based upon the Authority's past experience of collection rates in conjunction with a prudent view of the current economic climate and its possible impact on those collection rates. The value of allowances for credit loss held at 31.3.2022 is £-126.7m

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (contd)**Business Rates**

Income from Business Rates will be affected in part by outstanding appeals that have been lodged, or may be lodged in the future. Appeals are made in respect of the rateable value (RV) given to the hereditaments by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) for the 2010 rating list. The outcomes of appeals on valuation (including both appeals in progress and an estimate of potential future appeals) can only be estimated using methodologies and vulnerability of some types of property to a wide range of valuation opinion and assumptions. The property diversity and the scale of the estimating process therefore carry a degree of risk regarding the accuracy of the resulting appeals provision computed for the Collection Fund within the Statement of Accounts. Croydon has set an appeals provision based on the following judgements:

- ▶ the outcome of outstanding 2010 list appeals will follow the same average outcomes as previous 2010 appeals,
- ▶ appeals against the 2017 list (both existing and future) will continue to be below the level experienced in 2010 and lower than the 4.7% appeal provision rates built into the 2018 multiplier,
- ▶ the implications of the covid-19 pandemic on the impact on valuations of commercial properties
- ▶ any other case specific appeal items will be absorbed within the appeal provision set for the 2017 list

The carrying amount of the Business Rates appeal provision at 31.3.2022 is £4.2m

Pension Liabilities

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. The actuaries Hymans Robertson LLP provide the Council with an estimation of the pension liability that considers these judgements. Details of the Pension Fund liability are provided in Note 41 (Pensions - IAS19 and Accounting Code of Practice disclosure notes).

The carrying value of the net Pension liability at 31.3.2022 is £493.8m

5. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE AND PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Material items of income and expense during the year are highlighted to help the reader understand movements in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Schools converting to academies

During 2021/22 two schools transferred from London Borough of Croydon ownership to academies owned by private organisations. These schools were transferred as a finance lease and as a result their net book value of £11.4m has been de-recognised from property, plant and equipment.

This has resulted in a deficit of £11.4m in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, though this is reversed back out through the MIRS to ensure a nil bottom line impact.

Pensions

The net liability on the Pension Fund has decreased by £206.2m as a result of a periodic actuarial review. It should be noted that this is not an assessment of the cash value of the funding difference; it is a notional sum that is reversed out through the Local Government accounting mechanism.

Opening the Books - Review of Recharges to the Housing Revenue Account

The "Opening the Books" review was launched in 2022 to review to closely review the council's balance sheet, capital financing arrangements, reconciliations, and financial relationships with council-owned companies. This review included the basis of recharging to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) by the Council's General Fund, which identified over-recharge by the Council. This has been corrected in 2021-22 resulting in a reduction in recharge expenditure to the HRA, and a reduction in recharge income to the General Fund of £10.2m.

Capitalisation Directions used to balance the Council's General Fund

The Council has received permission from the Secretary of State to bring its General Fund into balance by charging exceptional amounts of revenue expenditure to capital in recent years. This is known as a Capitalisation Direction. The table below sets out the value of capitalisation directions applied to each financial year. Amounts are not cumulative.

	2021/22 £000's	2020/21 £000's
In Principal permission	50,000	10,000
Finalised permission	14,400	70,000
Total Capitalisation Direction	64,400	80,000

6. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Adjusting Events

Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2022, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Non-adjusting events:

The financial statements and notes have not been adjusted for the following events, which took place after 31 March 2022, which provide information that assists an understanding of the authority's financial position but do not relate to conditions at that date:

1) On 22 November 2022 the Council issued a third Section 114 notice. This set out a £73m risk faced by the Council regarding the accounting of leases with Croydon Affordable Homes LLP and Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP. They generated a capital receipt, which was used to fund transformation expenditure in the General Fund. Removal of this capital receipt would therefore create a charge to the General Fund that could not be accommodated by existing reserves. The report also set out a risk of £74.6m arising from historic accounting errors and legacy adjustments. The Section 114 notice was removed when the Council set a balanced budget for 2023-24, with the risks identified being met from further capitalisation directions.

2) Capitalisation directions are also being applied to subsequent financial years, which are disclosed below as non adjusting post balance sheet events:

	£'000
2022-23 financial year	36,200
2023-24 financial year	63,000

3) Actuarial valuation of the net pension liability as at 31 March 2023 indicate a significant movement in values, as shown in the table below.

	Value at 31.3.2022 £'000	Value at 31.3.2023* £'000
Deferred Pension valuation under IAS19		
Deferred Pension Asset value	1,380,958	1,345,332
Deferred Pension Obligation value	(1,874,770)	(1,440,190)
Deferred Pension Net value	(493,812)	(94,858)

*The changes in Pension valuations have been assessed by the Council's actuary, who will have taken into account relevant factors that existed at each balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

2021-22	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Earmarked Reserves Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £'000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £'000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £'000
Balances b/f at 1 April 2021	16,619	45,476	68,234	19,140	12,964	0	162,433
Movement in reserves during 2021-22							
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	18,277	43,007					61,284
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income							
Impairment / Revaluation gains and losses chargeable to							0
General Movement in available for sale financial instruments							0
Movement in pensions reserve							0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	18,277	43,007	0	0	0	0	61,284
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis							
Depreciation	29,164	437				12,336	41,937
Impairment and revaluation gains and losses chargeable to CI&E	(8,372)	(7)					(8,379)
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,276	169					4,445
Movements in the fair value of investment properties	5,443	0					5,443
Capital grants and contributions	(13,276)	(18,489)					(31,765)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	76,516	7					76,523
Net gain / loss on sale of non-current assets	(15,404)	(8,337)		62,511			38,770
Repayment of capital loans				2,065			
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CI&E are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(848)	(197)					(1,045)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Expenditure Statement	84,128	6,304					90,432
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(33,886)	(2,539)					(36,425)
Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the CI&E is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements	(18,658)						(18,658)
Revaluation of investments held at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	(2,002)						(2,002)
Business Rate Supplement Revenue Account							0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(30,436)						(30,436)
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund and HRA balances	(512)	(8,767)					(9,279)
Transfers in respect of Community Infrastructure Levy receipts	(11,552)				5,040		(6,512)
Transfer from Capital Receipts Reserve to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,013			(2,013)			0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure						(12,336)	(12,336)
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure				(53,635)			(53,635)
Repayment of borrowing from Capital Receipts				(1,963)			(1,963)
Compensated absences	(173)	24					(149)
Credit loss assessment on loans							0
School budget deficit transferred from General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements	2,768						
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	69,189	(31,395)	0	6,965	5,040	0	49,799
2021-22 Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	87,466	11,612	0	6,965	5,040	0	111,083
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	(80,953)		80,953				0
Other movements in reserves	(3,987)		3,987				0
Net Increase / (decrease) in reserves for the year	2,526	11,612	84,940	6,965	5,040	0	111,083
Balances c/f at 31 March 2022	19,145	57,088	153,174	26,105	18,004	0	273,516

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

Revaluation Reserve Balance £'000	CAA Balance £'000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £'000	Pensions Reserve Balance £'000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £'000	STACA Balance £'000	Pooled Investment Fund Adjustment Account £'000	Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account £'000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £'000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £'000
677,660	(126,037)	(30,529)	(700,082)	18,365	(38,770)	(5,524)	2,888	(18,527)	(220,556)	(58,123)
									0	0
									0	61,284
									0	0
87,567									87,567	87,567
									0	0
			260,277						260,277	260,277
87,567	0	0	260,277	0	0	0	0	0	347,844	347,844
87,567	0	0	260,277	0	0	0	0	0	347,844	409,128
(6,401)	(35,536)								(41,937)	0
	8,379								8,379	0
	(4,445)								(4,445)	0
	(5,443)								(5,443)	0
	31,765								31,765	0
	(76,523)								(76,523)	0
(10,109)	(28,661)								(38,770)	0
	(2,065)									
		1,045							1,045	0
			(90,432)						(90,432)	0
			36,425						36,425	0
					18,658				18,658	0
							2,002		2,002	0
									0	0
	30,436								30,436	0
	9,279								9,279	0
	6,511								6,511	(1)
									0	0
	12,336								12,336	0
	53,635								53,635	0
	1,963								1,963	0
						150			150	1
									0	0
								(2,768)		
(16,510)	1,631	1,045	(54,007)	0	18,658	150	2,002	(2,768)	(49,799)	0
71,057	1,631	1,045	206,270	0	18,658	150	2,002	(2,768)	298,045	409,128
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71,057	1,631	1,045	206,270	0	18,658	150	2,002	(2,768)	298,045	409,128
748,717	(124,406)	(29,484)	(493,812)	18,365	(20,112)	(5,374)	4,890	(21,295)	77,489	351,005

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

2020-21	General Fund Balance £'000	HRA Balance £'000	Earmarked Reserves Balance £'000	Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Balance £'000	Major Repairs Reserve Balance £'000	Total Usable Reserves Balance £'000
Balances b/f at 1 April 2020	(1)	25,602	15,910	20,243	13,784	0	75,538
Movement in reserves during 2020-21							
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(133,199)	24,194					(109,005)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income							
Impairment / Revaluation gains and losses chargeable to							0
General Movement in available for sale financial instruments							0
Movement in pensions reserve							0
Total Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(133,199)	24,194	0	0	0	0	(109,005)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis							
Depreciation	33,968	437				12,100	46,505
Impairment and revaluation gains and losses chargeable to CI&E	2,167	(48)					2,119
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,173	96					3,269
Movements in the fair value of investment properties	20,576						20,576
Capital grants and contributions	(19,495)				350		(19,145)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	82,207	69					82,276
Net gain / loss on sale of non-current assets	28,219	(6,276)		11,645			33,588
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CI&E are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(848)						(848)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Expenditure Statement	58,628	4,325					62,953
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(40,619)	(2,997)					(43,616)
Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the CI&E is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements	36,023						36,023
Revaluation of investments held at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	(655)						(655)
Business Rate Supplement Revenue Account							0
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(21,579)						(21,579)
Capital expenditure charged to General Fund and HRA balances	0						0
Transfers in respect of Community Infrastructure Levy receipts	(6,690)				(1,170)		(7,860)
Transfer from Capital Receipts Reserve to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,013			(2,013)			0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure						(12,100)	(12,100)
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure				(10,735)			(10,735)
Compensated absences	2,254	74					2,328
Credit loss assessment on loans	4,274						4,274
School budget deficit transferred from General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements (Restated - for further details see Note 8)	18,527						18,527
Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	202,143	(4,320)	0	(1,103)	(820)	0	195,900
2020-21 Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	68,944	19,874	0	(1,103)	(820)	0	86,895
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	(48,748)		48,748				0
Other movements in reserves	(3,576)		3,576				0
Net Increase / (decrease) in reserves for the year	16,620	19,874	52,324	(1,103)	(820)	0	86,895
Balances c/f at 31 March 2021	16,619	45,476	68,234	19,140	12,964	0	162,433

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note provides further details as to the make up of the relevant line in the Movement In Reserves Statement

Revaluation Reserve Balance £'000	CAA Balance £'000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account Balance £'000	Pensions Reserve Balance £'000	Deferred Capital Receipts Balance £'000	Collection Fund Adjustment Account Balance £'000	STACA Balance £'000	Pooled Investment Fund Adjustment Account £'000	Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account £'000	Total Unusable Reserves Balance £'000	Total Authority Reserves Balance £'000
642,945	(28,740)	(31,377)	(472,620)	20,826	(2,747)	(3,196)	2,233		127,324	202,862
									0	0
									0	(109,005)
									0	0
56,144									56,144	56,144
									0	0
			(208,125)						(208,125)	(208,125)
56,144	0	0	(208,125)	0	0	0	0	0	(151,981)	(151,981)
56,144	0	0	(208,125)	0	0	0	0	0	(151,981)	(260,986)
(8,828)	(37,677)								(46,505)	0
	(2,119)								(2,119)	0
	(3,269)								(3,269)	0
	(20,576)								(20,576)	0
	19,145								19,145	0
	(82,275)								(82,275)	1
(12,601)	(18,526)			(2,461)					(33,588)	0
		848							848	0
			(62,953)						(62,953)	0
			43,616						43,616	0
						(36,023)			(36,023)	0
							655		655	0
									0	0
	21,579								21,579	0
	7,860								7,860	0
									0	0
	12,100								12,100	0
	10,735								10,735	0
						(2,328)			(2,328)	0
	(4,274)								(4,274)	0
								(18,527)	(18,527)	0
(21,429)	(97,297)	848	(19,337)	(2,461)	(36,023)	(2,328)	655	(18,527)	(195,899)	1
34,715	(97,297)	848	(227,462)	(2,461)	(36,023)	(2,328)	655	(18,527)	(347,880)	(260,985)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34,715	(97,297)	848	(227,462)	(2,461)	(36,023)	(2,328)	655	(18,527)	(347,880)	(260,985)
677,660	(126,037)	(30,529)	(700,082)	18,365	(38,770)	(5,524)	2,888	(18,527)	(220,556)	(58,123)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2021/22.

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £000	Movement In 2020/21 £000	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000	Adjusted Balance at 31 March 2021 £000	Movement In 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
General Fund - Non Schools						
Growth Zone	11,533	1,338	12,870	12,870	10,239	23,109
Business Rates Relief	0	20,107	20,107	20,107	(474)	19,633
Corporate Contingency	0	0	0	0	5,882	5,882
21/22 Top-up to GF balances	0	0	0	0	9,000	9,000
Public Health	0	1,745	1,745	1,745	5,564	7,309
Safety Net Review	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,000
Macroeconomic Risk	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,000
Potential Audit Issues Reserve	0	0	0	0	5,704	5,704
Local Outbreak Planning	0	9,830	9,830	9,830	(3,880)	5,950
Council Tax and NNDR Smoothing	0	3,350	3,350	3,350	0	3,350
Insurance Reserve	0	0	0	0	3,035	3,035
Capital Financing Reserve	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Taxbase Reserve	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Street Lighting	0	2,686	2,686	2,686	0	2,686
Demographic Demand Reserve	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500
Council and Business Rates Income	0	3,549	3,549	3,549	(1,512)	2,037
LCTS Hardship Funding	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
Pandemic Impact Reserve	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
Recharge Reserve	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
Streets and Neighbourhood Reserve	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
Fair Funding Reserve	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
Vulnerable Renters Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	1,304	1,304
Schools Deficit Funding	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Financial Improvement Reserve	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Bad Debt Reserve	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Homelessness Grant Reserve	0	0	0	0	790	790
Local Elections	0	700	700	700	0	700
Homes for the Future PFI	687	0	687	687	0	687
Ashburton PFI	510	515	1,025	1,025	0	1,025
Covid 19	8,420	(8,420)	0	0	0	-
Financial Recovery Reserve	6,779	(2,486)	4,293	4,293	0	4,293
Adult Social Care					6,761	6,761
Corporate Risk Reserve					4,382	4,382
Other Reserves under £0.5m	1,921	1,312	3,233	3,233	1,659	4,892
Sub-total Non Schools	29,850	34,224	64,074	64,074	80,954	145,028
DSG Deficit **	(14,524)	(4,003)	(18,527)	0		
General Fund - Schools:						
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	585	3,576	4,161	4,161	3,985	8,146
Total Earmarked Reserves	15,911	33,797	49,708	68,235	84,939	153,174

	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000	Movement In 2020/21 £000	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000	Balance at 1 April 2021 £000	Movement In 2021/22 £000	Balance at 31 March 2022 £000
HRA:						
New Build Housing	9,420	-	9,420	9,420	-	9,420
Major Repairs Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency Reserve	16,182	19,874	36,056	36,056	11,612	47,668
Total	25,602	19,874	45,476	45,476	11,612	57,088

**The reserves balance as at 31.03.2021 has been amended. This is to reflect the changes in relation to DSG deficits that are held. The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom states where an authority has a deficit in respect of its schools budget for a financial year beginning on 1st April 2020, 1st April 2021 or 1st April 2022, the authority must not charge to a revenue account an amount in respect of that deficit; and must charge the amount of the deficit, to an account established, charged and used solely for the purpose of recognising deficits in respect of its schools budget, an unusable reserve.

8. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES (continued)

8.1 Earmarked Reserves - Explanations

The Council has established various reserves for specific purposes. The amounts, purposes and objectives of these reserves are summarised below for all reserves over £0.5m:

Growth Zone Reserve (£23.109m)

Funding has been received from the DCLG to fund initial set up and early life costs of Croydon's proposed Growth Zone. This funding will be used to meet borrowing costs of up-front investment until the Growth Zone can be supported by its own revenue generation.

Business Rates Relief - (£19.633m) This grant was awarded by Central Government to Local Authorities to be utilised for providing businesses with business rates relief

Corporate Contingency (£5.882m) - This reserve has been set aside to support various unknown one off risks, particularly as the organisation progresses through its recent financial challenges. Whilst significant work has been done to identify financial stress levels, it expected that further financial risks remain

2021/22 GF Balances Top Up (£9m) - This sum has been earmarked for transfer to General Fund balances.

Public Health (£7.309m) - Public Health grant funding set aside to tackle specific public health issues as set out in the conditions of this grant

Safety Net Review (£6.000m) - This reserve has been set to support social care risks that the Council may need to fund. This is driven by changes in social care Government proposals.

Macroeconomic Risk (£6.000m) - this reserve has been set up in order to mitigate against the effects of exceptional levels of inflation, and the accompanying cost of living crisis

Potential Audit Issues (£5.704m) - This reserve has been set up to fund any unforeseen issues that may arise from audit findings.

Local Outbreak Planning (£5.950m) - Public health grant funding to tackle COVID-19, working to break the chain of transmission and protecting the most vulnerable.

Council Tax and NNDR Smoothing Reserve - (£3.350m) Reserve set aside for the Council Tax Income

Insurance Reserve - (£3.035m) Allowance for potential claims yet to be received that did not form part of the insurance provision

Capital Financing Reserve - (£3.000m) - Mitigation for potential delays o delivery of capital receipts/interest rate changes

Taxbase Reserve (£3.000m) - Allowance for decline in business rate/council tax yields in the event of economy decline

Street Lighting (£2.686m) - this reserve is to help smooth the costs recognised over the long-term life of the PFI contract

Demography Demand - (£2.500m) - Allowance for pressures arising from demographic and demand led changes

Council and Business Rates Income Guarantee - (£2.037m) Reserve set aside for the Council under the Tax Income Guarantee scheme in May 2021, to compensate for loss of business rates and council tax income in 2020/21

Recharges Reserve - (£2.000m) - Savings and structural change may impact on allocation of support service costs outside of the general fund

LCTS hardship Fund - (£2.000m) - Allowance for impacts of changes to Local Council Tax Support Scheme to be offset by Hardship Fu

Pandemic Impacts Reserve - (£2.000m) - unspent Covid grant retained in case of further waves/variants impacting budget savings

8. TRANSFERS TO / FROM EARMARKED RESERVES (continued)

8.1 Earmarked Reserves - Explanations (continued)

The Council has established various reserves for specific purposes. The amounts, purposes and objectives of these reserves are summarised below for all reserves over £0.5m:

Streets and Neighbourhoods - (£1.500m) - Reserve to support initiatives across streets and neighbourhoods to promote resident and business experience

Fair Funding Reserve - (£1.500m) - Allows for period of transition if any future changes to settlement basis is adverse

Vulnerable Renters Fund - (£1.304m) - additional support to vulnerable renters struggling due to the impact of the pandemic. The funding has been given to help support low-income private renters at risk of being evicted due to rent arrears or find a new home where necessary in order to prevent homelessness

Schools Deficit Reserve - (£1.000m) - Allowance for schools in deficit closing and remaining deficit failing on general fund.

Financial Improvement Reserve - (£1.000m) - In order to ensure the requisite improvements are made.

Bad Debt Reserve - (£1.000m) - Allowance for decline in collection rates in case of economic decline

Homelessness Grant - (£0.790m) Homelessness prevention reserve available of £790k that can be drawn down on to implement the prevention work

Local Elections (£0.700m) - this reserve is to smooth out the costs of elections, which do not fall equally each and every year

Homes for the Future PFI Sinking Fund (£687k) - this reserve is to smooth out the costs and income of the contract over the longer term

Ashburton PFI Sinking Fund - (£1.025m) This reserve manages the costs and income in relation to the Ashburton PFI over its 30 year life.

Covid 19 - This reserve was to mitigate the exceptional costs arising from the pandemic

Financial Recovery Reserve (£4.293m)

Created to manage the timing of financial pressures over the medium term.

Adult Social Care (£6.761m) - this reserve is to deal with unforeseen costs that may arise as knock-on impacts from the turbulence of recent years on the supply chain

Corporate Risk Reserve (£4.382m) - this reserve is to mitigate against risks arising at a corporate level

Other Reserves (£4.893m)

This includes other reserves with a balance of less than £0.500m as at 31st March 2022.

School Balances (£8.146m)

School balances have increased by £3.985m to £8.146m.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

This note details the component elements of the Other Operating Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Levies	1,422	1,389
Payments of Housing capital receipts to Government pool	2,013	2,012
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	(24,535)	21,943
Total	(21,100)	25,344

A levy is the act of an imposing or collecting an amount of money, as of a tax, by an authority. The money raised is used to meet expenditure on various projects. Some of the levies are often apportioned between various authorities. Levies are owed to the following authorities: the Financial Reporting Council - Preparers Levy; London Councils - London Boroughs Grants Scheme; Environment Agency; Lee Valley Regional Park Authority; and the London Pensions Fund Authority.

10. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This note details the component elements of the Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	43,374	45,842
Interest receivable and similar income	(10,071)	(10,763)
Premium on early repayment of debt		577
Changes in fair value of investment properties	5,443	20,576
Other investment income	(1,754)	(1,152)
Investment property rental income	(3,733)	(2,924)
Credit loss assessment on loans	-	4,274
Gains/Losses on financial instruments classified as FV through P/L	(2,002)	(655)
Interest Cost on defined benefit obligation	38,996	34,368
Expected Return on Pension Assets	(24,610)	(23,408)
(Surplus) / deficit on trading undertakings	(82)	32
Total	45,561	66,767

11. TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions	(24,089)	(7,357)
Council Tax Income	(179,489)	(187,395)
National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)	(75,203)	(39,730)
Revenue Support Grant	(14,215)	(14,127)
Non-service Related Government Grants (see Note 30)	(138,739)	(85,569)
Taxation and Non-Specific Grants	(431,735)	(334,178)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2021/22

Net Book Value

at 1 April 2021

Gross Book Value

at 1 April 2021

Additions

Revaluation increase/(decrease)

recognised in the Revaluation

Reserve

Revaluation increase/(decrease)

recognised in the Surplus/Deficit

on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Assets reclassified (to)/from

held for sale

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other Movements in cost or

valuation

Gross book value

31 March 2022

Accumulated

Depreciation and Impairment

at 1 April 2021

Depreciation for year

Depreciation written out to the

Revaluation reserve

Depreciation written out to the

Surplus/Deficit on the

Provision of Services

Impairment Losses/(Reversals)

recognised in the Revaluation

Reserve

Impairment Losses/(Reversals)

recognised in the Surplus/Deficit

on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other movements in

Depreciation and Impairment

Accumulated Depreciation and

Impairment 31 March 2022

Net book value

31 March 2022

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total PPE £000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2021	991,198	903,844	7,791	3,178	7,718	21,390	1,935,119	113,485
Gross Book Value at 1 April 2021	991,198	905,658	17,698	9,011	7,718	21,390	1,952,673	125,235
Additions	54,613	4,971	385	2	37	400	60,408	0
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(21,985)	89,760	0	0	2,825	0	70,600	3,706
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	3,453	0	0	(1,603)	0	1,850	(363)
Derecognition - Disposals	(6,917)	0	0	0	(275)	0	(7,192)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(13,505)	0	0	0	0	(13,505)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	(3,423)	0	0	(5,197)	0	(8,620)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	21,664	(336)	(251)	0	60	(21,389)	(252)	0
Other Movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross book value 31 March 2022	1,038,573	986,578	17,832	9,013	3,565	401	2,055,962	128,578
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2021	0	1,814	9,907	5,833	0	0	17,554	11,750
Depreciation for year	12,336	16,121	4,934	542	42	0	33,975	3,681
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation reserve	(12,360)	(4,572)	0	0	(35)	0	(16,967)	(1,214)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(8,117)	0	0	(2)	0	(8,119)	(463)
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0	(6)	0	(6)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(95)	0	0	0	0	(95)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	24	(24)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 31 March 2022	0	5,127	14,841	6,375	(1)	0	26,342	13,754
Net book value 31 March 2022	1,038,573	981,451	2,991	2,638	3,566	401	2,029,620	114,824

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2020/21

Net Book Value

at 1 April 2020

Gross Book Value

at 1 April 2020

Additions

Transfer of Malcolm Wicks House
(Block 2 of the former Taberner
House site - see Note 32)

Revaluation increase/(decrease)
recognised in the Revaluation
Reserve

Revaluation increase/(decrease)
recognised in the Surplus/Deficit
on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Assets reclassified (to)/from
held for sale

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other Movements in cost or
valuation

Gross book value

31 March 2021

Accumulated

Depreciation and Impairment

at 1 April 2020

Depreciation for year

Depreciation written out to the

Revaluation reserve

Depreciation written out to the

Surplus/Deficit on the

Provision of Services

Impairment Losses/(Reversals)

recognised in the Revaluation

Reserve

Impairment Losses/(Reversals)

recognised in the Surplus/Deficit

on the Provision of Services

Derecognition - Disposals

Derecognition - Other

Transfers/Reclassifications

Other movements in

Depreciation and Impairment

Accumulated Depreciation and

Impairment 31 March 2021

Net book value

31 March 2021

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total PPE £000	PFI Assets Included in PPE £000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2020	972,157	907,046	10,399	3,696	2,553	-	1,895,851	113,355
Gross Book Value at 1 April 2020	972,157	913,091	15,836	8,988	2,553	0	1,912,625	123,104
Additions	16,055	16,069	1,862	23	0	6,348	40,357	-
Transfer of Malcolm Wicks House (Block 2 of the former Taberner House site - see Note 32)						15,041	15,041	-
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	8,329	20,339	0	0	95	0	28,763	2,331
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(15,984)	0	0	364	0	(15,620)	(200)
Derecognition - Disposals	(5,343)	(854)	0	0	0	0	(6,197)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(26,296)	0	0	0	0	(26,296)	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for sale	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	0	(707)	0	0	706	1	0	0
Other Movements in cost or valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross book value 31 March 2021	991,198	905,658	17,698	9,011	7,718	21,390	1,952,673	125,235
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2020	0	6,045	5,437	5,292	0	0	16,774	9,749
Depreciation for year	12,100	21,892	4,470	541	27	0	39,030	4,675
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation reserve	(12,100)	(15,256)	0	0	(27)	0	(27,383)	(2,674)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(9,497)	0	0	(5)	0	(9,502)	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(Reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(1,365)	0	0	0	0	(1,365)	0
Transfers/Reclassifications	0	(5)	0	0	5	0	0	0
Other movements in Depreciation and Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 31 March 2021	0	1,814	9,907	5,833	0	0	17,554	11,750
Net book value 31 March 2021	991,198	903,844	7,791	3,178	7,718	21,390	1,935,119	113,485

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Infrastructure Assets

Movements on balances

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements. The authority has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
NBV (modified historical costs)		
At 1 April	156,204	154,179
Additions	11,575	9,501
Derecognitions		
Depreciation	(7,963)	(7,476)
Impairment		
Other movement in cost		
NBV at 31 March	159,816	156,204

Reconciliation with the total Property, Plant and equipment in the Balance Sheet

	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Infrastructure Assets	159,816	154,179
Other PPE assets	2,029,615	1,895,848
Total PPE assets	2,189,431	2,050,027

The authority has determined in accordance with Regulation 30M England of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England/Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 that the carrying amounts to be derecognised for infrastructure assets when there is replacement expenditure is nil.

Council Dwellings

Council dwellings are valued at less than market value, as directed by Government. See HRA Note 2 for more details.

Depreciation

The depreciation policy is set out under the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Revaluations

The Authority carries out a rolling programme to ensure all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured is revalued at least every five years. Valuation of Other Land and Buildings were carried out by external valuers Wilks Head & Eve. Additionally, an internal annual review was undertaken to determine if there were any material changes to Property Plant and Equipment as at 31 March 2022 for assets not revalued in 2021/22.

Using the valuation data from the rolling programme, as well as additional specific external revaluations obtained during 2021-22 the internal review identified there had not been a material change in the value of Land and Buildings.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

All valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. All valuations were as at 31 March 2022.

The valuations of Council dwellings were undertaken externally by Wilks Head & Eve as at 31 March 2022.

Following the outbreak of Covid-19, Wilks, Head & Eve added the following commentary for revaluations at 31 March 2022: "The outbreak of COVID-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a "Global Pandemic" on the 11th of March 2020, has and 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 and the measures taken to tackle COVID-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally.

"Nevertheless, as at the valuation date property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence at levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. "Accordingly, and for the avoidance of doubt, our valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards."

Whilst RICS have announced that the statements adopted in previous years as a result of valuation uncertainty may now be dropped, individual markets may react differently to Covid-19 and its aftermath. Commentary on market conditions should reflect individual valuation and market circumstances. In respect of retail and specific trading assets such as car parks, we continue, at the valuation date to be faced with unprecedented circumstances caused by Covid-19 and an absence of relevant or sufficient market evidence, For the avoidance of doubt this does not mean that the valuations cannot be relied upon. Rather, this note has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared.

These valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in:

- ▶ the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors; and
- ▶ the Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting Guidance for Valuers 2016 from the MHCLG

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the current values are:

- ▶ There are no onerous conditions or restrictions which might affect the valuations
- ▶ Operational assets are valued using Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) for specialised properties, or Existing Use Value (EUV) for other properties
- ▶ Non operational properties are valued using fair value (FV)
- ▶ The external valuer uses a single, average rate to value land across the borough.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles & Plant	Infrastructure	Community	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Carried at historical cost			2,991	159,816	2,638		401	165,846
Valued at current value as at:								
31/03/2022	1,038,575	791,811				3,514		1,833,900
31/03/2021		165,390				50		165,440
31/03/2020		5,723				0		5,723
31/03/2019		17,177				0		17,177
31/03/2018		1,349				0		1,349
Total cost or valuation (NBV)	1,038,575	981,450	2,991	159,816	2,638	3,564	401	2,189,435

Valuation Techniques Used To Determine Level Two Fair Value

Investment properties and surplus assets have been valued using either the Market or Income approaches to Fair Value. The valuations were carried out by external valuers Wilks Head & Eve.

Valuations have taken into account the following factors:

- ▶ existing lease terms and rentals relating to each property, including income produced
- ▶ independent research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, adjusted to reflect the nature of each tenancy or void

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of Croydon's investment properties and surplus properties, the highest and best use of the properties is deemed to be their current use.

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The 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 and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the authority's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- ▶ Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the 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

Measurement of fair value of non-financial assets

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 31 March 2022. Note, that the majority of Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at current value in accordance with IAS 16 adaptation and are not carried at fair value.

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	31 March 2022 Total £000
Surplus Assets	0	3,566	0	3,566
Investment Properties	0	75,395	0	75,395
Assets held for Sale	0	7,680	0	7,680
Total non-financial assets held at Fair Value	0	86,641	0	86,641

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	31 March 2021 Total £000
Surplus Assets	0	7,718	0	7,718
Investment Properties	0	98,218	0	98,218
Assets held for Sale	0	650	0	650
Total non-financial assets held at Fair Value	0	106,586	0	106,586

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital schemes with significant contractual commitments for future capital expenditure in 2021/22

Department	Capital Scheme	Estimated Total Cost	
		2022-23 £000	2021-22 £000
	New Burial Land / Cemetery Extension	1,800	
	Affordable Housing	1,977	
	Fairfield Halls	1,199	
Children, Families and Education Place	Special Educational Needs Capital Programme		8,892
	Other Public Realm and infrastructure		17,231
	Growth Zone Programme		4,000
	Waste Programme		2,326
	Affordable Housing LLP		54,535
Resources	ICT equipment and technical refresh		8,121
	Asset Strategy Programme		-
	Total Cost	4,976	95,105

13. HERITAGE ASSETS

The carrying value of heritage assets held by the authority is no longer judged to be material and consequently the Heritage Assets note will no longer be prepared as part of the authority's financial statements

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

There are no restrictions on the Authority's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Authority's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal except for the properties in Imperial Way. The properties in Imperial Way were transferred to the London Borough of Croydon (LBC) from the London Borough of Sutton (LBS) due to a boundary change in 1994. Following an application to the High Court by LBS, the High Court decided that Sutton was entitled to all the rental income from the rent levels prevailing at the date of the boundary change and half from any subsequent increase. Consequently, LBC's only entitlement from its freehold interest in Imperial Way is one half of the rental produced from any increase in rental subsequent to the boundary change.

The Authority has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

It is not possible to disclose the direct operating expenses arising from investment property; the expenses of property management are not yet separately recorded between property classes.

Investment property is measured at fair value. Valuation techniques and inputs into calculating the fair value of investment properties can be found in Note 12. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Balance at start of the year	98,218	118,379
Acquisitions	0	0
Additions	1	415
Disposals	(17,381)	0
Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	(5,443)	(20,576)
Transfers:		
to/from Property, Plant and Equipment		0
Other changes		
Balance at end of the year	75,395	98,218

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Authority accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licenses and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. Currently this is set at five years for every intangible asset.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2021/22 Intangible Assets £000	2020/21 Intangible Assets £000
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amounts	35,652	32,155
Accumulated amortisation	(19,196)	(19,904)
Net carrying amount at start of year	16,456	12,251
Additions:		
Purchases	3,627	7,474
Amortisation for the period	(4,445)	(3,269)
Other changes - cost	0	(3,977)
Other changes - amortisation	0	3,977
Net carrying amount at end of year	15,638	16,456
 Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	39,279	35,652
Accumulated amortisation	(23,641)	(19,196)
	15,638	16,456

There are no intangible assets that are individually material, i.e. with over £15 million gross carrying value, to the financial statements.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity, recognised on the balance sheet when the council becomes party to their contractual provisions.

Financial instruments range from straightforward trade receivables and trade payables to more complex transactions such as financial guarantees and derivatives. The Council's borrowing, service concession arrangements (PFI and similar contracts) and investment transactions are classified as financial instruments.

Non exchange transactions, like those relating to tax and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

Further details of the treatment and classification of Financial Instruments can be found in the Accounting Policies (Note 1)

The following categories of financial instrument (investments, lending and borrowing) are carried in the Balance Sheet:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BALANCES

Financial Liabilities

Borrowings

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Service concessions and finance lease liabilities

Total borrowings

Creditors

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Creditors that are not a financial instrument
Cash and cash equivalents

Total Creditors

31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Non-Current	Non-Current	Current	Current
1,099,932	1,170,065	336,500	348,000
68,200	72,243	2,768	1,691
1,168,132	1,242,308	339,268	349,691
0	0	171,593	219,914
0	0	100,175	56,938
0	0	0	2,356
0	0	271,768	279,208

Financial Assets

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Investments
Loans and Receivables
Debtors
Expected lifetime credit risk on loans to Brick by Brick
Cash and cash equivalents

Fair value through profit and loss

Investments

Debtors

Debtors that are not financial instruments

Total Financial Assets

Non-Current		Current	
151,040	15,619	50,000	25,000
(51,696)		138,940	286,721
		34,642	(51,696)
			35,804
49,890	47,888		
		48,391	45,404
149,234	63,507	271,973	341,233

Financial Instruments Classified at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Croydon Council invested £30m in shares in a property fund in 2013/14, followed by a second tranches of £15m in 2016/17, principally to secure service savings in relation to temporary accommodation. As this instrument is not structured to repay principal and interest, it is necessary to hold it at Fair Value.

Notes

1. Financial liabilities at amortised costs: Under accounting requirements the carrying value of the financial instrument value is shown in the Balance Sheet which includes the principal amount borrowed or lent and further adjustments for breakage costs or stepped interest loans (measured by an effective interest rate calculation) including accrued interest. Accrued interest is shown separately in current assets/liabilities where the payments/receipts are due within one year. 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.

2. All operational creditors and debtors are due for settlement within one year. Debtors and creditors falling within this definition are disclosed elsewhere in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2021/22 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	2021/22 Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000	2020/21 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	2020/21 Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000
Net (gains)/losses on:				
Financial assets measured at FVPL	(2,002)		(655)	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			0	
Investments in equity instruments designated FVOCI		0		0
Financial assets measured at FVOCI		0		0
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL	-		0	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-		0	
Total net gains/losses	(2,002)	0	(655)	0
Interest revenue:				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(10,071)		(10,763)	
Other financial assets measured at FVPL	(1,319)		(1,152)	
Total interest revenue	(11,390)	0	(11,915)	0
Interest expense	43,374		45,842	
Fee income				
Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss	0		0	
Trust and other fiduciary activities	0		0	
Total fee income	0	0	0	0
Fee expense				
Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss	376		574	
Trust and other fiduciary activities				
Total fee expense	376	0	574	0

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The fair value of each class financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the Balance Sheet is disclosed below. Please see Note 1.4 in the Accounting Policies section for further information.

Methods and Assumptions in Valuation Technique

The fair value of an instrument is determined by calculating the Net Present Value (NPV) of future cash flows, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future in today's terms.

The discount rate used in the NPV calculation is the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation for an instrument with the same structure, terms and remaining duration. For debt, this will be the new borrowing rate since premature repayment rates include a margin which represents the lender's profit as a result of rescheduling the loan; this is not included in the fair value calculation since any motivation other than securing a fair price should be ignored.

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by the Council's Treasury Management consultants, Link Asset Services (UK) Ltd, from the Money Markets on 31 March, using bid prices where applicable. The calculations are made with the following assumptions:

- ▶ For Public Works Loans Board (PWLb) debt, the discount rate used is the rate for new borrowing as per the rate sheet in force on 31 March;
- ▶ For other market debt and investments the discount rate used is the rates available for an instrument with the same terms from a comparable lender;
- ▶ No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- ▶ Fair value calculations have been done for all instruments in the portfolio, but only those which are materially different from the carrying value have been disclosed;
- ▶ The fair value of trade and other receivables or instruments with a maturity of less than 12 months is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair values are calculated as follows:

FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	Fair Value Hierarchy	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
		Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
PWLB - maturity	level 2	887,426	1,194,537	897,426	1,329,743
Lender Option Borrower Options (LOBOs)	level 2	20,000	39,310	20,000	44,483
Funding raised for Croydon Affordable Homes	level 2	71,581	60,462	71,564	62,414
Market debt	level 2	457,425	465,701	529,075	571,155
Bank overdraft	level 2	0	0	2,356	2,356
Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and finance lease Liability	level 2	70,968	60,764	73,584	65,873
Financial Liabilities		1,507,400	1,820,774	1,594,005	2,076,024

Fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. The commitment to pay interest above current market rates increases the amount that the Council would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans. The Fair value of the PFI liability is lower as the discount rate used is lower than the implicit rate used in the PFI models

FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

	Fair Value Hierarchy	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
		Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Money Market Loans	level 1	17,000	17,000	35,804	35,804
Bank current accounts	level 2	17,642	17,642	0	0
Deposits with banks and other Local Authorities	level 2	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
Long-term debtors	level 2	99,344	110,491	15,619	18,961
Financial Assets		183,986	195,133	76,423	79,765

The fair value is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of investments includes a few fixed rate investments where the interest rate receivable is higher than the rates available for similar investments at the Balance Sheet date.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement as follows:

- ▶ Level 1: quoted process (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2: inputs other than quoted process 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.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 31 March 2022.

	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	31 March 2022 Total £000
Financial Assets				
Investments and cash and cash equivalents	67,000	0	0	67,000
Long Term debtors	0	110,491	0	110,491
Bank current accounts	0	17,642	0	17,642
Total Financial Assets	67,000	128,133	0	195,133
Financial Liabilities				
PWLB Loans	0	1,194,537	0	1,194,537
LOBO Loans	0	39,310	0	39,310
Funding raised for Croydon Affordable Homes	0	60,462	0	60,462
Market debt	0	465,701	0	465,701
Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Liability	0	60,764	0	60,764
Total Financial Liabilities	0	1,820,774	0	1,820,774

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2021/22.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Council's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes in consultation with third party valuation specialists for complex valuations. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information. The finance team reports directly into the Executive Director and Section 151 Officer and to the General Purposes and Audit Committee. Valuation processes and fair value changes are discussed among the General Purposes and Audit committee and the valuation team at least every year, in line with the Council's reporting date.

The valuation techniques used for material instruments categorised in Levels 2 and 3 are described below:

PWLB and LOBO Loans (Level 2)

The Council's treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services (UK) Ltd, carry out an assessment of the fair values of the PWLB and LOBO loans. These are estimated using a discounted cash flow approach, which discounts the contractual cash flows using discount rates derived from observable market interest rates of similar loans with similar risk. Link Asset Services (UK) Ltd have calculated the discount rate based on the equivalent new loan rate for the type of borrowing.

As the fair values have been calculated from observable market data, other than process for identical instruments, these are classified as level 2.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	01 April 2021 £'000	Financing cash flows £'000	Acquisitions £'000	Other non-cash changes £'000	31 March 2022 £'000
Long-term borrowings	1,170,065	(70,133)			1,099,932
Short-term borrowings	348,000	(11,500)			336,500
Lease and PFI liabilities	73,935	(2,967)			70,968
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,592,000	(84,600)	0	0	1,507,400
	01 April 2020 £'000	Financing cash flows £'000	Acquisitions £'000	Other non-cash changes £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
Long-term borrowings	1,214,517	(44,452)			1,170,065
Short-term borrowings	302,000	46,000			348,000
Lease and PFI liabilities	76,021	(2,086)			73,935
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,592,538	(538)	0	0	1,592,000

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. DEBTORS

The amounts receivable at the reporting date are shown in the table below:

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Trade receivables	232,885	411,371
Prepayments	13,782	13,867
Other receivable amounts	67,333	31,537
Allowance for credit losses	(126,669)	(176,346)
Total	187,331	280,429

The aged debt status of debt arising from local taxation is not judged to be material.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Cash held	48	37
Bank current accounts	17,594	(2,392)
Short-term deposits with building societies and Money Market Funds	17,000	35,804
Total	34,642	33,449

19. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Balance at start of the year	650	650
Revaluation decrease recognised in the Surplus/Deficit	(1,594)	0
Reversal of loss recognised in the Surplus / Deficit	4	4,000
Asset additions	0	0
Assets Sold	0	0
Transfers from / (to) Property, Plant and Equipment	8,620	(4,000)
Balance outstanding at year end	7,680	650

20. CREDITORS AND RECEIPTS IN ADVANCE (RIA)

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Receipts In Advance	62,034	40,655
Trade payables	166,096	206,915
Other payables	43,638	29,282
Total	271,768	276,852

21. PROVISIONS

Short-Term Provisions

	HRA Water £000	Schools Closure £000	Disability Care Package Charges review £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2021	(5,253)	(2,837)	0	(687)	(8,777)
Amounts used in 2021/22	0	0	0	686	686
Provisions released in 2021/22	0	2,837	0	0	2,837
Additional provisions made in 2021/22	0	0	(1,800)	(204)	(2,004)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(5,253)	0	(1,800)	(205)	(7,258)

Long-Term Provisions

	Contract Claim £000	Insurance £000	NNDR Appeals £000	Subsidy Clawback £000	HRA Housing Disrepair £000	Other Provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2021	(9,439)	(5,592)	(12,781)	(4,514)	(2,500)	(3,112)	(37,938)
Amounts used in 2021/22	0	1,317	0	0	0	0	1,317
Provisions released in 2021/22	0	595	8,616	0	0	94	9,305
Additional provisions made in 2021/22	0	0	0	(4,387)	(2,200)	(275)	(6,862)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(9,439)	(3,680)	(4,165)	(8,901)	(4,700)	(3,293)	(34,178)

21. PROVISIONS (Continued)**Contract Claim**

This is in relation to a specific claim that has been settled in 2023/24 at a cost of £9.439m. A provision was created in the 2019/20 financial year to offset this cost in 2023/24.

Insurance Provision

In line with most other Local Authorities, the Council aims to be self-insuring (i.e. meeting claims out of our own funds) for all but catastrophe risks for which cover is purchased on the external insurance market.

To this end, an insurance fund is maintained in order to underwrite a substantial proportion of the Council's insurable risks including damage to Council and school property and contents, consequential loss, theft, civic regalia, motor accidents and liability claims made by members of the public, customers or employees of the Council. The fund covers claims up to our excess of £250,000 (£125,000 for motor vehicles), with a maximum yearly exposure to £1.25 million on property and £1.25 million on liability. Premiums are paid into the fund by the Council service centres, with them being based on commercial rates. By utilising an insurance fund, external insurance premiums are kept to a minimum.

The self insurance fund is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it has sufficient balances to cover existing and potential future claims. The Insurance team also work closely with the Risk Management section to identify and manage risks in order to further reduce the likelihood of claims.

NNDR Appeals

The National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) appeals relate to appeals made by businesses to the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) to have their local rateable values reduced which in turn reduces the NNDR collectable by the Council. Croydon Council has a 48% share of all NNDR income after all relevant allowances, reliefs and costs of collection. The NNDR appeal provision is therefore Croydon's share of the expected loss in NNDR net income due to VOA appeals. The level of provision continues to be reviewed in relation to uncertainty around outstanding appeals, as well as future risk of appeals that could be in relation to the 2017 Valuation list.

HRA Water

A potential liability has arisen concerning the repayment of water charges for the period 2010-2016. The exact amount and timing is not yet known, but an amount has been set aside based on an initial estimate of costs, which is likely to be settled within the next 3 years.

Housing Benefit Subsidy Clawback

During the audit of the Housing Benefit subsidy claim for 2020-21, it was identified that certain payments of housing benefit were not eligible for full subsidy from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). An amount of clawback has been estimated based on these findings, but the final clawback will be determined when the subsidy claim audit is completed.

Schools Closure

The maintained school Virgo Fidelis closed in 2021/22 and the deficit incurred was not covered by the Provision that was previously set aside. Cabinet gave agreement to the closure of the school at the meeting on 18 January 2021, but at year end not all the final costs associated with the closure were fully paid in 2021/22.

Disability - Care Package Charges Review

Through detailed work carried out in 2021/22 with regards to disability care package assessment the Council identified potential risks associated with the assessments. Whilst no costs have been incurred as there is further work to carry out, the Council has prudently provided for this risk in the event the risk is incurred.

Housing Disrepair

This provision represents the estimated cost of settling claims for damages and legal costs received from Council residents as at the balance sheet date.

Other Provisions

Other provisions are shown under this heading. No individual provision in this category exceeds £1.0m.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. USABLE RESERVES

22.1. General Fund

The General Fund Balance at 31 March 2022 is £19.145m (31 March 2021 was £16.621m), and this will be topped up to £27.5m from earmarked reserves imminently.

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

22.2. Housing Revenue Account and Major Repairs Reserve

The Housing Revenue Account Balance at 31 March 2022 is £57.088m (31 March 2021: £45.48m). This is made up of the HRA surplus of £57.088m (31 March 2021: £45.48m) and the Major Repairs Reserve of £nil (31 March 2021: £nil). Further detail are given in the HRA Statements

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

22.3. Earmarked Reserves

The Council keeps a number of reserves on the Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice and others have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans. See Note 8 for further details of earmarked reserves.

22.4. Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

	General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Balance brought forward	295	18,843	19,138	20,242
Receipts from sales of assets during the year	49,674	15,499	65,173	11,851
Cost of disposals	(352)	(247)	(599)	(208)
Transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	(2,013)		(2,013)	(2,013)
Transfer between General Fund & HRA to offset transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	2,013	(2,013)	0	0
Balance on account before application of receipts	49,617	32,082	81,699	29,872
Financing of capital expenditure	(47,654)	(5,981)	(53,635)	(10,734)
Repayment of borrowing	(1,963)	0	(1,963)	0
Balance carried forward	0	26,101	26,101	19,138

22.5. Capital Grants Unapplied

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

22.6. Major Repairs Reserve

The authority is required to maintain the major repairs reserve, which controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure by the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at the year-end.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES

Revaluation reserve	
Capital adjustment account	
Financial Instruments adjustment account	
Pensions reserve	
Deferred capital receipts	
Collection Fund adjustment account	
Short-term accumulating compensated absences account	
Pooled Investment Fund Adjustment Account	
Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account	

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
748,717	677,659
(124,406)	(126,036)
(29,484)	(30,529)
(493,812)	(700,082)
18,365	18,365
(20,112)	(38,770)
(5,374)	(5,524)
4,890	2,888
(21,295)	(18,527)
77,489	(220,556)

23.1. Revaluation Reserve

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

- ▶ Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- ▶ Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- ▶ Disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

Balance at 1 April

Revaluations upward	
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	
The difference in depreciation arising from a revaluation gain and the depreciation charged on the historic cost	
Accumulated gain or loss on assets sold or scrapped	
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	

Balance at 31 March

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
104,513	642,944
(16,946)	67,353
	(11,208)
	56,145
(6,401)	(8,829)
(10,108)	(12,601)
(16,509)	(21,430)
748,717	677,659

23.2 Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the authority 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 reversed. The reserve currently holds no balances.

23.3. Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

Balance at 1 April

Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets (including HRA)

Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment

Impairment/revaluation gains reversing losses previously charged to

Comprehensive Expenditure and Income

Amortisation of intangible assets

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute

Secretary of State Capitalisation Direction

Transfer of Malcolm Wicks House (Block 2 of the former Taberner House site)

from REFCUS to Assets under Construction (please see Note 32)

Long term loans repaid

Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve

Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year

Capital financing applied in the year:

Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure

Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure

Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and

Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing

Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account

Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the

General Fund and HRA balances

Repayment of loan financing

Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances

Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Lessor Leases

Credit Loss Assessment for Loans

Balance at 31 March

2021/22	2020/21
£000	£000
(126,037)	(28,739)
(41,938)	(46,506)
(13,290)	(13,949)
21,669	11,830
(4,445)	(3,269)
(12,123)	(17,316)
(64,400)	(80,000)
-	15,041
(2,065)	
(37,977)	(31,127)
(154,569)	(165,296)
16,509	21,429
(138,060)	(143,867)
53,635	10,734
12,336	12,100
31,765	19,141
6,511	7,865
30,436	21,579
1,963	
9,279	-
145,925	71,419
(5,443)	(20,576)
(791)	
-	(4,274)
(124,406)	(126,037)

23.4. Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

This reserve allows for the timing differences in statutory requirements and proper accounting practices for borrowings and investments.

This account represents the remaining premium paid in respect of debt restructuring exercises carried out in 2003/04, 2009/10 as well as in 2018/19. This balance is made up of General Fund and Housing Revenue Account provisions which will be written down in accordance with the guidance which was in force at the time the debt was repaid.

Balance at 1 April

Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements

Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements

Balance at 31 March

2021/22	2020/21
£000	£000
(30,529)	(31,377)
1,045	848
1,045	848
(29,484)	(30,529)

23.5. Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service and 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 Authority makes employer's contributions to Pension Funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Authority has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

Balance at 1 April

Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities
 Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
 Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
(700,082)	(472,620)
260,277	(208,125)
(90,432)	(62,953)
36,425	43,616
(493,812)	(700,082)

Balance at 31 March

23.6. Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Balance at 1 April

Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash
 Additional Deferred Capital Receipts relating to disposal of the former Taberner House site

2021/22 £000	20120/21 £000
18,365	20,826
0	0
0	(2,461)
18,365	18,365

Balance at 31 March

23.7. Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

Balance at 1 April

Amount by which Council Tax and NNDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
(38,770)	(2,747)
18,658	(36,023)
(20,112)	(38,770)

Balance at 31 March

23.8. Accumulated Absences Account

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

Balance at 1 April

Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year
 Amount accrued at the end of the current year
 Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements

2021/22 £000	£000	2020/21 £000
(5,524)		(3,196)
5,524		3,196
(5,374)		(5,524)
	150	(2,328)
	(5,374)	(5,524)

Balance at 31 March

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23.9. POOLED INVESTMENT FUND ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

Pooled investment funds adjustment account (England and Wales) – this reserve is a mechanism that is required by the capital finance and accounting regulations in England and Wales to hold the fair value movements in those pooled investment funds specified by the regulations. The difference between the amount charged or credited in the year to surplus or deficit on the provision of services in accordance with the Code and the amount charged or credited to the General Fund in accordance with regulations should be debited or credited to the General Fund balance with the double entry going to the pooled investment funds adjustment account such that the General Fund is charged or credited with the amount that accords with the applicable regulations

Balance at 1 April

Gains / losses on valuation of financial instruments held at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Balance at 31 March

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
2,888	2,233
2,002	655
4,890	2,888

23.10. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

The Dedicated Schools Grant adjustment account holds accumulated deficits relating to the schools budget. Where the authority has incurred a deficit on its schools budget in years beginning 1 April 2020 ending 31 March 2026m, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations do not allow for such amounts to be included in the General Fund and instead must be held in this adjustment account.

Balance at 1 April

School budget deficit transferred from General Fund in accordance with statutory requirements

Balance at 31 March

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
(18,527)	0
(2,768)	(18,527)
(21,295)	(18,527)

24. AGENCY SERVICES

Business Improvement Districts

A Business Improvement District (BID) scheme may exist within a designated area of the Borough. Schemes are funded by a BID levy paid by Non-Domestic Ratepayers. The Council acts as agent under the schemes and the BID levy income is the BID body's revenue. The billing Authority does not account for the income and expenditure in its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement since it is collecting the BID levy income as an agent on behalf of the BID body.

The Council currently acts as an agent for three BIDs:

The Croydon Town Centre bid was incorporated as Croydon Town Centre Bid Limited from 6 July 2007. Their tenure was extended to 31 March 2022, following a ballot of local businesses during 2016.

The New Addington Business Improvement District is a private sector initiative led by the Central Parade Business Partnership Limited. The New Addington BID is funded by local businesses; it was approved by ballot in December 2012 and commenced on 4 February 2013.

The Purley BID was established from the 1st March 2016 following a successful ballot of local businesses.

25. POOLED BUDGETS

Community Equipment Service

This agreement has been documented, approved by Cabinet, the Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Croydon Health Services (CHS) NHS Foundation Trust and signed. The agreement commenced on 1 April 2004 for (CCES).

Croydon's integrated community equipment service

This agreement is hosted by the council.

Croydon's Community Equipment Service

Funding provided to the pooled budget
Expenditure met from the pooled budget

Net Expenditure

2021/22			2020/21		
£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Total	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Total
(1,055)	(1,939)	(2,994)	(1,189)	(1,110)	(2,299)
3,350		3,350	2,698		2,698
2,295	(1,939)	356	1,509	(1,110)	399

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. POOLED BUDGETS (continued)

Better Care Fund

This agreement commenced on 1st April 2014 and is hosted by the Croydon Clinical Commissioning Group.

Funding pooled by Croydon Council includes Disabled Facilities Grant and Improved BCF (iBCF) grant monies. Additional funding is received by the Council from the pool to fund the delivery of agreed objectives set by the BCF Executive Group.

Any surplus or deficit is shared between the pool members pro rata'd on the proportion of funding they contributed to the pool.

	2021/22			
	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Unallocated	£000 Total
Better Care Fund				
Gross Income	(12,677)	(29,060)		(41,737)
Gross Expenditure	24,984	16,753		41,737
Net Expenditure	12,307	(12,307)	0	0

	2020/21			
	£000 Council	£000 Partner	£000 Unallocated	£000 Total
Gross Income	(12,677)	(27,443)	0	(40,120)
Gross Expenditure	23,914	16,206	0	40,120
Net Expenditure	11,237	(11,237)	0	0

26. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

Total allowances paid to the Members of the Council was £1.308m in 2021/22 (£1.552m in 2020/21). The Council pays employer's national insurance on Members allowances, taking the total cost to £1.403m in 2021/22 (£1.683m in 2020/21)

27. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Out of more than 7,000 employees, the number whose remuneration, excluding on costs and allowances was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 was:

Remuneration Band	2021/22		2020/21	
	Schools	Non-Schools	Schools	Non-Schools
£205,000 - £209,999	0	0	0	1
£200,000 - £204,999	0	0	0	0
£195,000 - £199,999	0	0	0	0
£190,000 - £194,999	0	1	0	1
£185,000 - £189,999	0	0	0	0
£180,000 - £184,999	0	0	0	0
£175,000 - £179,999	0	0	0	0
£170,000 - £174,999	0	0	0	0
£165,000 - £169,999	0	0	0	0
£160,000 - £164,999	0	0	0	0
£155,000 - £159,999	0	0	0	2
£150,000 - £154,999	0	2	0	0
£145,000 - £149,999	0	0	0	1
£140,000 - £144,999	0	1	0	0
£135,000 - £139,999	0	3	0	5
£130,000 - £134,999	0	0	1	1
£125,000 - £129,999	0	0	0	1
£120,000 - £124,999	0	2	0	0
£115,000 - £119,999	0	4	1	8
£110,000 - £114,999	1	3	2	1
£105,000 - £109,999	1	3	2	3
£100,000 - £104,999	1	3	0	2
£95,000 - £99,999	2	4	3	5
£90,000 - £94,999	3	1	5	2
£85,000 - £89,999	4	37	5	35
£80,000 - £84,999	6	15	5	17
£75,000 - £79,999	9	5	12	2
£70,000 - £74,999	10	43	8	39
£65,000 - £69,999	23	15	20	27
£60,000 - £64,999	26	50	30	10
£55,000 - £59,999	43	40	39	73
£50,000 - £54,999	54	166	55	180

The table above includes the members of the Executive Leadership Team listed on the following page.

27. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

Remuneration total is gross payable before individuals' contributions to the Pension Fund. This includes basic salary and any contracted additions where applicable. All amounts are given in £.

Executive Leadership Team 2021-22		Basic Salary and allowances	Compensation for loss of Office	Total Remuneration excluding Pension Contributions	Employer's Pension	Pension Strain Contributions	Total Remuneration including Pension Contributions
	Note						
Katherine Kerswell - Chief Executive		247,951	0	247,951	4,122	0	252,073
Jacqueline Harris-Baker - Director of Resources and Monitoring Officer	1	56,070	0	56,070	0	0	56,070
Elaine Jackson - Interim Assistant Chief Executive		142,099	0	142,099	32,366	0	174,465
Chris Buss - Interim Director of Finance, Investment and Risk and S151 Officer	2	84,148	0	84,148	0	0	84,148
Shifa Mustafa - Executive Director, Place	3	72,663	0	72,663	13,369	0	86,032
David Padfield - Interim Corporate Director of Housing	4	105,430	0	105,430	0	0	105,430
Sarah Hayward - Interim Executive Director, Place		175,512	0	175,512	39,912	0	215,424
Alison Knight - Interim Corporate Director for Housing	5	76,557	0	76,557	17,427	0	93,984
Richard Ennis - Interim Corporate Director of Resources and S151 Officer	6	169,756	0	169,756	0	0	169,756
Debbie Jones - Interim Executive Director of Children's, Families and Education		167,747	0	167,747	0	0	167,747
Annette McPartland - Corporate Director Adult Social Care & Health	7	158,049	0	158,049	35,969	0	194,018
Jane West - Corporate Director of Resources and S151 Officer	8	13,786	0	13,786	0	0	13,786
Hazel Simmonds - Executive Director of Gateway, Strategy & Engagement		123,738	0	123,738	34,057	0	157,795
		1,593,506	0	1,593,506	177,222	0	1,770,728

Executive Leadership Team
2020-21

Katherine Kerswell - Chief Executive	9	105,326	0	105,326	27,595	0	132,921
Jo Negrini - Chief Executive	10	103,356	144,355	247,711	25,214	292,851	565,776
Chris Buss - Interim Director of Finance, Investment and Risk and S151 Officer	2	22,346	0	22,346	0	0	22,346
Shifa Mustafa - Executive Director, Place		156,060	0	156,060	40,888	0	196,948
Sarah Hayward - Interim Executive Director, Place	11	8,237	0	8,237	2,158	0	10,395
Lisa Taylor - Director of Finance, Investment and Risk and Interim S151 Officer	12	162,134	0	162,134	39,968	0	202,102
Jacqueline Harris-Baker - Director of Resources and Monitoring Officer		156,060	0	156,060	40,888	0	196,948
Debbie Jones - Interim Executive Director of Children's, Families and Education	13	68,756	0	68,756		0	68,756
Robert Henderson - Executive Director of Children, Families & Education	14	74,583	0	74,583	19,541	0	94,124
Guy Van Dichele - Executive Director (Interim) of Health, Wellbeing & Adults	15	150,411	0	150,411	36,505	0	186,916
Hazel Simmonds - Executive Director of Gateway, Strategy & Engagement		137,700	0	137,700	36,077	0	173,777

- 1) Jacqueline Harris-Baker left the Council on 30 June 2021
- 2) Chris Buss started on 12 February 2021 and left on 31 August 2021
- 3) Shifa Mustafa left on 31 July 2021
- 4) David Padfield started on 25 October 2021
- 5) Alison Knight left on 5 November 2021
- 6) Richard Ennis started on 23 August 2021 and left on 3 March 2022
- 7) Annette McPartland took up the new role as Corporate Director on 5 October 2021
- 8) Jane West started on 3 March 2022
- 9) Katherine Kerswell started on 14 September 2020
- 10) Jo Negrini left on 30 September 2020
- 11) Sarah Hayward started on 22 March 2021
- 12) Lisa Taylor left on 28 February 2021
- 13) Debbie Jones started on 13 October 2020
- 14) Robert Henderson left on 29 September 2020
- 15) Guy Van Dichele left on 28 February 2021

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION (continued)

Exit Costs

This note discloses employee exit packages in rising bands of £20,000 up to £100,000 and bands of £50,000 thereafter. The packages included in the bands are those that have been agreed by the Authority, i.e. those packages for which the Authority is demonstrably committed. The costs included in the exit packages include all relevant redundancy including compulsory and voluntary redundancy costs, pension contributions in respect of added years, ex gratia payments and other departure costs.

2021/22	Total number of exit costs by cost band			Total cost of exit costs in each band		
	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Redundancies	Total No.	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Redundancies	Total £
	No.	No.		£	£	
£400,000 - £449,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£200,000 - £249,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000 - £149,999	1	0	1	104,295	0	104,295
£80,000 - £99,999	1	0	1	80,891	0	80,891
£60,000 - £79,999	1	0	1	69,903	0	69,903
£40,000 - £59,999	1	2	3	49,987	101,891	151,878
£20,000 - £39,999	3	16	19	68,893	390,768	459,661
£0 - £19,999	32	59	91	123,720	599,039	722,759
Total	39	77	116	497,690	1,091,698	1,589,388

2020/21	Total number of exit costs by cost band			Total cost of exit costs in each band		
	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Redundancies	Total No.	Compulsory Redundancies	Other Redundancies	Total £
	No.	No.		£	£	
£450,000 - £499,999	0	1	1	0	437,207	437,207
£200,000 - £249,999	0	1	1	0	221,814	221,814
£100,000 - £149,999	0	4	4	0	475,140	475,140
£80,000 - £99,999	0	3	3	0	253,295	253,295
£60,000 - £79,999	0	5	5	0	346,426	346,426
£40,000 - £59,999	1	5	6	42,558	266,143	308,701
£20,000 - £39,999	1	11	12	33,482	329,244	362,726
£0 - £19,999	31	49	80	233,864	428,606	662,470
Total	33	79	112	309,904	2,757,875	3,067,779

28. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

Fees payable for other services during the year
 Audit fee proposed for pension fund
 Fees payable with regard to external audit services for London Borough of Croydon
 Additional Audit work in 2018/19
 Additional Audit work in 2019/20
 Fees Payable for teachers pension claim and pooling of housing capital receipts
 Fees payable for the certification of HB returns for the year
 Total for Croydon Council

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
140	133
16	16
140	133
244	20
540	302

The figures above exclude additional fees accrued during the year of account but not yet paid in respect of additional audit work in 2019/20, 2020/21 & 2021/22

29. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded by grant monies provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2021/22 are set out in the following table:

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (continued)

Final DSG for 2021/22 before academy recoupment

Academy figure recouped for 2021/22

Total DSG after academy recoupment for 2021/22

Plus: Brought forward from 2020/21

Less: Carry-forward to 2021/22 agreed in advance

Agreed initial budget distribution in 2021/22

In year adjustments

Final budget distribution for 2021/22

Less: actual central expenditure

Less: actual ISB deployed to schools

Carry-forward to 2021/22

Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget £000	Total DSG 2021/22 £000
		387,879
		213,107
		174,772
		(18,527)
		0
17,246	138,999	156,245
	(1,104)	(1,104)
17,246	137,895	155,141
17,246		(17,246)
		159,191
	137,895	(21,296)

30. GRANT INCOME

This note sets out the grants and contributions the Authority credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It includes the funding body, and a description of how the grant was used:

Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

Council Tax Income

Revenue Support Grant

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

Recognised Capital Grants and Contributions

Non-service Related Government Grants

Taxation and Non-Specific Grants Credited to Services

Home Office - Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children & Leaving Care

MHCLG - Growth Zone, Troubled Families, Care Act, Better Care Fund

MHCLG - Covid Grants

MHCLG - Council Tax Support Scheme

Department for Education - Dedicated Schools Grant

Department of Health - Public Health Grant

Department of Health - Other

Department of Health - Covid Grants

Department for Work and Pensions - Housing Benefit Subsidy

Department for Work and Pensions - funding for welfare

reform and reducing fraud and error, ferris and other

Department for Work and Pensions - Covid Grants

Home Office - Leaving Care support

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) - contribution from Central Government towards PFI costs

PE and Sport Grant

Education Funding Agency - Pupil Premium Grant and Other Grants

Skills Funding Agency - Adult Education

Department of Education - Staying Put Grant

Education Funding Agency - Universal Infant Free School Meals

Youth Justice Board - Youth Offending Services

Other Grants

Sub Total - Service Grants and Contributions

Total Grants Income

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
179,489	187,395
14,215	14,127
75,203	39,730
24,089	7,357
138,739	85,569
431,735	334,178
10,194	12,710
12,039	27,169
19,566	34,098
5,276	-
174,772	171,462
24,990	22,370
2,816	-
2,925	14,620
155,158	164,766
3,994	3,377
2,635	1,626
5,167	4,754
8,509	8,509
-	-
10,155	15,429
4,689	3,995
1,256	1,256
2,253	2,074
1,126	1,146
5,943	4,138
453,463	493,502
885,198	827,680

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income because they have conditions attached to them that may require the monies or property to be returned to the grantor. The balances are:

Capital Grants Receipts in Advance

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government - Disabled Facilities Grant

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government - Land Release Fund

Department for Education - Basic Needs

Department for Education - Schools Condition Funding

Department for Education - Special Provision Capital Fund

Department for Education - High Needs Provision

Greater London Authority - Acquisition of new properties

Section 106 allocated receipts in advance

Other grants and contributions

Total

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
3,971	2,972
1,654	1,654
3,814	-
8,006	7,807
1,733	3,004
1,583	-
4,976	16,526
1,798	1,812
1,213	1,469
28,748	35,244

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties - bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or significantly influence the Council or to be controlled or significantly influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council. Note 40 of these statement of Accounts provide further details of the key entities the Council owns. These key entities are; Croydon Care Solutions Ltd, Brick By Brick Croydon Limited, Croydon Enterprise Loan Fund Limited and Octavo Schools Partnership. During the year no Council Members, Executive Directors and Directors or their close relations or members of the same household have undertaken any material declarable transactions with the Council other than the individuals and transactions disclosed below. The Council compiled the existing declarations for Members by issuing a form at the end of the financial year requesting the disclosure of any related party transactions that had taken place within the year. Members of the Corporate Leadership Team were issued with standard letters requesting declaration of any potential related party transactions. The note below has been prepared on a cash basis using the Council's payments system, as it is believed that any accruals are not of a material value. The amounts in the note below represent sums paid by the Council to the 3rd party. Only related transactions totalling over £200,000 for any individual organisation are considered material and are detailed below:

Organisation	Related Party	Related Party Transactions	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Academy Schools				
Fairchildes Academy Primary	Cllr Oliver Lewis		-	482
Courtwood Primary School	Cllr Andy Stranack - Governor		-	6
Pegasus Academy Trust	Shelley Davies - Director		612	
Non-Maintained Schools				
Saffron Valley Collegiate	Cllr Margaret Bird - Management		4,922	5,051
Heavers Farm Primary	Cllr Robert Ward - Governor		-	3,786
Selsdon Primary	Cllr Robert Ward - Governor		-	3,109
Thomas Moore	Cllr Badsha Quadir - Governor		-	4,797
St Giles	Cllr Carlton Young - Governor		4,583	4,236
Howard Primary	Cllr Joy Prince - Governor		2,460	2,400
			12,577	23,868
Brick By Brick Croydon Limited	Wholly-owned subsidiary	Brick By Brick Croydon Limited is a private independent company with the council as sole shareholder. The Council has provided funding for residential-led development across a range of sites through a combination of debt and equity. Opening balance Loans made in year Loans repaid in year Closing balance The Council charges Brick by Brick for services, planning fees, staffing and interest costs	- 156,519 5,850 (20,416) 141,953	 141,273 38,886 (23,640) 156,519 4,498
Croydon Drop In Centre	Cllr Oliver Lewis - unpaid Director	Purchase of services from this charity by the Council, including the talkbus outreach service, funding healthy lifestyles and counselling services	320	336
Crossfields & Selhurst nursery school	Cllr Maddie Henson - Governor			911
Elmwood Infant and Nursery	Cllr Muhammad Ali - Governor		2,442	2,352
Octavo Partnership Limited	Sue Moorman - ELT	Transfer of education funding for the delivery of specific projects, as well as purchase of schools services and consultancy.		2
Capita	Katherine Kerswell - ELT	Friend/Charlene Greenaway is regional Director for the London Local Government Contracts	2,462	
Aqe UK	Cllr Simon Brew	IT Support Volunteer	450	
John Lewis PLC	Cllr Helen Pollard	Team Member	207	

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI/PPP contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

EXPENDITURE:

Property, Plant and Equipment	16,953	19,980
HRA Acquisitions		35,051
Acquisition and works to investment properties		
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	11,815	7
Secretary of State Capitalisation Direction	64,400	
Transformation Expenditure	301	
Intangible assets	3,564	63
Heritage Assets	136	
Property development loans	5,850	

General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
		36,933	49,858
		35,051	
		-	415
		11,822	17,316
		64,400	80,000
		301	0
		3,627	7,474
		136	0
		5,850	11,172
103,019	55,101	158,120	166,235
35,065	9,528	44,593	116,395
47,354	5,981	53,335	10,734
301	0	301	-
19,787	18,489	38,276	27,006
512	8,767	9,279	-
0	12,336	12,336	12,100
103,019	55,101	158,120	166,235

FINANCED BY:

Borrowing	35,065	9,528
Capital receipts	47,354	5,981
Capital receipts used to finance transformation expenditure	301	0
Government grants and other contributions	19,787	18,489
Direct revenue contributions	512	8,767
Major Repairs Reserve	0	12,336

EXPLANATION OF MOVEMENTS IN YEAR:

Opening Capital Financing Requirement	1,449,719	353,965
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	35,065	9,528
MRP / Loans fund principal	(30,436)	
Development Loans (unsupported by government financial assistance) repaid and used to reduce the Capital Financing Requirement	(1,964)	
Property transfers between General Fund & Housing Revenue Account	(2,185)	2,185
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	1,450,199	365,678

General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
		1,803,684	1,708,868
		44,593	116,395
		(30,436)	(21,579)
		(1,964)	-
		0	
1,450,199	365,678	1,815,877	1,803,684

33. LEASES

Council as lessor - operating leases

The council leases out properties relating to offices, retail space and industrial units

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

	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Future minimum lease payments receivable at Balance sheet date		
Within One Year	5,811	2,807
Later than one Year but within five years	15,768	11,582
Later than five years	13,325	13,634

In June 2020, the leaseholders of the Croydon Park Hotel went into administration and forfeited the lease. The values for 2020/21 reflect the leaseholders of the Croydon Park Hotel going into administration. The property was disposed in December 2021 and therefore no future minimum lease payments were due at 31 March 2022.

34. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

The Authority currently has three Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts. A review, under International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 12 - Service Concessions, of the accounting treatment of three of the PFI contracts was undertaken in 2009/10. The review of the Street Lighting PFI was undertaken prior to its commencement in August 2011. This resulted in assets for the Ashburton Learning Village, Street Lighting and three of the four Adults Homes for the Future PFI schemes being recognised on the Balance Sheet. One Adults Homes for the Future building was assessed as not qualifying for recognition on the Balance Sheet.

Adults Homes For The Future (formerly New4Old)

Two of the homes opened during 2010 and the other two homes opened during 2011. The care services to the users and residents of the facilities were outsourced to Care UK Ltd during 2011/12. The facilities, including management of all soft facilities are fully maintained by Caring 4 Croydon Ltd, a subsidiary of Care UK Ltd. In 2021-22 the payment to Caring 4 Croydon Ltd was £5.3m comprising £3.0m Annual Unitary Payment (AUP) and £1.1m lease payments; PFI credits of £2.868m were received. The annual payment to Caring 4 Croydon Ltd is index-linked to the Retail Price (RPI) index and consequently, will increase each year until contract expiration in 2038/39.

Ashburton Learning Village

The Ashburton Learning Village incorporates an eight form entry (1,200 capacity) secondary school (Oasis Academy Shirley Park) together with a new purpose built library and a headquarters for the Housebound Library service. The village also houses office and teaching space for the Music Service. The Authority's Community Strategy states the Council's commitment to make Croydon a learning place by recognising the importance of ensuring good education and lifelong learning opportunities for everyone living and working in Croydon. Ashburton Learning Village is an important part of the Community Strategy and fulfils a commitment within the strategy to rebuild Ashburton High School. The Authority has entered into a 30 year contract with Norwest Holst on a design, build and operate basis, that includes enhanced facilities, improved ICT and access to the National Grid for Learning. This is supported through the Government's PFI scheme. The PFI credits include £17.1m from the Department for Education and £4.7m from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport; depending on usage, the Council may pay £43.5m over the remaining 15 years of the contract.

Street Lighting

The Croydon and Lewisham Street Lighting PFI is a joint procurement project that has been developed to replace the ageing street lighting stock of both London Boroughs. The 25 year contract with Skanska-Laing started in August 2011. In 2021/22 the Annual Unitary Payment to Skanska-Laing was £11.0 m; PFI credits of £6.0m were received. The PFI credits are in excess of the AUP, the excess is held in an equalisation account to offset charges in future years that will exceed the PFI credit. The PFI credit is fixed at £6.0m each year whereas the AUP is index linked to the RPI and consequently, will increase each year until contract expiration in 2036/37.

Value of Assets Held

Net book value as at 31 March 2021
Gross book value as at 31 March 2021
Additions
Revaluation
Gross book value as at 31 March 2022
Depreciation as at 1 April 2021
Depreciation for year
Depreciation written out after revaluation
Net book value as at 31 March 2022

Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
36,434	36,978	40,073	113,485	113,355
36,434	36,978	51,826	125,238	123,107
1,425	1,918		3,343	2,131
37,859	38,896	51,826	128,581	125,238
0	0	(11,753)	(11,753)	(9,749)
(837)	(841)	(2,004)	(3,682)	(4,679)
837	841	0	1,678	2,675
37,859	38,896	38,069	114,824	113,485

Value of Liabilities

Creditors as at 31 March 2021
"Drawdown" at start of operational period
Capital repayment
Lump sum contribution
Creditors as at 31 March 2022

Ashburton Learning Village	Adult Homes For The Future	Street Lighting	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
(12,805)	(18,884)	(41,697)	(73,386)	(75,823)
592	647	1,377	2,616	2,437
			0	0
(12,213)	(18,237)	(40,320)	(70,770)	(73,386)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

34. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS (continued)

Repayment of Liabilities	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Within one year	624	686	1,499	2,809	2,616
Within two to five years	2,846	3,185	7,453	13,483	12,549
Within six to ten years	4,502	4,024	13,705	22,231	20,655
Within 11 to 15 years	4,241	6,552	17,663	28,456	30,695
Within 16 to 20 years		3,790	0	3,790	6,870
Within 21 to 25 years	-	-			-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	12,212	18,237	40,320	70,769	73,385
Interest Payments	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Within 1 year	653	1,098	3,585	5,337	5,530
Within 2 to 5 years	2,260	3,954	12,885	19,099	20,033
Within 6 to 10 years	1,881	3,115	11,716	16,712	18,288
Within 11 to 15 years	546	2,371	4,342	7,259	9,721
Within 16 to 20 years		374	0	374	739
Within 21 to 25 years	-	-		0	-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	5,339	10,914	32,528	48,781	54,311
Service Charge Payments	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Within 1 year	1,032	2,010	1,705	4,747	4,595
Within 2 to 5 years	4,498	8,661	7,441	20,600	19,946
Within 6 to 10 years	6,528	9,728	10,877	27,133	26,276
Within 11 to 15 years	5,633	13,831	11,165	30,629	32,953
Within 16 to 20 years		7,162	0	7,162	11,096
Within 21 to 25 years	-	-		0	-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	17,691	41,392	31,187	90,271	94,865
Lifecycle Payments	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Within 1 year	411	405		816	816
Within 2 to 5 years	1,643	1,621		3,264	3,264
Within 6 to 10 years	2,054	1,621		3,675	3,675
Within 11 to 15 years	1,541	2,026		3,566	3,977
Within 16 to 20 years		945		945	1,351
Within 21 to 25 years	-	-		0	-
Within 26 to 30 years					
Total	5,649	6,617	0	12,266	13,082
Contingent Rent	Ashburton Learning Village £000	Adult Homes For The Future £000	Street Lighting £000	2021/22 Total £000	2020/21 Total £000
Within 1 year	0	0	112	112	108
Within 2 to 5 years	0	0	451	451	453
Within 6 to 10 years	0	0	441	441	484
Within 11 to 15 years	0	0	39	39	168
Within 16 to 20 years	0	0	0	0	(62)
Within 21 to 25 years	0	0		0	0
Within 26 to 30 years	0	0		0	0
Total	0	0	1,043	1,043	1,152

35. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

There were no impairments to assets in 2021/22 (£nil in 2020/21). There are no impaired property, plant or equipment

36. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The following items have been identified in accordance with accounting policy 1.13:

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) - potential for future claims

In 1993, MMI ceased to accept new business, due to changes in insurance industry requirements. The appointed administrator has set a levy rate of 15%, and London Borough of Croydon is liable for this proportion of any future claim that pre-dates 1993. A likely amount cannot be estimated reliably, and the possibility does remain for the administrator to revise the levy rate, should the company's assets prove insufficient to meet liabilities.

Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC)

In September 2023, there was widespread publicity about the use of reinforced autoclaved aerated concrete (RAAC) in public buildings. The Council has inspected all of its maintained schools and has confirmed none have RAAC present. However, survey work continues for some Council housing stock and operational buildings, where there is the possibility that some buildings may have used RAAC in their construction. An estimate of buildings affected and costs to mitigate the risks is not yet available.

37. 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 has fully adopted 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.

The annual treasury management strategy for 2021/22 which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 8 March 2021 and is available on the Council's website. The key issues within the Strategy were:

1. The Authorised Borrowing Limit for 2021/22 was set at £2,037.8m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
2. The Operational Boundary was set at £1,591.7m. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
3. The maximum amounts of variable interest rate exposure was set at 20% of total debt, or up to 30% for the purposes of securing liquidity

These policies are implemented by the Council's treasury team. The Council maintains written policies for overall risk management, as well as written policies (Treasury Management Policies - TMPs) covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash. These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed periodically.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to banks, building societies and other Local Authorities. It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with a limited number of high quality banks and building societies whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to ensure lending is prudent.

Credit risk may also arise from lending by the authority to the Council owned company Brick by Brick Ltd. Development work is continuing across multiple housing sites, and following a management review it is expected the anticipated sales proceeds will not be sufficient to clear the outstanding debt. The Council has therefore made a lifetime credit risk impairment adjustment to the value of loans to group companies of £51.7m (£51.7m in 2020-21) .

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on past experience and current market conditions. No credit limits were exceeded during the financial year and the Council expects full repayment on the due date of deposits placed with its counterparties.

	Amounts at 31 March 2022 £000	Historical Experience of Default %	Estimated Maximum Exposure to Default £000
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	84,642	0	0
Bonds and other securities	0	0	0
Loans within the Group	142,038	0	51,696
Customers	0	0	0
Total	226,680	0	0

Liquidity Risk

The Council has access to a facility to borrow from the Public Works Loans Board. As a result 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 25% of loans are due to mature within any financial year through a combination of prudent planning of new loans taken out and, where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

The sum owing of £67m has been invested in the banking sector and with other local authorities, and £362.647m is due to be repaid in less than one year.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The maturity structure of financial liabilities is as follows (at nominal value):

	At 31 March 2022 £000	At 31 March 2021 £000
Loans outstanding:		
PWLB	887,426	897,426
Market debt / LOBOs	160,925	221,075
Temporary borrowing	316,500	328,000
External Financing for Croydon Affordable Homes	71,581	71,564
Deferred purchases	70,968	73,934
Other		
Total	1,507,400	1,591,999
Less than 1 year	362,647	340,599
Between 1 and 2 years	39,528	99,890
Between 2 and 5 years	45,678	64,177
Between 5 and 10 years	89,501	84,013
More than 10 years	970,046	1,003,320
Total	1,507,400	1,591,999

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to interest rate risk in two different ways; the first being the uncertainty of interest paid/received on variable rate instruments, and the second being the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on the fair value of an instrument.

The current interest rate risk for the Authority is summarised below:

- ▶ Decreases in interest rates will affect interest earned on variable rate investments, potentially reducing income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ Increases in interest rates will affect interest paid on variable rate borrowings, potentially increasing interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- ▶ The fair value of fixed rate financial assets will fall if interest rates rise. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of assets held at amortised cost, but will impact on instruments held at fair value.
- ▶ The fair value of fixed rate financial liabilities will rise if interest rates fall. This will not impact on the Balance Sheet for the majority of liabilities held at amortised cost, but will impact on instruments held at fair value.

The Council has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The strategy will also advise on whether new borrowing taken out is to be at fixed or variable interest rates.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2022 if interest rates had been 1% higher, the financial effect would be:

	At 31 March 2022 £000	At March 2021 £000
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities	(227,674)	(299,782)

(no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)

Note: the council does not hold any variable rate borrowings or investments at the end of the last reporting period.

Price Risk

The Council, excluding the Pension Fund, does not invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

38. TRUST FUNDS

The Council acts as trustee for various funds including trust fund legacies, prize funds, amenity funds of establishments and charity appeal funds.

From 2021-22 the council no longer acts as trustee to the following two legacy trusts:

- ▶ The Church Tenements Charities: Educational and Church Branches, which provides grants to young people for education purposes (2021-22 not applicable, 2020-21 £0.899m)
- ▶ The Frank Denning Memorial Charity, which provides travelling scholarships (2021-22 not applicable, 2020-21 £0.364m).

No remaining trust funds are considered material. The funds are not assets of the Council and are not included in the Balance Sheet.

39. GROUP INTERESTS

The Council reviewed its group activities during 2021/22, including a review of the nature of the risks it was exposed to through its group trading activities and the amounts involved after eliminating intragroup transactions. The Council concluded that its group activities were sufficiently material to justify the preparation of Group Accounts.

However, given the time constraints faced by the Council in preparing and issuing prior year accounts under the "backstop" legislation, a decision has been taken to depart from the Code of Practice and not prepare full Group Accounts and disclosures.

The significant information to disclose is regarding the wholly-owned subsidiary Brick By Brick Croydon Limited , which was established to deliver housing across a number of Council owned sites in the Borough. The Council provided loans to Brick by Brick and provided services to it as well as received statutory planning application fees. In 2021-22 the company recognised a loss of £20.0m (and a loss of £25.3m the previous year).

Furthermore, the Council has provided loans to Brick by Brick of £142.0m, as at 31 March 2022, and the Council has decided to impair these loans by £51.7m, thus recognising the bad debt.

39. GROUP INTERESTS (continued)

Croydon TH Commercial Ltd – This is a 100% Council owned company. The company was established in connection with the commercial units on the Taberner site. It was planned that a separately company should be created to hold the commercial units due to the differing tax arrangements for commercial vs residential development and also to ring fence the activity between the commercial units and residential units.

Croydon Central Management Company – This is a 100% Council owned company. This company was established to provide management services to all residential and commercial units within the Taberner House development

Croydon Holdings Ltd – This is a 100% Council owned company. This company is linked to the Croydon Affordable Homes and Croydon Affordable Tenure companies and was designed to be a holding company for these subsidiaries.

Croydon Affordable Homes LLP - This is company is part of the Council's group structure but the Council does not directly own its shares. The Council owns this company through Croydon Holdings Ltd and London Borough of Croydon Holdings LLP. This company is designed to lease residential units to investors.

Croydon Affordable Homes (Taberner House) LLP - This company is part of the Council's group structure but the Council does not directly own its shares. The Council owns this company through Croydon Holdings Ltd and London Borough of Croydon Holdings LLP. This company is designed to lease residential units to investors. No activity has taken place within this company since it was incorporated.

Croydon Affordable Tenures LLP - This is company is part of the Council's group structure but the Council does not directly own its shares. The Council owns this company through Croydon Holdings Ltd and London Borough of Croydon Holdings LLP. This company is designed to lease residential units to investors.

Croydon Affordable Dwellings LLP - This is company is part of the Council's group structure but the Council does not directly own its shares. The Council owns this company through Croydon Holdings Ltd and London Borough of Croydon Holdings LLP. This company is designed to lease residential units to investors. No activity has taken place within this company since it was incorporated.

Croydon Pension Nominee 1 Ltd - This is a 100% company owned by the Council. This company has been inactive and no transactions have taken place, but was designed to support residential and commercial property investments that the Council's Pension Fund could invest in.

Croydon Pension Nominee 2 Ltd - This is a 100% company owned by the Council. This company has been inactive and no transactions have taken place, but was designed to support residential and commercial property investments that the Council's Pension Fund could invest in.

Croydon Council holds 40% of control of the board of Octavo Partnership Limited, which was created to deliver School Improvement services across the Borough of Croydon and beyond, and sells discretionary support services to schools directly whilst delivering statutory services on behalf of Croydon Council. Financial activity in 2019/20 is not considered material.

Croydon also owns a 100% stake in Croydon Enterprise Loan Fund Limited, which is a growth programme designed to support businesses in Croydon to access finance in order to start or grow a business. Group activity is not judged to be material.

Croydon owns a 100% stake in YourCare (Croydon) Ltd, a company that will carry out sales of aids to daily living equipment to the public. Turnover and balances are not considered material.

Group accounts are not being prepared for Croydon Care Solutions Ltd, Croydon Equipment Solutions Ltd and Croydon Day Opportunities Ltd, as these companies have not traded during 2020/21, and any sums are immaterial.

40. DATE OF ACCOUNTS BEING AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE AND BY WHOM

This Statement of Accounts was issued on 29 July 2025 by Jane West, Corporate Director of Resources and Section 151 officer.

41. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES

Employees of the Council are members of two separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education.
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by the London Borough of Croydon.
- The NHS Pensions Scheme, administered by the London Borough of Croydon.

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

However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contributions scheme - no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet and the Children, Young People and Learners revenue account is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the Teachers' Pension Scheme during the year.

In 2021/22, the Council paid £9.70m (2020/21: £9.94m) to Capita Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 23.68% (2020/21: 23.68%) of pensionable pay.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme; its members are the London Borough of Croydon and a number of Scheduled and Admitted bodies. A list of all member bodies is available in the Pension Fund Accounts.

The liabilities of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method of valuation - i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates and projections of earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their present value, using a discount rate of 2.0% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the scheme attributable to the London Borough of Croydon are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- Quoted securities - current bid price or the last trade price depending upon the convention of the market
- Unquoted securities - professional estimate
- Unlisted securities - current bid price
- Property - market value.

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into seven components:

Current service cost - the increase in the present value of a defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employee worked.

Past service cost - the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases) - debited / credited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.

Interest cost - the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement - debited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The return on Fund assets - is interest, dividends and other revenue derived from the Fund assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the Fund assets, less any costs of administering the Funds (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the Fund itself - credited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

Gains / losses on settlements and curtailments - the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees - debited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise:

- experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually
- the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions - are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Contributions paid to the Pension Fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the Pension Fund.

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years as required by legislation. The most recent valuation was undertaken by Hymans Robertson as at 31 March 2019. This identified a funding level of 88% which equates to a deficit of £164.6m. The reported funding level is based on an assumed future investment return of 4.0%p.a. The Actuary has calculated that there is a 75% likelihood that the Fund's investments will achieve at least 4.0% p.a. over the next 20 years. The actuary sets contribution rates for each employer, after consideration of their relative risk profiles and funding time horizons.

Discretionary Benefits

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

Actuarial Assumptions

Financial assumptions

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Rate of increase in salaries	3.20%	2.85%
Rate of increase of pensions	3.20%	2.85%
Discount rate	2.70%	2.00%

Split of assets between investment categories

Equities	0.00%	0.00%
Debt Securities	0.00%	0.00%
Private Equity	11.00%	9.00%
Real Estate	13.00%	15.00%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	73.00%	70.00%
Cash / Liquidity	3.00%	6.00%

Life expectancy

of a male (female) future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	22.7 (25.8) years	23.0 (26.0) years
of a male (female) current pensioner aged 65	21.9 (24.1) years	22.1 (24.3) years

take 50% of additional tax-free cash up to HMRC limits
for pre-April 2008 and 75% of the maximum tax-free cash
for post-April 2008 service

Commutation of pension for lump sum at retirement

Market value of total funds (£ millions)

1,728	1,538
as at 31 Mar 2022	as at 31 Mar 2021

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets, Defined Benefit Obligation and Net Liability

	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
	Assets £000	Obligations £000	Net (Liability) /Asset £000	Assets £000	Obligations £000	Net (Liability) /Asset £000
Fair value of employer assets	1,233,244		1,233,244	1,015,827		1,015,827
Present value of funded liabilities		1,902,474	(1,902,474)		1,472,956	(1,472,956)
Present value of unfunded liabilities		30,852	(30,852)		15,491	(15,491)
Opening Position as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020	1,233,244	1,933,326	(700,082)	1,015,827	1,488,447	(472,620)
Service cost:						
Current service cost *		74,817	(74,817)		52,395	(52,395)
Past service cost (including curtailments)		1,229	(1,229)		644	(644)
Effect of settlements			0	(629)	(1,675)	1,046
Total Service Cost	0	76,046	(76,046)	(629)	51,364	(51,993)
Net interest:						
Interest income on plan assets	24,610		24,610	23,408		23,408
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation		38,996	(38,996)		34,368	(34,368)
Impact of asset ceiling on net interest						
Total Net Interest	24,610	38,996	(14,386)	23,408	34,368	(10,960)
Total Defined Benefit Cost Recognised in Profit or (Loss)	24,610	115,042	(90,432)	22,779	85,732	(62,953)
Cashflows:						
Plan participants' contributions	9,783	9,783	0	10,529	10,529	0
Employer contributions	34,453		34,453	41,570		41,570
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	(48,046)	(48,046)	0	(46,356)	(46,356)	0
Benefits paid	(1,972)	(1,972)	0	(2,046)	(2,046)	0
Unfunded benefits paid	1,972		1,972	2,046		2,046
Expected Closing Position	1,254,044	2,008,133	(754,089)	1,044,349	1,536,306	(491,957)
Remeasurements:						
Changes in demographic assumptions		(126,497)	126,497		22,216	(22,216)
Changes in financial assumptions		(10,283)	10,283		377,101	(377,101)
Other experience		3,417	(3,417)		(2,297)	2,297
Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	126,914		126,914	188,895		188,895
Changes in asset ceiling						
Total remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	126,914	(133,363)	260,277	188,895	397,020	(208,125)
Exchange differences			0			0
Effect of business combinations and disposals			0			0
Fair value of employer assets	1,380,958		1,380,958	1,233,244		1,233,244
Present value of funded liabilities		1,846,465	(1,846,465)		1,902,474	(1,902,474)
Present value of unfunded liabilities **		28,305	(28,305)		30,852	(30,852)
Closing Position	1,380,958	1,874,770	(493,812)	1,233,244	1,933,326	(700,082)

* The service cost figures include an allowance for administration expenses of 1.0% of payroll.

** (31 March 2022) This liability comprises of approximately £14,292,000 in respect of LGPS unfunded pensions and £14,013,000 in respect of Teachers' unfunded pensions. For unfunded liabilities as at 31 March 2022, it is assumed that all unfunded pensions are payable for the remainder of the member's life. It is further assumed that 90% of pensioners are married (or cohabiting) at death and that their spouse (cohabitee) will receive a pension of 50% of the member's pension as at the date of the member's death.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. PENSIONS - IAS19 AND ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE DISCLOSURE NOTES (continued)

The valuation of employer assets used in this analysis differs from the figures presented in the Pension Fund Statements in that it uses an estimate of returns (-0.1%) because it has to be prepared in advance of the year end, whereas the Pension Fund Accounts are prepared on the basis of actual and not assumed figures after the year's end. Regardless of this detail the movement in the value of these assets reflects the stagnation of the financial markets over the reporting period and beyond, a consequence of the continued global financial crisis. The schedule on the previous page shows a decrease in the funding level; the net liability has increased from £472 million to £673 million. The principle driver for this movement is the increase in the present value of funded liabilities, relating to employee members of the scheme, deferred pensioners and pensioners.

It should be noted however that this IAS19 valuation is not an assessment of the cash value of the funding difference; it is a notional sum that is reversed out through the Local Government accounting mechanism.

IAS19 requires that the cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the entitlement is earned, irrespective of when the benefits are actually paid. However, the charge the Council is required to make in its financial statements is equal to the actual contribution to the Pension Fund payable in the year. Consequently, a transfer is made to, or from, the Pensions Reserve to achieve this.

The other adjustment to the Pensions Reserve during the year represents the Experience / Actuarial gain or loss recognised during the year. The gain or loss calculated is taken directly to Other Comprehensive Income.

Consequently, the balance on the reserve represents the amount required to meet the estimated liability for future pensions, and the change in the reserve during the year represents the change in that liability.

Fair value of employers assets

The below asset values are at bid value as required under IAS19. Please note, where IAS19 asset splits were not available at the exact start and end dates, we have used the nearest IAS19 assets split prior to these dates.

Asset Category	Period Ended 31 March 2022				Period Ended 31 March 2021			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage of Total Assets %	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage of Total Assets %
Equity Securities:								
Consumer			0	0.0			0	0.0
Manufacturing			0	0.0			0	0.0
Energy and Utilities			0	0.0			0	0.0
Financial Institutions		120	120	0.0		121	121	0.0
Health and Care			0	0.0			0	0.0
Information Technology			0	0.0			0	0.0
Other			0	0.0			0	0.0
Debt Securities:								
Other								
Private Equity:								
All		149,013	149,013	10.8		115,609	115,609	9.4
Real Estate:								
UK Property		175,451	175,451	12.7		154,299	154,299	12.5
Overseas Property								
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:								
Equities		622,567	622,567	45.1		560,398	560,398	45.4
Bonds		226,231	226,231	16.4		245,388	245,388	19.9
Hedge Funds								
Commodities								
Infrastructure		171,799	171,799	12.4		136,310	136,310	11.1
Other			0	0.0			0	0.0
Cash and Cash Equivalents:			0	0.0			0	0.0
All		35,776	35,776	2.6		21,120	21,120	1.7
Totals	0	1,380,956	1,380,956	100	0	1,233,244	1,233,244	100

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a record of revenue expenditure and income relating to Croydon Council's own housing stock. Income and expenditure on other housing services provided by the Council is recorded in the General Fund. The items recorded within the HRA are prescribed by statute because the Council has no general discretion to transfer sums into or out of the HRA, this type of account is known as ring fenced.

The ring fence was introduced by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, to ensure that rents paid by Local Authority tenants accurately and realistically reflected the cost of providing the housing service.

	Note No.	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Income			
Dwelling rents		(77,399)	(76,105)
Non-dwelling rents		(1,067)	(1,139)
Charges for services and facilities		(8,995)	(11,010)
Contributions towards expenditure		(131)	(328)
Total Income		(87,592)	(88,582)
Expenditure			
Repairs and maintenance		11,535	12,705
Supervision and management		28,472	27,294
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		3,826	3,979
Allowance for debtors		919	710
Depreciation of non-current assets	2.1 & 3	12,773	12,537
Amortisation of intangible assets		169	96
Gain or loss on revaluation of non-current assets		(7)	(48)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3 & 4	7	69
Total Expenditure		57,694	57,342
Net cost of HRA services as included in the whole-Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(29,898)	(31,240)
HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core		489	489
HRA share of Pensions Reserve contributions not allocated to specific services	5	150	(28)
Net cost of HRA services		(29,259)	(30,779)
Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets		(8,336)	(6,277)
Interest payable and similar charges		12,075	12,110
Interest and investment income		(1)	(1)
Pensions interest costs and expected return on pensions assets		1,003	753
Capital Grants & Contributions Receivable		(18,489)	-
(Surplus)/ deficit for the year on HRA services		(43,007)	(24,194)

THE MOVEMENT IN RESERVES ON THE HRA STATEMENT

This Statement takes the outturn on the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

HRA surplus balance brought forward

(Surplus)/deficit for the year on the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Amounts included in the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are required by statute to be excluded when determining the movement on the HRA balance for the year

Transfer to/(from) Major Repairs Reserve
 Amortisation of intangible assets
 Gain or loss on revaluation of non-current assets
 Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets
 Capital Grants & Contributions Receivable
 Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute
 Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19

Amounts excluded in the HRA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are required by statute to be included when determining the movement on the HRA balance for the year

Amortisation of premiums and discounts
 Capital expenditure funded by the Housing Revenue Account

Contributions to/from reserves

Short-Term Accumulating Compensated Absences (STACA)
 Transfer to/from HRA Balances

Net additional amounts

(Increase)/decrease in HRA balance for the year

HRA balance carried forward

Note No.	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
	(45,475)	(25,601)
	(43,007)	(24,194)
3	(437)	(437)
	(169)	(96)
	7	48
	8,336	6,277
	18,489	-
3 & 4	(7)	(69)
	(3,765)	(1,329)
	22,454	4,394
	197	-
3	8,767	0
	8,964	0
	(24)	(74)
	(24)	(74)
		4,320
	(11,613)	(19,874)
	(57,088)	(45,475)

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

1. NUMBER AND TYPE OF DWELLINGS IN THE HOUSING STOCK (Tenantable Units)

Types of Property

Houses
Flats

Total Dwellings

2021/22	2020/21
5,140	5,162
8,365	8,231
13,505	13,393

2.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY ASSETS CATEGORY VALUES

2021/22

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Net book value as at 1 April 2021	991,198	13,665	425	21,389	1,026,677
Gross book value as at 1 April 2021	991,198	13,678	425	21,389	1,026,690
Additions	54,613	18			54,631
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(21,985)	325			(21,660)
Revaluation increase/(decrease) recognised in Income and Expenditure		(11)			(11)
Derecognition - Disposals	(6,917)				(6,917)
Derecognition - Derecognitions					0
Transfers/Reclassifications	21,664	1,569	(425)	(21,389)	1,419
Other movements in cost or valuation					0
Gross book value as at 31 March 2022	1,038,573	15,579	0	0	1,054,152
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
At 1 April 2021	0	13			13
Depreciation for year	12,336	437			12,773
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(12,360)	(443)			(12,803)
Depreciation written out to Income and Expenditure		(18)			(18)
Derecognition - Disposals					0
Transfers/Reclassifications	24	30			54
Other movements in depreciation and impairment					0
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 31 March 2022	0	19	0	0	19
Net book value as at 31 March 2022	1,038,573	15,560	0	0	1,054,133

The Council is required to charge depreciation on all HRA properties, including non-dwelling properties.

Depreciation is charged on Council dwellings, excluding garages and parking spaces. It is calculated on the basis of their fair value which is then adjusted by the Existing Use Value - Social Housing factor.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

2.2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ASSETS CATEGORY VALUES

The depreciation charge in respect of HRA dwellings is a real charge in the HRA. Unlike depreciation charges in respect of other Local Authority assets, it is not offset against Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) or reversed out.

The physical properties represented in the financial tables and their vacant possession value are disclosed below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Total Dwellings	13,505	13,393
Leaseholds	2,569	2,537
Garages	2,633	2,633
Parking Spaces	111	109
	18,818	18,672
	£M	£M
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2022	4,153	-
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2021	3,963	3,963
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2020	3,887	3,887
Vacant possession value of dwellings at 31 March 2019	3,814	3,814

The vacant possession value is the Authority's estimate of the total sum that it would receive if all the assets were sold on the open market.

For the Balance Sheet, Council dwellings are required, by the Housing Revenue Account (Accounting Practices) Directions 2007, to be valued in a way that reflects their occupation by sitting tenants enjoying rents at less than open market rents and tenants' rights including the Right to Buy. This reduction from vacant possession values is achieved by the application of an adjustment, known as Existing Use Value - Social Housing (EUV-SH) factor. It is calculated by Government at 25% giving a value of £3,963m x 25% = £991m as at 31 March 2021

The valuation of council dwellings as at 31 March 2022 was undertaken by Wilks Head & Eve. This led to an increase in the vacant possession value of £190m to £4,153m. The EUV-SH value was £4,153m x 25% = £1,038m as at 31 March 2022.

The difference between the vacant possession value and Balance Sheet value of dwellings within the HRA shows the economic cost to Government of providing Council housing at less than market rents.

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

3. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure

Non-current assets (buildings)
Acquisition of properties
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute
Intangible assets

2020/21 £000	2020/21 £000
19,980	22,403
35,051	0
7	68
63	363
55,101	22,834
9,528	0
5,981	10,734
18,489	0
8,767	0
12,336	12,100
55,101	22,834

Financed By

Borrowing
Capital receipts
Government grants and other contributions
Direct revenue contributions
Major Repairs Reserve

Capital Receipts

Balance brought forward

Mortgage repayments
Net surplus for year

Receipts from sales of assets during the year
Cost of disposals
Transfer to Housing Capital Receipts Pool (via General Fund)
Balance of receipts after transfer

Balance on account before application of receipts

Financing of capital expenditure

Balance carried forward

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
18,843	19,972
0	0
0	0
15,499	11,825
(247)	(207)
(2,013)	(2,013)
13,239	9,605
32,082	29,577
(5,981)	(10,734)
26,101	18,843

Major Repairs Reserve

Authorities are required by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 to maintain the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR), which controls an element of the capital resources required to be used on HRA assets or for capital financing

Opening balance as at 1 April
Depreciation charge to HRA
Capital expenditure during the year
Other reserve adjustments

Closing balance as at 31 March

2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
0	0
12,336	12,100
(12,336)	(12,100)
0	0
0	0

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

4. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute relates to expenditure on assets that do not belong to the Council. The amounts are written out in the movement in reserves statement within the HRA.

5. HRA SHARE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSIONS RESERVE

The HRA contribution to the Pensions Reserve is based on the employer's contributions for the HRA as a proportion of the total employers' contributions to the Pension Fund and calculated in accordance with IAS19.

6. DEBTORS AND ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

	2021/22		2020/21	
	Debtors	Allowance for Credit Losses	Debtors	Allowance for Credit Losses
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Housing Revenue Account rents	13,759	(8,921)	12,424	(7,961)
Housing Revenue Account lease holder service charges/major works	4,527		4,664	
Housing Revenue Account other debtors	22		22	
	18,308	(8,921)	17,110	(7,961)

COLLECTION FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

INCOME DUE

Council Tax-payers	2	249,469	249,469		231,340	231,340
S13A1C Transfer		498	498		4,388	4,388
Business Rates	1(a)	96,792	96,792	61,606		61,606
Transition grant from MHCLG		(1,226)	(1,226)	59		59
Crossrail Business Rate Supplement	1(b)	2,795	2,795	1,824		1,824

Total Income

EXPENDITURE

Charges to the Collection Fund:

Changes in Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	(2,521)	2,792	271	8,580	6,047	14,627
Write-offs of Bad Debt	(23)	(406)	(429)	(4)	(578)	(582)
Changes in Provision for Appeals	(28,719)		(28,719)	33,401		33,401
Transfer to designated area (Growth Zone)	21,170		21,170	0		0
Cost of Collection	402		402	404		404
Cost of Collection - Crossrail	7		7	7		7

Total Income less Charges

Precepts, Demands and Shares:	3	108,045	247,581	355,626	21,101	230,259	251,360
London Borough of Croydon		37,482	198,094	235,576	37,348	192,728	230,076
Greater London Authority (GLA)		46,228	47,254	93,482	46,063	44,076	90,139
Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG)		41,230		41,230	41,083		41,083
Greater London Authority (Crossrail)	1(b)	2,787		2,787	1,817		1,817

(Surplus)/Deficit for year

Distribution of Previous Year's Collection Fund Surplus:

London Borough of Croydon	(20,355)	(2,454)	(22,809)	(1,724)	605	(1,119)
Greater London Authority (GLA)	(23,825)	(561)	(24,386)	(970)	139	(831)
Housing, Communities and Local Government (CLG)	(21,286)		(21,286)	(305)		(305)

Total Distribution of Previous Year's Collection Fund Surplus

Movement of Collection Fund in the Year

Balance brought forward (surplus)/deficit

Balance carried forward (surplus)/deficit

Allocation of surplus

Surplus declared in the January Delegation report to be distributed in the following year:

London Borough of Croydon	7,587	1,562	9,149	20,356	2,455	22,811
GLA	9,358	325	9,683	23,825	561	24,386
CLG	8,346		8,346	21,286		21,286

Fund balance and deficit carried forward:

Spreading Adjustment for Council Tax

Distribution of (surplus) /deficit - using current year ratios

LBC	2,503	2,503		5,007	5,007
GLA	572	572		1,145	1,145

Unallocated fund balance and surplus carried forward:
(Distributed using ratios for the year in which the surplus was declared)

London Borough of Croydon	11,435	(2,974)	8,460	13,117	(2,164)	10,953
GLA	14,103	(749)	13,353	16,177	(516)	15,661
CLG	12,578		12,578	14,428		14,428

CHECK

Note No.	Business Rates £000	2021/22 Council Tax £000	Total £000	2020/21 Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000
	98,361	249,967	348,328	63,489	235,728	299,217
	(9,684)	2,386	(7,298)	42,388	5,469	47,857
	108,045	247,581	355,626	21,101	230,259	251,360
	(65,466)	(3,015)	(68,481)	(2,999)	744	(2,255)
	(45,784)	(5,248)	(51,032)	102,211	7,289	109,500
	109,190	6,487	115,677	6,980	(801)	6,179
	63,406	1,239	64,645	109,191	6,488	115,679
	25,291	1,887	27,178	65,467	3,016	68,483
		2,503	2,503		5,007	5,007
		572	572		1,145	1,145
		3,076	3,076		6,152	6,152
	11,435	(2,974)	8,460	13,117	(2,164)	10,953
	14,103	(749)	13,353	16,177	(516)	15,661
	12,578		12,578	14,428		14,428
	38,116	(3,724)	34,392	43,723	(2,680)	41,042
	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(2)

INTRODUCTION

This account summarises the transactions of the Collection Fund, the purpose of which is to receive Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates and apply the proceeds. The Council, together with the Greater London Authority and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, demands/precepts upon the Fund to meet its expenditure, from both Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates. The amounts of the demands/precepts are set at the beginning of the year and cannot vary.

The account is a statutory Fund required by the Local Government Finance Act 1988, separate from the other revenue accounts of the Council, whose transactions are wholly prescribed by legislation. The Council has no discretion to determine which receipts and payments are accounted for within and outside the Fund.

The Collection Fund is consolidated into the Council's Balance Sheet; there is no requirement to prepare a separate Balance Sheet.

1 (a) NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES COLLECTABLE

The Council collects Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a uniform basis set nationally by Central Government. Prior to 1st April 2013, the total amount due, less certain allowances, was paid to a central pool administered by Central Government, which, in turn, paid Local Authorities their share of the pool, such shares being based on a standard amount per head of population.

In 2013/14, the administration of NDR changed following the introduction of a business rates retention scheme which aims to give Councils a greater incentive to grow businesses but also increases the financial risk due to volatility and non-collection of rates. Instead of paying NDR to the central pool, local authorities retain a proportion of the total collectable rates due with the rest distributed to preceptors. 2018/19 saw the amount retained by Local Government increase to 100%: as London piloted a 100% retention pool. In 2020/21, the retention rate changes to 67%, which is consistent across England.

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
▶ Central Government	25%	33%	30%
▶ London Borough of Croydon	48%	30%	27%
▶ Greater London Authority	27%	37%	25%

The total Non Domestic Rateable Value as at 31 March 2022 was £314,721,883 (£317,708,161 at 31 March 2021). The multiplier for 2021/22 was set at 51.2p (51.2p for 2020/21) and the multiplier for small businesses was set at 49.90p (49.90p for 2020/21).

1 (b) CROSSRAIL BUSINESS RATE SUPPLEMENT

The Greater London Authority (GLA) introduced a business rate supplement (BRS) on 1 April 2010 to finance £4.1 billion of the costs of the £15.9 billion Crossrail project. This is levied at a rate of 2p (the BRS multiplier) on non-domestic properties in London with a rateable value of over £55,000 (i.e. £55,001 or more). The total amount collected less certain relief and other deductions is paid to the Greater London Authority.

2. COUNCIL TAX BASE

Council Tax is a banded capital value based property tax with a 25% discount where only one adult is liable. Under the arrangements for Council Tax, each domestic property within the Council's area was assigned to one of eight valuation bands based on the estimated market value at 1 April 1991. The income derives from the Tax levied according to which of the eight bands a property has been assigned.

Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the precepting Authorities and the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax Base (the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a Band D equivalent). The basic amount of Council Tax so calculated for a Band D property, £1888.15 for 2021/22 (£1,784.10 for 2020/21) is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due.

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

2. COUNCIL TAX BASE (continued)

Council Tax bills are based on the following proportions and property numbers for Bands A to H:

Council Tax Base 2021/22

Valuation Band	Number of Chargeable Dwellings	Band D Proportion	Band D Equivalent Dwellings	Council Tax £.pp	Council Tax Income £000
Band A	2,492	6/9	1,661	1,258.77	2,091
Band B	14,805	7/9	11,515	1,468.57	16,911
Band C	37,681	8/9	33,494	1,678.35	56,215
Band D	32,978	9/9	32,978	1,888.15	62,267
Band E	20,285	11/9	24,793	2,307.73	57,216
Band F	11,047	13/9	15,957	2,727.33	43,520
Band G	7,019	15/9	11,698	3,146.92	36,813
Band H	588	18/9	1,176	3,776.30	4,441
Total			133,272		279,473
Multiplied by estimated collection rate			97.50%		
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings			129,940		
Total of Demands/Precepts for year			245,346		245,346
Adjustments during the year (including prior years)					4,123
Final collectable amount					249,469

3. DEMANDS AND PRECEPTS

The Collection Fund is required to meet in full during the financial year the precepts and demands made on it by precepting Authorities and its own requirement as the billing Authority. Croydon Council's only precepting body is the Greater London Authority (GLA). The GLA requirement includes the budgets of its five functional bodies i.e. the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, Transport for London and the London Legacy Development Corporation.

This item therefore comprises the precept informed to Croydon by the GLA and its own demand, determined as required by the 1992 Act before the start of the financial year. The Authority's own payment is made direct to the General Fund.

	2021/22 £.pp	2020/21 £.pp
Band D equivalent Council Tax charge		
Split thereof:		
Croydon	1,524.49	1,452.00
Greater London Authority	363.66	332.07
Total	1,888.15	1,784.07
Payment to Croydon:-		
Share of Band D equivalent Council Tax charge	1,524.49	1,452.04
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings	129,941	132,729
Total	198,093,755	192,727,817
Rounded to £000's	198,094	192,728
Payment to the Greater London Authority:-		
Share of Band D equivalent Council Tax charge	363.66	332.08
Number of Band D equivalent dwellings	129,940	132,729
Total	47,253,980	44,076,248
Rounded to £000's	47,254	44,076

Croydon Pension Fund 2021/22

31st March 2022

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PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

FUND ACCOUNT

Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund

Contributions
Individual Transfers in from Other Pension Funds

Benefits

Pensions
Commutation, Lump Sum Retirement and Death Benefits

Payments to and on Account of Leavers

Individual Transfers Out to Other Pension Funds
Refunds to Members Leaving Service

Net additions/(withdrawals) from dealings with members

Management Expenses

RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS

Investment Income
Profit and loss on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments

Net returns on investments

Net increase/(decrease) in the Fund during the year

Net assets at the start of the year

Net assets at the end of the year

Notes	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
8	60,999	69,056
	26,083	8,002
	87,082	77,058
9	(48,825)	(47,837)
9	(11,342)	(9,374)
	(10,034)	(6,839)
	(446)	(192)
	(70,647)	(64,242)
	16,435	12,816
10	(16,690)	(14,561)
	(255)	(1,745)
11	9,538	7,309
13	181,452	275,295
	190,990	282,604
	190,735	280,859
	1,537,698	1,256,839
	1,728,433	1,537,698

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

NET ASSETS STATEMENT

Investments held by the Fund Managers:

Equities - segregated funds

Equities - pooled funds

Private equity funds

Infrastructure funds

Fixed Interest funds

Pooled Property funds

Total Investments held by the Fund Managers

Other Balances held by the Fund Managers

Cash held by the Fund Managers

Investment income due

Total Other Balances held by the Fund Managers

Total Assets held by the Fund Managers

Current Assets

Current Liabilities

Net Assets of the fund available to fund benefits

Notes	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
13	150	150
13	780,422	693,780
13	183,203	151,782
13	215,360	170,925
13	286,966	303,734
13	213,818	181,250
	1,679,919	1,501,621
13	7,003	10,578
13	513	666
	7,516	11,244
	1,687,435	1,512,865
16	47,490	29,567
17	(6,492)	(4,734)
	1,728,433	1,537,698

The fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The actuarial position of the fund which does take into account such obligations is dealt with in note 22.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

In addition to acting as a Local Authority, Croydon Council administers the Local Government Pension Scheme. As a Local Authority it is accountable to the residents of the London Borough of Croydon for its stewardship of public funds. As an administering authority for the LGPS it is accountable both to employees who are members of the Pension Fund, and to past employees in receipt of a pension, for its stewardship of pension assets. The two roles, and the relevant interest groups, are significantly different. Consequently, the Pension Fund accounts are presented as a supplementary statement to clearly demonstrate the distinction.

The London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund (the Fund) operates a contributory Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) scheme whose purpose is to provide benefits to all of the Council's employees, with the exception of teaching and NHS staff, and to the employees of admitted and scheduled bodies who are members of the Fund. These benefits include retirement pensions and lump sums, ill-health retirement benefits and payment of death benefits where death occurs either in service or in retirement. The benefits payable in respect of service from 1st April 2014 are based on career average revalued earnings and the number of years of eligible service. Pensions are increased each year in line with the Consumer Price Index.

The Fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, (as amended);

the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014, (as amended);

the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2021/22 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

Below is a list of the admitted and scheduled bodies contributing to the Fund:

Admitted:

AXIS Europe plc (Housing Repairs), Brick by Brick Croydon Limited, Conway Construction & Training Ltd, Hats Group Ltd, Churchill Services Limited, Croydon Equipment Services Limited, Croydon Voluntary Action, Keyring Living Support Networks Olive Dining Limited, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Southwark, Skanska Construction UK Limited, Sodexo Limited, National Cleaning Service Limited, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (Croydon), Vinci Facilities Limited, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (SLWP1) & (SLWP2), Wallington Cars & Couriers Limited, Arthur McKay Limited, Greenwich Leisure Limited, Idverde Limited, Westgate Cleaning Services Limited

Scheduled:

Meridian (Addington) High Academy, Aerodrome Primary Academy, Applegarth Academy, The Archbishop Lanfranc School, ARK Oval Primary Academy, Atwood Primary School, BRIT School, Broadmead Primary Academy, Castle Hill Academy, Chesnut Park Primary School, Chipstead Valley Primary School, Coulsdon College, Crescent Primary Academy, Croydon College, David Livingstone Academy, Orchard Park High School, Fairchildes Academy Community Trust, Forest Academy, Gonville Academy, Good Shepherd Catholic Primary, Harris Academy (Purley), Harris Academy (South Norwood), Harris Academy (Purley Way) Harris City Academy (Crystal Palace), Harris Primary Academy (Benson), Harris Primary Academy (Kenley), Harris Invictus Academy Croydon, Harris Primary Academy Haling Park, Heathfield Academy, New Valley Primary, Norbury Manor Business and Enterprise College, Oasis Academy Byron, Oasis Academy Arena, Oasis Academy Coulsdon, Oasis Academy Ryelands, Oasis Academy Shirley Park, Pegasus Academy Trust, Quest Academy, Riddlesdown Collegiate, Robert Fitzroy Academy, Rowdown Primary School, Shirley High School Performing Arts College, South Norwood Academy, St Chad's Catholic Primary School, Davidson Primary Academy, Krishna Avanti Primary School, St Cyprian's Greek Orthodox Primary School Academy, St James the Great RC Primary and Nursery School, St Joseph's College, St Mark's COE Primary School, St Mary's Infants School, St Mary's Junior School, St Thomas Becket Catholic Primary School, Winterbourne Junior Boys, West Thornton Primary Academy, Paxton Academy, Woodcote High School, The Woodside Academy, STEP Academy Trust, St Aidans Catholic Primary, Kingsley Primary Academy Folio Education Trust, Courtwood Primary, Monks Orchard Primary, Keston Primary, Glibert Scott, Manor Trust The Beckmead Trust, Tudor Academy

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Management of the Fund

The London Borough of Croydon has a statutory responsibility to administer and manage the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund on behalf of all the participating employers of the Fund in Croydon and the past and present contributing members and their dependents.

The Council is also responsible for making decisions governing the way the Fund is invested. In this respect, the Council delegates responsibility for making investment decisions and monitoring arrangements to the Pension Committee. The Pension Committee's responsibilities include reviewing and monitoring the Fund's investments: selecting and deselecting investment managers and other relevant third parties and establishing investment objectives and policies. The Pension Committee is made up of eight voting Members of the Council, two pensioner representatives (one voting), and a non-voting employee representative. In addition, the Committee is supported by officers and external advisors.

2. INVESTMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

This is published on the Croydon Pension Scheme web page
<http://www.croydonpensionscheme.org/croydon-pension-fund/about-us/forms-and-publications>

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Going Concern

The Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. That is the accounts assume that the Fund will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This means, in particular, that the accounts assume that there is no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 gives administering authorities the option to disclose information about retirement benefits by reference to the actuarial report. Note 22 refers.

Note 1 (general information) above refers to the International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to this set of accounts. There are no standards issued that have not been adopted in preparation of this statement of accounts.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Contribution income

Normal contributions, both from the members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary in the payroll period to which they relate. Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for in accordance with the agreement under which they are being paid. Pensions strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset.

Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the Fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations. Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged. Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers in. Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

Investment income

- ▶ **Interest income:** Interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues.
- ▶ **Dividend income:** Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.
- ▶ **Distributions from pooled funds:** Distributions from pooled funds are recognised by our fund managers at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a financial asset.
- ▶ **Movement in the net market value of investments:** Changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Benefits payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as current liabilities.

Taxation

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a fund expense as it arises.

Management expenses

Pension fund management expenses are accounted for in accordance with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Costs.

Administrative expenses

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of the pensions administration team are recharged at year end from the Authority to the Pension Fund.

Oversight and Governance costs

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with oversight and governance are charged to the Fund.

The cost of obtaining investment advice from the external advisors is included in oversight and governance costs.

Investment management expenses

All investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. A proportion of the Council's costs representing management time spent by officers on investment management are recharged to the Fund.

Financial assets

A financial asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. The majority of the Fund's financial assets are included in the Net Assets Statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. Any gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the change in market value in the Fund Account.

Quoted securities and Pooled Investment Vehicles have been valued at bid price. Quoted securities are valued by the Fund's custodian; Bank of New York Mellon. Pooled Investments, Private Equity Funds, Infrastructure Funds and Pooled Property Funds are quoted by their fund managers.

Loans and receivables consist of cash at bank, other balances investment balances and contributions receivable. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Impairment losses are recognised where appropriate, although no impairment has been deemed necessary.

Derivatives

Derivatives are valued at fair value on the following basis: assets at bid price and liabilities at offer price.

Changes in the fair value are included in the change in market value in the Fund account.

The value of open futures contracts is determined using exchange prices at the reporting date.

Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of the transaction. End of year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, market values of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the year end.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and term deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities

The Fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised by the Fund.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted by the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the Net Assets Statement (see Note 22).

Additional voluntary contributions

The Fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the Pension Fund. The Fund has appointed Prudential plc as its AVC provider. AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093) but are disclosed as a note only (Note 21).

5. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Pension fund liability

The pension fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance with IAS 19. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the actuary and are summarised in Note 22. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

Unquoted private equity and infrastructure investments

It is important to recognise the highly subjective nature of determining the fair value of many private equity and infrastructure investments. They are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving factors which include the valuations of companies deemed comparable to the asset being valued, the future cash flow expectations and discount factors used.

6. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

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 fund managers with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The effects on the net pension liability can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £45m. A 0.1% increase in the salary increase assumption would result in a £3m increase in the pension liability. A 0.1% increase in the pension increase assumption would result in a £42m increase to the pension liability.

Unquoted private equity and infrastructure investments

Due to the nature of private equity and infrastructure assets it is difficult to assess their true value until the assets are realised. Assumptions are made in the valuation of Unquoted private equities and infrastructure investments. Investment managers use the guidelines published by various bodies including the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the British Venture Capital Association and the Institutional Limited Partners Association. The value of unquoted private equities and infrastructure at 31 March 2022 was £398.6m (2021: £322.7m). There is a risk that these investments may be under or overstated in the accounts, although it is considered unlikely to have a material impact on the value of the Fund.

7. FUND INFORMATION

The last full triennial Actuarial Valuation was completed as at 31 March 2019 which calculated the total accrued liabilities to be £1,423m (2016: £1,203m). The market value of the Fund's assets at the valuation date was £1,258m (2016: £877m). The Fund deficit was therefore £165m (2016: £326m) producing a funding level of 88% (2016: 73%). The next triennial valuation will be effective as at 31 March 2022. The rate for London Borough of Croydon was revised during the financial year 2021/22, from 25.7% to 23.2%.

The contribution rates payable for 2021-22 were set at the Actuarial Valuation effective 31 March 2019.

The table below shows the contribution rates payable by each employer for 2021/22:

	% of pay	Additional sum £
London Borough of Croydon Pool		
London Borough of Croydon	23.2	-
Octavo Partnership Limited	6.5	-
Further Education Bodies		
Croydon College	25.8	-
(Community) Admission Bodies		
Croydon Voluntary Action	17.5	-
Admission Bodies		
Churchill Services Limited	0	-
Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (Croydon)	29.7	-
Hats Group Ltd	33.5	4,000
Wallington Cars & Couriers Limited	0	-
Vinci Facilities Limited	40.3	-
Skanska Construction UK Limited	0	-
Sodexo Limited	16.5	-
AXIS Europe plc (Housing Repairs)	25.5	-
Keyring Living Support Networks	28.6	-
Westgate Cleaning Services Limited	32	-
Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (SLWP1)	15.5	-
Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Recycling Limited (SLWP2)	17.5	-
South London Waste Partnership Idverde	17.5	-
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Southwark	20.3	-
Croydon Equipment Services Limited	26.2	-
Arthur McKay Limited		-
Greenwich Leisure Limited	4.2	-
Nationwide Cleaning Services Limited	34.2	-
Brick by Brick Croydon Limited	23	18,000
Conway Construction & Training Ltd	31.9	-
Olive Dining Limited	29	-

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

Academies	% of pay	Additional sum £
Harris Academy (South Norwood)	14.2	
BRIT School	11.1	
Harris City Academy (Crystal Palace)	13.4	
St Joseph's College	27.9	
St Cyprian's Greek Orthodox Primary School	19.2	
Norbury Manor Business and Enterprise College	18.0	
Woodcote High School	19.2	
St James the Great R.C Primary	24.4	
Meridian (Addington) High Academy	17.0	
Riddlesdown Collegiate	18.4	
Shirley High School of Performing Arts College	18.8	
Oasis Academy Byron	19.4	
Robert Fitzroy Academy	15.4	
St Thomas Becket RC Primary	19.8	
Aerodome Primary Academy	18.3	
Oasis Academy Coulsdon	19.8	
Oasis Academy Shirley Park	20.1	
Harris Academy (Purley)	18.5	
The Quest Academy	22.0	
ARK Oval Primary Academy	15.2	
Pegasus Academy Trust	17.2	
Gonville Academy	18.6	
West Thornton Primary Academy	18.8	
David Livingstone Academy	13.2	
Applegarth Academy	17.8	
Harris Primary Academy Benson	20.8	
Harris Academy Primary Kenley	17.5	
Forest Academy	15.9	
Castle Hill Academy	17.9	
Atwood Primary School	23.0	
Winterbourne Junior Boys	36.7	
Oasis Academy Ryelands	22.6	
Chipstead Valley Primary School	20.1	
Fairchildes Primary School	14.5	
Broadmead Primary Academy	27.7	
Rowdown Primary School	21.5	
St Mark's COE Primary School	20.6	
New Valley Primary	22.2	
Archbishop Lanfranc School	30.8	
Harris Invictus Academy Croydon	13.5	
Harris Primary Academy Haling Park	15.5	
Paxton Academy	16.1	
Edenham High School	31.9	
St Mary's Infants School	24.6	
St Mary's Junior School	21.3	
Heathfield Academy	16.0	
Crescent Primary Academy	16.4	
Oasis Academy Arena	15.9	
Good Shepherd Catholic Primary	27.3	
South Norwood Academy	21.4	
Chesnut Park Primary School	16.4	
St Chad's Catholic Primary School	26.0	
St Aidan's Catholic Primary School	22.7	
Davidson Primary School	20.9	51,000
Krishna Avanti Primary School	13.4	
The Woodside Academy	20.8	
Kingsley Primary Croydon	26.3	
STEP Academy Trust	26.2	
Harris Primary Purley Way	14.1	
Tudor Primary Academy	17.4	
Folio Education Trust	19.2	
Courtwood	20.4	
Monks Orchard	22.9	
Keston Primary	23.6	
Gilbert Scott	25.2	
Manor Trust	19.8	
The Beckmead Trust	20.7	

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

Employees in the scheme are required by the Local Government Pension Scheme Transitional Regulations 2014 to make contributions to the Fund by deductions from earnings. The contribution rate payable is determined by the pay band applicable to each individual employee.
The pay bands for 2021/22 are detailed below:

Band	2021/22 Range £	Contribution Rate %
1	0 -14,600	5.5%
2	14,601-22,800	5.8%
3	22,801-37,100	6.5%
4	37,101-46,900	6.8%
5	46,901-65,600	8.5%
6	65,601-93,000	9.9%
7	93,001-109,500	10.5%
8	109,501-164,200	11.4%
9	164,201+	12.5%

Membership of the Fund consists of current and ex-employees not of pensionable age, retired employees and dependants.

	2021/22	2020/21	% change
Contributing members	9,926	10,044	(1.2%)
Deferred pensioners	11,856	11,532	2.8%
Pensioners	8,910	8,523	4.5%
Total	30,692	30,099	2.0%

8. CONTRIBUTIONS

By Authority:

Administering Authority
Scheduled bodies
Admitted bodies

2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
39,460	51,337
18,792	14,615
2,747	3,104
60,999	69,056

By Type

Employees normal contributions

Employers:

Normal contributions
Deficit recovery contributions
Augmentation contributions

2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
14,191	14,743
45,682	52,734
157	120
969	1,459
60,999	69,056

9. BENEFITS

By Authority

Administering Authority
Scheduled bodies
Admitted bodies

2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
51,407	49,777
4,332	3,571
4,428	3,863
60,167	57,211

By Type

Pensions
Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits
Lump sum death benefits

2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
48,825	47,837
9,731	7,947
1,611	1,427
60,167	57,211

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

10. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Administration	1,687	1,368
Oversight and Governance	1,070	818
Investment management	13,933	12,375
	16,690	14,561

Included in oversight and governance expenses is £31,850 (2021: £25,000) in respect of audit fees. Some investment managers charge fees within the fund's net asset value and these (implicit) fees are not easily identifiable. Investment management fees have been adjusted to reflect the implicit fees charged by managers and a corresponding adjustment has been made to the change in market value. For 2022 the implicit fee was £12,929,605 (2021: £11,514,671) Included in the investment management expenses are £743,144 (2021: £876,835) in respect of transaction costs.

11. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Equity dividends- segregated funds	(173)	(274)
Pooled Equity Income	504	194
Pooled Fixed Income	2,381	2,690
Pooled Property funds income	6,805	4,645
Interest on cash deposits	21	54
Total	9,538	7,309

12. INVESTMENTS

The Fund used the following investment managers during the year.

Asset Category	Fund Managers
Equities	Legal and General Investment Management Limited (LGIM) and London LGPS CIV Limited underlying manager RBC (LCIV RBC)
Private equity	Knightsbridge Advisors LLC, Pantheon Ventures LLP, Access Capital Partners and North Sea Capital
Infrastructure	Equitix Limited, Temporis Capital Limited and Green Investment Group Management Limited (GIGM), Access Capital Partners and I-Squared Capital
Fixed Interest	Aberdeen Standard Investments, Wellington Management Company LLP and London LGPS CIV Limited underlying manager PIMCO (LCIV PIMCO)
Property	Schroder Investment Management Limited and M&G Investment Management Limited
Cash	Cash is invested by the in-house team

All managers have discretion to buy and sell investments within the constraints set by the Pension Committee and their respective Investment Management Agreements. Each manager has been appointed with clear strategic benchmarks which place maximum accountability for performance against that benchmark on the investment manager.

The Pension Committee has authorised the Executive Director of Resources and Section 151 Officer to exercise delegated powers to vary the Pension Fund's target asset allocation between asset classes as is deemed necessary.

The market value and proportion of investments managed by each fund manager at 31 March 2022 was as follows

	2022		2021	
	Market £'000	Market %	Market £'000	Market %
LGIM	695,982	41.4%	617,105	41.1%
London LGPS CIV Limited (LCIV)	150	0.0%	150	0.0%
LCIV PIMCO	87,812	5.2%	92,084	6.1%
LCIV RBC	84,441	5.0%	76,675	5.1%
Pantheon Ventures LLP (Pantheon)	73,363	4.4%	65,783	4.4%
Knightsbridge Advisors LLC (Knightsbridge)	69,120	4.1%	52,584	3.5%
Access Capital Partners (Access)	56,699	3.4%	51,819	3.5%
North Sea Capital	16,521	1.0%	9,621	0.6%
I-Squared Capital	27,230	1.6%	19,742	1.3%
Equitix Limited	75,137	4.5%	73,240	4.9%
Temporis Capital Limited (Temporis)	56,282	3.4%	28,858	1.9%
Green Investment Group Management Limited (GIGM)	24,212	1.4%	21,060	1.4%
Aberdeen Standard Investments (Aberdeen)	132,133	7.9%	141,202	9.4%
Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington)	67,020	4.0%	70,448	4.7%
Schroder Investment Management Limited (Schroders)	149,627	8.9%	119,136	7.9%
M&G Investment Management Limited (M&G)	64,190	3.8%	62,114	4.1%
Total investments	1,679,919	100.0%	1,501,621	100.0%

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

13. RECONCILIATION IN MOVEMENT IN INVESTMENTS

	Market value 01 April 2021	Purchases and derivative payments	Sales and derivative receipts	Change in market value	Market value 31 March 2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities - segregated funds	150	0	0	0	150
Equities - pooled funds	693,780	504	(1,100)	87,238	780,422
Private equity funds	151,782	19,117	(48,704)	61,008	183,203
Infrastructure funds	170,925	50,229	(33,286)	27,492	215,360
Fixed Interest funds	303,734	2,447	(1,645)	(17,570)	286,966
Pooled Property funds	181,250	18,016	(8,682)	23,234	213,818
	1,501,621	90,313	(93,417)	181,402	1,679,919
Cash deposits	10,578			50	7,003
Investment income due	666				513
Net investment assets	1,512,865	90,313	(93,417)	181,452	1,687,435

	Market value 01 April 2020	Purchases and derivative payments	Sales and derivative receipts	Change in market value	Market value 131 March 2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equities - segregated funds	150	0	0	0	150
Equities - pooled funds	425,959	55,194	(1,087)	213,714	693,780
Private equity funds	114,466	17,504	(27,286)	47,098	151,782
Infrastructure funds	167,135	17,376	(13,975)	389	170,925
Fixed Interest funds	288,816	2,762	(1,550)	13,706	303,734
Pooled Property funds	177,291	6,513	(2,993)	439	181,250
	1,173,817	99,349	(46,891)	275,346	1,501,621
Cash deposits	9,809			(18)	10,578
Investment income due	1,271			(33)	666
Net investment assets	1,184,897	99,349	(46,891)	275,295	1,512,865

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

14. ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

			2022			2021		
			UK £'000	Foreign £'000	Total £'000	UK £'000	Foreign £'000	Total £'000
Equities-segregated funds								
London CIV	Unquoted		150		150	150	-	150
Total equities			150	-	150	150	-	150
Equities - pooled funds								
LGIM	unit trust			695,982	695,982	-	617,105	617,105
LCIV RBC	managed fund			84,441	84,441	-	76,675	76,675
Total equities - pooled investments			-	780,423	780,423	-	693,780	693,780
Private equity funds								
Pantheon	managed fund			73,363	73,363	-	65,783	65,783
Knightsbridge	managed fund			69,120	69,120	-	52,584	52,584
Access	managed fund			24,200	24,200	-	23,794	23,794
North Sea Capital	managed fund			16,521	16,521	-	9,621	9,621
Total private equity funds			-	183,204	183,204	-	151,782	151,782
Infrastructure funds								
Equitix Limited	managed fund		75,137		75,137	73,240	-	73,240
Temporis	managed fund		55,124	1,158	56,282	27,700	1,158	28,858
GIGM	managed fund		24,212		24,212	21,060	-	21,060
Access	managed fund			32,499	32,499	-	28,025	28,025
I Squared	managed fund			27,230	27,230	-	19,742	19,742
Total infrastructure funds			154,473	60,887	215,360	122,000	48,925	170,925
Fixed interest funds								
Aberdeen	unit trust		132,133		132,133	141,202	-	141,202
Wellington	managed fund			67,020	67,020	-	70,448	70,448
LCIV PIMCO	managed fund			87,812	87,812	-	92,084	92,084
Total Fixed Interest funds			132,133	154,832	286,965	141,202	162,532	303,734
Pooled property funds								
Schroders	managed fund		149,627		149,627	119,136	-	119,136
M&G	managed fund		64,190		64,190	62,114	-	62,114
Total pooled property funds			213,817	-	213,817	181,250	-	181,250
Total investments			500,573	1,179,346	1,679,919	444,602	1,057,019	1,501,621

15. INVESTMENTS EXCEEDING 5% OF THE MARKET VALUE OF THE FUND

	2022		2020	
	Market £'000	% of Total Net assets	Market £'000	% of Total Net assets
LCIV PIMCO Global Bond Fund	87,812	5.1%	92,084	6.0%
LGIM FTSE Ex Tobacco World Equity Index	695,982	40.3%	617,105	40.1%

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

16. CURRENT ASSETS

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Cash balances	44,102	24,671
Other Local Authorities - Croydon Council	1,435	1,782
Other Entities and Individuals	1,953	3,114
	47,490	29,567

17. CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Other Local Authorities - Croydon Council	(4,649)	(3,262)
Other entities and individuals	(1,843)	(1,472)
	(6,492)	(4,734)

The amount due to Croydon Council relates to transactions between the Fund and the Council all of which were settled through the Pension Fund bank account after the year end.

18. INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related Parties

Related parties include:

- a. Councillors and their close families
- b. certain Officers and Managers
- c. entities controlled by, and associates and joint ventures of, the Scheme itself
- d. companies and businesses controlled by the Councillors or their close families

Councillor Pelling, the Chair of the Pension Committee is the Council Shareholder Representative for the London LGPS CIV Limited.

Officers and Managers

Related parties under this heading include:

- a. key management (senior officers) of the Fund and their close families
- b. companies and businesses controlled by the key management of the Fund, or their close families.

The key management personnel of the fund during the year were the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk (Section 151 Officer) and the Head of Pensions and Treasury.

During the year a charge of £149k (2021: £104k) was made to the Fund for their services.

The only other financial relationship that either Councillors or officers and managers have with the Fund is as prospective or actual pensioners for those who are scheme members.

19. DETAILS OF STOCK RELEASED TO THIRD PARTIES UNDER A STOCK LENDING ARRANGEMENT

There was no stock released to third parties under a stock lending arrangement.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The Fund had outstanding capital commitments of £152.4m at 31 March 2022 (2021:£123.1m) based on:

USD 82.4m at exchange rate 1.32 equals £62.6m (2021: £41.0m)
 EUR 72.3m at exchange rate 1.18 equals £61.1xm (2021: £59.8m)
 GBP £28.7m (2021: £22.3m)

These commitments related to outstanding call payments due on Private Equity, Infrastructure and Property investments. The amounts 'called' by these funds are both irregular in size and timing over a period of usually 3 to 6 years from the date of the original commitment.

21. DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

In accordance with regulation 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No 3093), there were no additional contributions included in the Pension Fund Accounts since all Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs), in total £128,786 for 2021/22 are sent directly to the relevant AVC provider.

The value at 31 March 2022 of separately invested additional voluntary contributions was £1.474m (£1.562m in 2020/21).

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund ('the Fund') Actuarial Statement for 2021/22

This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 57(1)(d) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. It has been prepared at the request of the Administering Authority of the Fund for the purpose of complying with the aforementioned regulation.

Description of Funding Policy

The funding policy is set out in the Administering Authority's Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), dated May 2021. In summary, the key funding principles are as follows:

- ▶ to ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund using a prudent long term view. This will ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet all members'/dependants' benefits as they fall due for payment;
- ▶ to ensure that employer contribution rates are reasonably stable where appropriate;
- ▶ to minimise the long-term cash contributions which employers need to pay to the Fund, by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy which balances risk and return (this will also minimise the costs to be borne by Council Tax payers);
- ▶ to reflect the different characteristics of different employers in determining contribution rates. This involves the Fund having a clear and transparent funding strategy to demonstrate how each employer can best meet its own liabilities over future years; and
- ▶ to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the Council Tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The FSS sets out how the Administering Authority seeks to balance the conflicting aims of securing the solvency of the Fund and keeping employer contributions stable. For employers whose covenant was considered by the Administering Authority to be sufficiently strong, contributions have been stabilised to have a sufficiently high likelihood of achieving the funding target over 20 years. Asset-liability modelling has been carried out which demonstrate that if these contribution rates are paid and future contribution changes are constrained as set out in the FSS, there is at least a 75% likelihood that the Fund will achieve the funding target over 20 years.

Funding Position as at the last formal funding valuation

The most recent actuarial valuation carried out under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 was as at 31 March 2019. This valuation revealed that the Fund's assets, which at 31 March 2019 were valued at £1,258 million, were sufficient to meet 88% of the liabilities (i.e. the present value of promised retirement benefits) accrued up to that date. The resulting deficit at the 2019 valuation was £165 million.

Each employer had contribution requirements set at the valuation, with the aim of achieving their funding target within a time horizon and liability measure as per the FSS. Individual employers' contributions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023 were set in accordance with the Fund's funding policy as set out in its FSS.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions and Method used to value the liabilities

Full details of the methods and assumptions used are described in the 2019 valuation report.

Method

The liabilities were assessed using an accrued benefits method which takes into account pensionable membership up to the valuation date, and makes an allowance for expected future salary growth to retirement or expected earlier date of leaving pensionable membership.

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Assumptions

A market-related approach was taken to valuing the liabilities, for consistency with the valuation of the Fund assets at their market value.

The key financial assumptions adopted for the 2019 valuation were as follows:

Financial assumptions	31 Mar 2019
Discount rate	4.0%
Salary increase assumption	2.3%
Benefit increase assumption (CPI)	2.3%

The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The life expectancy assumptions are based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2018 model, an allowance for smoothing of recent mortality experience and a long term rate of 1.25% p.a. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are as follows:

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.9 years	23.9 years
Future Pensioners*	22.5 years	25.3 years

*Aged 45 at the 2019 Valuation

Copies of the 2019 valuation report and Funding Strategy Statement are available on request from the Administering Authority to the Fund.

Experience over the period since 31 March 2019

Markets were disrupted by COVID 19 in March 2020, but over most of 2020/21 and 2021/22 they recovered strongly. However, due to the war in Ukraine, March 2022 markets were particularly volatile, which affects values as at the accounting date. All other things being equal, the funding level of the Fund as at 31 March 2022 is likely to be better than that reported at the previous formal valuation as at 31 March 2019.

It is important to note that the formal triennial funding valuation exercise is as at 31 March 2022 and this may show a different picture when the finalised position is disclosed in next year's annual report. In particular, changes in Fund membership, changes in anticipated real investment returns, and changes in demographic assumptions will affect the valuation results. The Funding Strategy Statement will also be reviewed as part of the triennial funding valuation exercise.

Robert McInroy
Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP
20 Waterloo Street
Glasgow
G2 6DB

15 July 2022

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Pension Fund Accounts Reporting Requirement

Introduction

CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2021/22 requires administering Authorities of LGPS funds that prepare pension fund accounts to disclose what IAS26 refers to as the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. I have been instructed by the Administering Authority to provide the necessary information for the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund ('the Fund').

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is to be calculated similarly to the Defined Benefit Obligation under IAS19. There are three options for its disclosure in pension fund accounts:

- ▶ showing the figure in the Net Assets Statement, in which case it requires the statement to disclose the resulting surplus or deficit;
- ▶ as a note to the accounts; or
- ▶ by reference to this information in an accompanying actuarial report.

If an actuarial valuation has not been prepared at the date of the financial statements, IAS26 requires the most recent valuation to be used as a base and the date of the valuation disclosed. The valuation should be carried out using assumptions in line with IAS19 and not the Pension Fund's funding assumptions.

Present value of promised retirement benefits

Year ended	31 Mar 2022 £m	31 Mar 2021 £m
Active members	999	970
Deferred members	605	650
Pensioners	735	792
Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits*	2,339	2,412

The promised retirement benefits at 31 March 2022 have been projected using a roll forward approximation from the latest formal funding valuation as at 31 March 2019. The approximation involved in the roll forward model means that the split of benefits between the three classes of member may not be reliable. However, I am satisfied that the total figure is a reasonable estimate of the actuarial present value of benefit promises.

The figures include both vested and non-vested benefits, although the latter is assumed to have a negligible value. Further I have not made any allowance for unfunded benefits.

It should be noted the above figures are appropriate for the Administering Authority only for preparation of the pension fund accounts. They should not be used for any other purpose (i.e. comparing against liability measures on a funding basis or a cessation basis).

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

22. PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Assumptions

The assumptions used are those adopted for the Administering Authority's IAS19 report and are different as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. I estimate that the impact of the change in financial assumptions to 31 March 2022 is to decrease the actuarial present value by £176m. I estimate that the impact of the change in demographic assumptions is to decrease the actuarial present value by £12m.

Financial Assumptions

Year ended	31 Mar 2022 %p.a.	31 Mar 2021 %p.a.
Pensions Increase Rate	3.20%	2.85%
Salary Increase Rate	3.20%	2.85%
Discount Rate	2.70%	2.00%

Demographic Assumption

The longevity assumptions have changed since the previous IAS26 disclosure for the Fund.

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2021 model, with a 0% weighting of 2021 (and 2020) data, standard smoothing (Sk7), initial adjustment of 0.25% and a long term rate of improvement of 1.5% p.a.. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

Males	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	21.9 years	24.1 years
Future Pensioners (assumed to be age	22.7 years	25.8 years

All other demographic assumptions are unchanged from last year and as per the latest funding valuation of the Fund.

Sensitivity Analysis

CIPFA guidance requires the disclosure of the sensitivity of the results to the methods and assumptions used. The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the liabilities are set out below:

Sensitivity to the assumptions for the year	Approximate %	Approximate monetary
0.1% p.a. decrease in the Discount Rate	2%	45
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	94
0.1% p.a. increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	3
0.1% p.a. increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2%	42

Professional Notes

This paper accompanies the 'Accounting Covering Report – 31 March 2022' which identifies the appropriate reliances and limitations for the use of the figures in this paper, together with further details regarding the professional requirements and assumptions.

Prepared by:-

Robert McInroy FFA

15 July 2022

For and on behalf of Hymans Robertson LLP

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

23. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Below is the target asset allocation agreed by Pension Committee and in force during 2021/22

Asset Class	Benchmark	Weighting
UK and Overseas Listed Equities	FTSE Developed World (ex Tobacco) Index MSCI World (NDR) Index	42% + / - 5%
Fixed Interest Securities	Markit iBoxx Sterling Non-Gilts Index ICE Bank of America Merrill Lynch Sterling Broad Market index Barclays Aggregate - Credit Index Hedged (GBP) SONIA	23% + / - 5%
Property	MSCI All Balanced Property Funds Index All Balanced property Index	10% + / - 3%
Private Rental Sector Property	Target return 6-8%	6%
Private Equity	CPI +5%	8%
Infrastructure	CPI +5%	10%
Cash and Short Term Deposits		1%
Total		100%

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Classification of Financial Instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category and Net Assets Statement heading. The carrying value for Pension Funds is the same as the Fair Value.

31 March 2022

Financial Assets

Fixed Interest funds	286,966	-	-
Equities - segregated funds	150	-	-
Pooled property funds	213,818	-	-
Private equity funds	183,203	-	-
Infrastructure funds	215,360	-	-
Global equities - pooled investments	780,422	-	-
Other investment balances	-	7,516	-
Current Assets	-	47,490	-

Total Financial Assets

Financial Liabilities

Current liabilities

Total Financial Liabilities

Net Assets

	Designated as fair value through profit and loss £'000	Financial assets at amortised cost £'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000
	286,966	-	-
	150	-	-
	213,818	-	-
	183,203	-	-
	215,360	-	-
	780,422	-	-
	-	7,516	-
	-	47,490	-
Total Financial Assets	1,679,919	55,006	-
	-	-	(6,492)
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	(6,492)
Net Assets	1,679,919	55,006	(6,492)

31 March 2021

Financial Assets

Fixed Interest funds	303,734	-	-
Equities - segregated funds	150	-	-
Pooled property investments	181,250	-	-
Private equity funds	151,782	-	-
Infrastructure funds	170,925	-	-
Global equities - pooled investments	693,780	-	-
Other investment balances	-	11,244	-
Current Assets	-	29,567	-

Total Financial Assets

Financial Liabilities

Current liabilities

Total Financial Liabilities

Net Assets

	Designated as fair value through profit and loss £'000	Financial assets at amortised cost £'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £'000
	303,734	-	-
	150	-	-
	181,250	-	-
	151,782	-	-
	170,925	-	-
	693,780	-	-
	-	11,244	-
	-	29,567	-
Total Financial Assets	1,501,621	40,811	-
	-	-	(4,734)
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	(4,734)
Net Assets	1,501,621	40,811	(4,734)

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Net Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Designated at fair value through profit and loss
Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial liabilities

Designated at fair value through profit and loss
Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Total

31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
181,402	275,346
50	(51)
181,452	275,295
-	-
-	-
-	-
181,452	275,295

Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Level One

Financial instruments at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities and quoted index linked securities.

Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level Two

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those whose quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

The pooled investment vehicles for global equities and fixed interest funds are classified as Level 2 as the fund valuations are based on the market prices of the underlying investments using evaluated price feeds.

Level Three

Financial instruments at Level 3 are those where at least one input, that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

These instruments include various unquoted equity investments, Private Equity Funds, Infrastructure Funds and Pooled Property Funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The values of the investment in private equity and infrastructure funds are based on valuations provided by the General Partners to the funds in which the London Borough of Croydon Pension Fund has invested.

The General Partners use a variety of methods and assumptions based on market conditions existing at the statement of financial position date which is usually at the end of December. Valuations are then rolled forward to the 31 March.

These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP. Valuations are usually undertaken annually at the end of December.

Valuations in Pooled Property Funds are carried out by qualified surveyors with relevant qualifications from the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. All assets have been classified as level 3 as the inputs are considered to be unobservable and developed by the valuer using best information available where there is little or no market activity at the valuation date.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Values at 31 March 2022

Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Fixed Interest funds		286,966		286,966
Global equities - segregated funds			150	150
Pooled property investments			213,818	213,818
Private equity funds			183,203	183,203
Infrastructure funds			215,360	215,360
Global equities - pooled investments		780,422		780,422
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Other investment balances	7,516			7,516
Current Assets	47,490			47,490

Total Assets

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Current liabilities	(6,492)	-	-	(6,492)
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Net financial assets

Values at 31 March 2021

Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Fixed Interest funds		303,734		303,734
Global equities - segregated funds			150	150
Pooled property funds			181,250	181,250
Private equity funds			151,782	151,782
Infrastructure funds			170,925	170,925
Global equities - pooled investments		693,780		693,780
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Other investment balances	11,244			11,244
Current Assets	29,567			29,567

Total Assets

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Current liabilities	(4,734)	-	-	(4,734)
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Net financial assets

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair Value- Basis of Valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment is set out in the table below. There has been no change in valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information.

Asset type	Valuation hierarchy level	Basis of Valuation	Observable and Unobservable inputs	Key Sensitivities affecting valuations
Pooled global equities	Level 2	The NAV for each share class is calculated based on the market value of the underlying equity assets	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Fixed income funds	Level 2	Fixed income securities are priced based on evaluated prices provided by independent pricing services.	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Pooled property funds	Level 3	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Valuations of properties within the funds are carried out by qualified chartered surveyors with the relevant qualification from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.	Direct comparison with sales of similar properties. Discount rates and cash flow projections as part of income capitalisation approach.	Real Estate values can be affected by a number of factors including changes to global or local economic conditions, financial conditions of tenants, availability of debt financing, changes in interest rates, operational expenses, planning and environmental laws and other government legislation.
Private equity	Level 3	Annually at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient (ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement) or market approach in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines.	Discount rates and futures cash flow projections. Evaluation based on recent market activity of comparable companies.	Events which can affect the assumptions and inputs used in determining valuations. These include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and inflation rates. Expected price volatilities and correlations
Infrastructure	Level 3	Annually at fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 and International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines	Discount rates and futures cash flow projections. Evaluation based on recent market activity of comparable companies.	Events which can affect the assumptions and inputs used in determining valuations. These include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and inflation rates. Expected price volatilities and correlations.

NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND ACCOUNTS

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3 assets

2021/2022

	Market value 01 April 2020 £'000	Transfers to Level 3 £'000	Transfers out of Level 3 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	realised gains/losses £'000	Unrealised gains/losses £'000	Market value 31 March 2021 £'000
Private Equity Funds	151,782			19,117	(48,704)	48,704	12,304	183,203
Infrastructure Funds	170,925			50,229	(33,286)	33,286	(5,794)	215,360
Pooled Property Funds	181,250			18,016	(8,682)	8,682	14,552	213,818
Unquoted Equity	150							150
Total assets	504,107	----	----	87,362	(90,672)	90,672	21,062	612,531

2020/2021

	Market value 01 April 2019 £'000	Transfers to Level 3 £'000	Transfers out of Level 3 £'000	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	realised gains/losses £'000	Unrealised gains/losses £'000	Market value 31 March 2020 £'000
Private Equity Funds	114,466			17,504	(27,286)	27,286	19,812	151,782
Infrastructure Funds	167,135			17,376	(13,975)	13,975	(13,586)	170,925
Pooled Property Funds	177,291			6,513	(2,993)	2,993	(2,554)	181,250
Unquoted Equity	150							150
Total assets	459,042	----	----	41,393	(44,254)	44,254	3,672	504,107

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 assets

Due to the increased uncertainty brought about by Covid-19, 10% has been used to measure the sensitivity of all level 3 assets. .

Level 3 Asset	Market value 31 March 2022 £'000	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Private Equity Funds	183,203	201,523	164,883
Infrastructure Funds	215,360	236,896	193,824
Pooled Property Funds	213,818	235,200	192,436
Unquoted Equity	150	165	135
Total	612,531	673,784	551,279

Level 3 Asset	Market value 31 March 2021 £'000	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Private Equity Funds	151,782	166,960	136,604
Infrastructure Funds	170,925	188,018	153,833
Pooled Property Funds	181,250	199,375	163,125
Unquoted Equity	150	165	135
Total	504,107	554,518	453,697

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). Therefore the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole Fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows. The Council manages these investment risks as part of its overall Pension Fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pension Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Council's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions. A risk register is maintained and reviewed bi-annually.

Market Risk

This is the risk that financial loss could arise as a result of fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads and equity and commodity prices. The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix.

The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the Council and its investment advisors undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuers or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The Fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from shares sold short is unlimited.

The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Council to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund investment strategy.

Price risk - sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the change in net assets available to pay benefits if the market price had increased or decreased by 10%. The analysis excludes cash, debtors, creditors, other investment balances and forward foreign exchange, as these financial instruments are not subject to price risk.

Assets exposed to price risk	Value £'000	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
At 31 March 2021	1,501,621	1,651,783	1,351,459
At 31 March 2022	1,679,919	1,847,911	1,511,927

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risk, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's exposure to interest rate risk is monitored and assessed against the strategic asset allocation benchmark.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Council recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. A 1% movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the Fund's risk management strategy.

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 1% change in interest rates.

Fixed interest funds, cash at bank and cash held by Fund managers are exposed to interest rate risk.

Assets exposed to interest rate risk	Value £'000	Value on 1% Increase £'000	Value on 1% Decrease £'000
At 31 March 2021	338,982	335,592	342,372
At 31 March 2022	338,071	334,690	341,452

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than pounds sterling (£GBP). The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than £GBP.

The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Council and its investment advisors in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations. During the year 50% of the equities held by LGIM were fully hedged to £GBP.

Currency exposure - asset type

Overseas equities securities (unhedged portion)
Overseas Private Equity and Infrastructure
Overseas fixed interest
Overseas Private Equity and Infrastructure (outstanding commitments)
Total assets

Asset Value as at 31 March 2022 £'000
380,040
244,091
154,832
123,648
902,611

Currency risk - sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the change in value of overseas assets had there been a 10% strengthening/weakening of the pound against foreign currencies.

Assets exposed to currency risk	Value £'000	Value on 10% weakening of pound £'000	Value on 10% strengthening of pound £'000
At 31 March 2021	836,266	919,893	752,639
At 31 March 2022	902,611	992,872	812,350

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that parties in whom the Fund invests may fail to pay amounts that are due to the Pension Fund. For example an entity in which the Pension Fund invests may fail. This risk is minimised by investing in specialist fund managers across different asset classes and geographical regions. Additionally there is a risk that an admitted body will be unable to meet its contributions obligations. Contribution receipts are monitored monthly and, if necessary, remedial action is taken.

Credit risk also represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

In essence the Fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk. However, the selection of high quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle a transaction in a timely manner.

Contractual credit risk is represented by the net payment or receipt that remains outstanding, and the cost of replacing the derivative position in the event of a counterparty default. The residual risk is minimal due to the various insurance policies held by the exchanges to cover defaulting counterparties.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the Council's credit criteria. The Council invests in money market funds with a AAA rating from a leading rating agency and also with other local authorities.

The Council believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk, and has had no experience of default or uncollectable deposits over the past six financial years. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements at 31 March 2021 was £24.7m (£82.1m at 31 March 2020). This was held with the following institutions:

Summary	Rating at 31 March 2022	Balances as at 31 March 2022 £'000	Balances at 31 March 2021 £'000
Money Market Funds	AAA		
Goldman Sachs Sterling Liquid Reserves Fund		20,000	16,500
Deutsche Managed Sterling Fund			
Insight Liquidity Funds			
JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund			
Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund			
Other Local Authorities		10,000	
Current Account			
NatWest Bank		14,102	8,171
Total		44,102	24,671

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Council therefore takes steps to ensure that the Pension Fund has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. The Council has immediate access to its Pension Fund cash holdings including cash invested in money market funds. The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Non-liquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert into cash. All financial liabilities at 31 March 2022 are due within one year.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its Pension Fund financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its investment strategy.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Those principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by an entity that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements. Accounting policies define the process whereby transactions and other events are reflected in financial statements.

ACCRUALS

An accounting principle where income and expenditure are taken into account in the year in which they are earned or incurred, rather than when monies are received and/or invoices are actually paid.

ACTUARIAL VALUATION

The Actuary reviews the assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund every three years and reports to the Council on the Fund's financial position and recommended employers' contribution rates.

ACTUARY

An independent professional who advises on the financial position of a Pension Fund.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBT

An amount set aside to cover money owed to the Council where it is considered doubtful that payment will be received.

AMORTISATION

The equivalent of depreciation for intangible assets.

BALANCES

The amount of money on the various funds of the Council left over at the end of the financial year after allowing for all expenditure and income that has taken place. These are also known as financial reserves.

BUDGET

A forecast of the Council's planned expenditure and income, either over a set period or for a specific project.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the purchase, construction and enhancement of Council assets such as houses, offices, schools and roads. Expenditure can only be treated as 'capital' if it meets the statutory definitions and is in accordance with accounting practice and regulations.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Monies received from the sale of the Council's assets such as land and buildings. These receipts are used to pay for additional capital expenditure.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the accountancy body which represents at national level the interests of Local Government and public service finance. The Institute produces advice, codes of practice and guidance to Local Authorities on best practice.

COLLECTION FUND

A Fund operated by the billing Authority into which all receipts of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates are paid. The Fund must be maintained separately from the Authority's General Fund.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the Authority intends to hold in perpetuity that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples are parks and historic buildings.

CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent assets are possible assets arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Possible losses that arise from past events which will only be confirmed by one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

COUNCIL TAX

A system of local taxation on domestic property introduced from 1st April 1993. It is set by both the billing and precepting Authorities at a level determined by the Council Tax base for the area.

COUNCIL TAX BASE

An amount calculated by the billing authority, by applying the band proportions to the total properties in each band in order to ascertain the number of band D equivalent properties in the Authority's area. The Tax base is also used by the precepting and some levying bodies in determining their charge to the area.

CREDITORS

Amounts owed by the Authority for goods and services received where payment has not been made at the date of the Balance Sheet.

DEBTORS

Amounts owed to the Authority for goods and services provided at the date of the Balance Sheet.

DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG)

Funding received by Local Authorities to meet specific school related costs. Much of this funding is delegated directly to schools, and managed by schools locally.

DEPRECIATION

A provision made in the accounts to reflect the value of assets used during the year. Depreciation forms part of the capital charge made to service revenue accounts and is covered by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16.

EARMARKED RESERVES

Amounts set aside for a specific purpose to meet future commitments or potential liabilities, for which it is not appropriate to establish a provision.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Events after the Reporting Period are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

FAIR VALUE

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

FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES

A finance lease is one that transfers a substantial proportion of the risks and rewards of a non-current asset to the lessee. With a finance lease the present value of the lease payments equates to substantially all of the value placed on the leased asset. For an operating lease a rental payment is payable to the lessor for the use of the asset and the ownership reverts to the owner when the lease is terminated.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

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

GENERAL FUND (GF)

The Council's main revenue account that covers the net cost of all services other than the provision of Council housing for rent.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Assistance by Government and inter-Government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of assets to an Authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Authority.

GROSS EXPENDITURE, GROSS INCOME AND NET EXPENDITURE

Gross Expenditure and Gross Income arise from the provision of services as shown in the General Fund and exclude the Direct Services/Labour Organisation accounts. Net Expenditure is the cost of service provision after the income is taken into account.

HERITAGE ASSETS

These are tangible assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

A statutory account that contains all expenditure and income on the provision of Council housing for rent. The HRA must be kept entirely separate from the General Fund and the account must balance. Local Authorities are not allowed to make up any deficit on or transfer any surplus to the HRA from the General Fund.

IAS19

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

IMPAIRMENT

This is where the value of an asset falls below the carrying value in the accounts and so to reflect the commercial reality of the situation a charge is made in the running costs.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Non-current assets that cannot be easily disposed of, expenditure on which is only recovered by continued use of the asset. Examples include highways and footpaths.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Non-current assets, which do not have a physical form but provide an economic benefit for a period of more than one year. Examples include software licences.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is a set of accounting standards, developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Local Authorities moved to accounting on an IFRS basis in 2010/11, a year after Central Government and the National Health Service.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which is held for its investment potential, with any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

LEASE

A lease is a contractual agreement, where the lessee (user) pays the lessor (owner) for use of an asset. These assets are usually property, buildings, vehicles or equipment

LEVIES

Payments to London-wide bodies such as the London Pension Fund Authority. The cost of these bodies is borne by Local Authorities in the area concerned, based on their Council Tax base and is met from the General Fund.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum amount that the Council must charge to the revenue account in the year in respect of the repayment of principal of borrowing for capital purposes. In the accounts the MRP is included within capital financing charges.

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR)

The charge payable on all business premises, calculated by multiplying the rateable value of the property by a nationally set rate multiplier. The Tax is collected by Croydon and is allocated between central government, the Greater London Authority and Croydon council in accordance with the business rates retention regulations.

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The open market value of an asset less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

These are tangible and intangible assets that yield benefit to the Council and the services it provides for a period of more than a year.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Non-current assets held by the Council but not used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples include investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

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

OUTTURN

Actual income and expenditure for a financial year.

PAST SERVICE COST

For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvements to, retirement benefits.

PRECEPT

A charge raised by another Authority to meet its net expenditure. The precepting Authority for this Council is the Greater London Authority (GLA). The GLA calculates its total spending needs for the year and sets its own Council Tax in the same way as a London Borough. Croydon then collects the Tax for them.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

Government initiative under which the Council buys the services of a private sector to design, build, finance and operate a public facility.

PROVISIONS

Amounts set aside for any liability or loss that is likely to be incurred, but where the exact amount and date is uncertain.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLb)

A Central Government agency which provides long and medium-term loans to Local Authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government itself can borrow. Local Authorities are able to borrow a proportion of their requirements to finance capital spending from this source.

RELATED PARTIES

Related Parties are those individuals and entities that the Council either has the ability to influence, or to be influenced by. Related parties include the Government, subsidiary and associated companies, the Pension Fund, Councillors and senior officers.

RESERVES

The amounts held by way of balances and funds that are free from specific liabilities or commitments. The Council is able to earmark some of its reserves towards specific projects, whilst leaving some free to act as a working balance.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The regular day to day running costs incurred in providing services. Examples include salaries, wages and running costs.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

Expenditure that is treated by the regulations as capital expenditure but which does not meet the definition of capital expenditure in the Statement of Recommended Practice.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)

The main grant payable to support Local Authorities' revenue expenditure. A Local Authority's RSG entitlement is intended to make up the difference between a Council's Retained Business Rates and its Settlement Funding Assessment.

RIGHT TO BUY

The Council is legally required to sell Council homes to tenants, at a discount, where the tenant wishes to buy their home. The money received from the sale is a capital receipt of which only 25% can be spent on capital expenditure. The remaining 75% must be paid over to Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) under pooling arrangements.

SETTLEMENT FUNDING ASSESSMENT

The main channel of Government funding which includes Retained Business Rates and Revenue Support Grant. There are no restrictions on what Local Authorities can spend it on.

SORP

The Statement of Recommended Practice. Its aims are to specify the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare a Statement of Accounts which represents a 'true and fair view' of the financial position and transactions of a Local Authority.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Activities of a professional, technical and administrative nature, which are not Local Authority services in their own right, but support front line services.

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Physical assets such as land, buildings and equipment that provide an economic benefit for a period of more than one year.

TRADING OPERATION

An activity of a commercial nature that is financed substantially by charges to recipients of the service.