Hampshire County Council

Statement of Accounts

2018/19

Contents

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Narrative Report

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). It therefore aims to provide information so that members of the public, including electors and residents of Hampshire, Council Members, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties can:

- Understand the overarching financial position of the County Council and the outturn position for 2018/19;
- Have confidence that the public money with which the County Council has been entrusted has been used and accounted for in an appropriate manner; and
- Be assured that the financial position of the County Council is sound and secure.

The style and format of the accounts, complies with CIPFA standards and is broadly similar to that of previous years. The information contained within these accounts is presented as simply and clearly as possible. However, the accounts of such a large and diverse organisation as Hampshire County Council are, by their nature, both technical and complex.

This Narrative Report has been structured to help enable readers to understand the County Council, its operating environment, and to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the Statement of Accounts. The report provides information about Hampshire, including the key issues affecting the Authority and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the financial position at 31 March 2019 and is structured as set out below:

- Statement from the Leader of Hampshire County Council
- Introduction from the Chief Financial Officer
- An Introduction to Hampshire
- The County Council’s Non-Financial Performance
- Financial Performance of the County Council 2018/19
- Corporate Risks
- Summary Position
- Where you can get Further Information

This is followed by an explanation of the Financial Statements, including information on changes during 2018/19.

Statement from the Leader of Hampshire County Council

"As Leader of the County Council, I am delighted to be able to present to you the Statement of Accounts for 2018/19. The County Council has always had a strong track record of financial management and I must pay tribute to Councillor Perry whose strong leadership and stewardship of the County Council's finances during a difficult period has put us in the strong position in which we find ourselves today."

"The County Council has always been willing to play its part to get the country's finances back in balance and up to the year 2018/19 we will have reduced spending by over £340 million since 2008, whilst at the same time being recognised as one of the top performing county councils in the country."

"Since the start of the decade as the Government have been focused on reducing the deficit nationally and funding has been cut, we have worked diligently to stretch every penny – delivering savings, reinvesting in new, more efficient ways of working, making prudent use of our reserves, and delivering more with less. Residents have told us they support this approach, and it has proven effective – and by 2019/20 the total savings we will have removed from the budget will rise further to £480 million. We have fewer buildings and are making much greater use of new technology."

"This has only been possible due to our scale, capacity, financial resources and strong leadership. We have planned well ahead of time for the grant reductions that we knew would be required to reduce public spending and have used our reserves wisely to support the continuing significant change programme across the Authority and to ensure we have adequate time to implement changes properly and safely in order to minimise the impact on residents wherever possible."

"We are well placed to face the future financial challenges that are forecast to the end of the decade, and beyond, and the financial information contained in this Narrative Report and the accounts themselves once again serve to highlight the continuing strength and success of this great County."

Councillor Keith Mans – Leader of Hampshire County Council

Introduction from the Chief Financial Officer

The Statement of Accounts for 2018/19 draws to a close another challenging but successful financial year for the County Council. Financial performance has been strong across all departments despite reducing budgets and growing demand pressures in all areas, but notably within adults' and children's social care.

This Narrative Report is designed to help readers better understand the Authority, its operating environment, and to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the Statement of Accounts themselves.

It contains background information about the County Council and outlines some of the key financial issues in areas such as revenue and capital spending, reserves and treasury management. As Chief Financial Officer to the County Council I also have responsibility for the Pension Fund and further information is provided to help explain the current position on the Fund and its investments.

The accounts themselves are very complex and technical in nature, but I hope you will take the time to look through them and in particular, read the Narrative Report which provides an excellent summary of what has happened during the financial year and outlines the financial standing of the County Council as at 31 March 2019.

If you would like more information on the accounts or have any questions on the content contact information is contained within this Narrative Report.

Carolyn Williamson FCPFA
Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Resources

An Introduction to Hampshire

Hampshire is notable for housing the birthplaces of the Royal Navy, British Army and the Royal Air Force. It is bordered by Dorset to the west, Wiltshire to the north-west, Berkshire to the north, Surrey to the north-east, and West Sussex to the east. The southern boundary is the coastline of the English Channel and the Solent, facing the Isle of Wight. Hampshire is in the top ten of the largest counties by land area (covering approximately 1,400 square miles).

Hampshire County Council is one of three local authorities in Hampshire (along with Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council) that provide 'upper tier' services, such as social care and education to residents of the county. In addition, there are 11 district councils and 261 parish and town councils providing a range of services to businesses and residents.

The county also contains two national parks; the first covering the New Forest, and therefore governance of this area is carried out by a national park authority as well as New Forest District Council, the second the newer national park for the South Downs which covers the chalk downlands from Winchester eastwards which embraces a large number of local council areas across three counties, Hampshire, West Sussex and East Sussex.

Key Facts about Hampshire

There are a number of factors which affect the County Council's services and its finances. Detailed below are some of the key facts and figures having a major impact on the Authority's financial position in both the short and medium term and further detail is available on the web describing the environment in which the County Council operates:

https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures

Population 1.37 million (2017 ONS mid year estimates).

Expected to grow to more than 1.47 million by 2024.

85% of Hampshire is defined as rural and over a third of the county's area is within National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

The Hampshire (county) economy is worth approximately £36.5 billion and contributes 15% to the South East's economy (ONS).

Hampshire (county) has 67,400 businesses and an employment rate of 80%, well above UK rate (73.9%).

545,000 households, of which 71% are owner-occupied (2011 Census).

One in every 46 children educated in England is taught in Hampshire

Tourism generates almost £3 billion to the Hampshire economy. Hampshire is visted by 4.5 million staying visitors and 52 million day visitors each year.

The rural economy is worth an estimated £7.5 billion, or 16% of the overall Hampshire economy, with the agricultural industry worth £0.2 billion.

Hampshire has more cars than any other county and two-thirds of commuters in Hampshire travel by car (2011 Census).

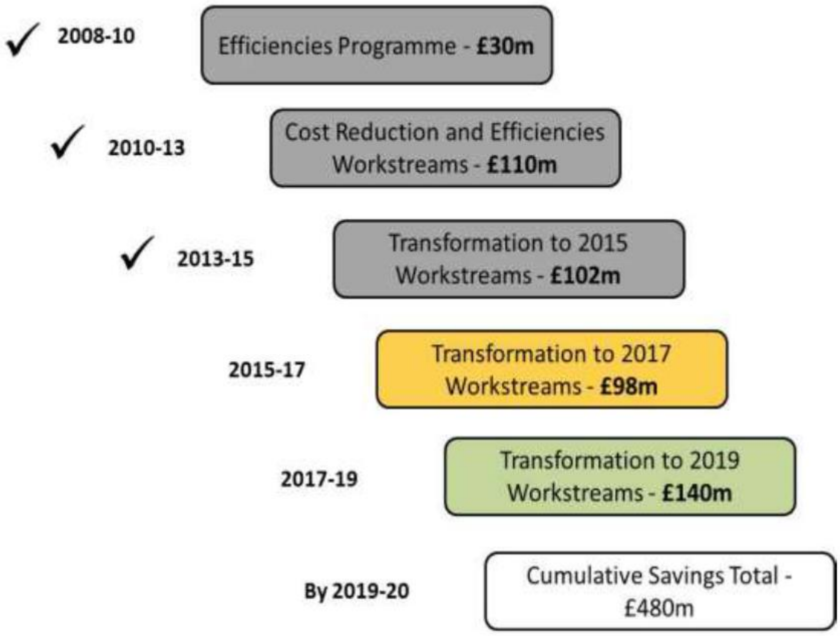
The County Councl is responsible for 8,000km of road, 2,000+ road bridges, 150,000 street lights and 7,000km of footpaths.

The population of those aged 85+ is forecast to increase by 28.9% between 2016 and 2023, to 54,000 people.

Hampshire County Council is responsible for more than 80% of spend on council services in Hampshire and provides a wide range of services which make a difference to residents' lives on a daily basis, including education, transport, planning, social care, libraries, waste management and trading standards.

As the County Council continues with the delivery of its transformation programme – Transformation to 2019 (Tt2019) – the need for a robust, strategic narrative is crucial. Central Government continues to reduce the amount of funding it gives to the County Council and at the same time, demand for County Council services is increasing. As a result, the County Council needs to deliver a further £140m savings by 2019 – bringing the Authority's cumulative spending reductions to nearly half a billion pounds by the end of the decade (see Figure 1 overleaf).

Figure 1. – Cost Reduction Exercises Including Tt2019 Programme Requirement



Note: The cumulative figure is made up of inflation, demand and reduced grant

Our Strategic Plan for 2017 – 20

In this context, the County Council requires a strategic narrative that will support the Authority to make tough, but necessary, choices about future services. The 'Serving Hampshire - Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021' is intended to guide decision-making to ensure that Hampshire taxpayers' money is targeted where it is needed most, and where it can make the greatest difference.

Hampshire County Council is one of the country's leading local authorities, with many services rated as 'excellent' and the Authority's ambition is to continue to transform and shape services for the future, in line with the Authority's evolving financial strategy. This means doing things more efficiently and providing high quality, responsive services that meet the needs of our customers and improve the quality of life for the residents of Hampshire.

Our plan to achieve this focuses on four strategic aims, which bring together a number of priorities under the following themes, to form the overarching framework for our services:

- **Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity** – The first strategic aim relates to Hampshire's future economic growth and prosperity.
- **People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives** – The second strategic aim is about supporting people to live safe, healthy and independent lives by focusing the County Council's resources where need is greatest, and where they can make the biggest difference.

- **Hampshire enjoys a rich and diverse environment** – The third strategic aim balances the first by ensuring that Hampshire's economic success does not come at the expense of the county's environment and heritage.
- **Hampshire enjoys strong, inclusive communities** – This strategic aim is about recognising the resources, skills and strengths that exist in local communities and that, when utilised, can help reduce the demand and dependency on County Council services.

Reductions in central funding to councils combined with rising demand for care services mean that our corporate strategy and medium term financial plan focus on targeting resources at the most vulnerable people while becoming more efficient in the delivery of our services. The County Council recognises that its ability to continue to deliver front line services will depend on its capacity to generate new funding streams, streamline the way that residents access services and support and encourage self-sufficiency, whilst protecting the most vulnerable.

As a result, the County Council has had to make some tough decisions and whilst service improvement remains at the heart of everything the County Council does, increasingly services will be targeted at those who most depend on them – particularly children at risk of abuse and neglect, and adults who cannot look after themselves.

Looking to 2020 and Beyond

Central Government continues to reduce the amount of funding it gives to the County Council. At the same time, demand for County Council services is increasing.

The County Council reviews its budgetary position annually and produces a rolling three year plan, known as the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). This plan considers the financial climate at both the local and national level together with available resources and budgetary pressures in arriving at a financial strategy.

The County Council's MTFS was approved by the County Council in September 2018 (Agenda Item 94). The report set out the medium term prospects for the County Council's finances to 2021/22 and provided an update on the budget development process for 2019/20. In addition, it extended the financial planning period to 2021/22 and considered the financial strategy that might be developed, recognising the uncertainty that exists beyond the period covered by the current spending review which runs to 2019/20.

At this point, some £340m has already been removed from budgets and plans are in place to remove a further £140m from the budget by 2019/20, taking the total to almost half a billion, with a further £80m now forecast to be required by 2021/22. In many cases those savings have been required to provide additional resources to meet rising demand for the services we deliver to the most vulnerable, as well as to address our falling funding.

These forecasts include significant cost pressures relating to social care for both adults and children and also allow for pay and inflationary pressures across other services including other key factors such as new highways and increased waste disposal costs as a result of new development and housebuilding across the county.

The key challenge for the County Council looking forward is to balance the budget over this period, whilst minimising the impact on service users and at the same time maintaining and even improving service outcomes and performance.

Over the past two plus years, a lot of attention, hard work and commitment has gone into ensuring that the Tt2019 Programme, the hardest cost reduction exercise yet by some margin, is successful. Beyond 2018/19, Hampshire County Council will need to fully implement its Tt2019 Programme and funding has been allocated to cash flow the safe delivery of the necessary changes which will extend beyond 2019/20; recognising that it becomes successively more difficult to deliver savings on top of what has been generated so far. In addition, it will need to develop and plan for the successor programme which will be informed by a public consultation over the summer and then presented to the Cabinet and the County Council in the autumn for approval.

The Tt2019 Programme is progressing well and to plan, but it is clear that a further £140m of savings will be extremely difficult to achieve and will take significantly longer to deliver to avoid service disruption. The Chief Executive's report on Transformation to 2019: Report No. 6 was presented to Cabinet in March 2019 (Agenda Item 112) and outlined the positive progress being made.

Taking up to four years to safely deliver service changes rather than being driven to deliver within the two year financial target requires the careful use of reserves as part of our overall financial strategy to allow the time to deliver and also to provide resources to invest in the transformation of services. This further emphasises the value of our Reserves Strategy.

There is no doubt from all of the work completed by departments to date, that Tt2019 is testing the County Council like no other programme ever has before - redesigning services and developing new operating models for services consistent with the reducing financial envelope. However, whilst Tt2019 represents an immense challenge, the County Council does have significant capacity, capability and experience to tackle the task.

The Capital Programme originally approved as part of budget setting for 2018/19 delivers schemes totalling £540 million over the three years from 2018/19 to 2020/21. It provides:

- £146m of investment in new and extended school buildings in Hampshire in the period 2018/19 to 2020/21 to ensure there is a school place for every child in Hampshire, providing a big boost for the local economy through jobs and construction materials.
- £120m for structural maintenance of roads and bridges in Hampshire over the next three years.
- £133m for integrated transport schemes including nine major infrastructure schemes, totalling £108.6m, of which five are expected to start in 2018/19.
- £11m on flood risk and coastal defence.
- £107m for major improvement of school and other County Council buildings over the next three years.

The Treasury Management Strategy over the period will continue to build on existing policies and practices, in particular protecting investment capital whilst at the same time looking at longer term products to generate a better rate of return. Interest rates are expected to move during this time and the County Council will need to be careful to commence long term borrowing activity at the correct time, following a long period of 'internally borrowing' rather than seeking funds from the market.

Key Facts about Hampshire County Council

All of the factors in the section above help to shape the County Council's priorities and provide a challenging environment for the organisation to operate in, potentially increasing demand on services and impacting the funding available to meet these demands. Charged with directing the outcomes, priorities and policies of the County Council are the Councillors who are elected every four years.

The County Council's role is to act strategically and implement policy as determined by Cabinet. This means delivering services to the people of Hampshire (and sometimes beyond) in an open and cost-effective way. Hampshire County Council acts in the best interests of Hampshire and its residents.

The County Council has 78 Councillors (also known as Members) who decide the budgets and policies for the vital local services provided by Hampshire County Council and following local government elections in May 2017 the political composition is now as follows:

- 56 Conservative
- 19 Liberal Democrats
- 2 Labour Party
- 1 the Community Campaign (Hart)

The turnout for the 2017 County Council elections was 36% of the electorate.

Under the County Council's Constitution, the Authority manages its affairs by way of a Leader with Cabinet model. The Leader is appointed by the County Council and they in turn appoint the Cabinet.

Supporting the work of the elected members is the Corporate Management Team (CMT) which comprises of seven Chief Officers and an Assistant Chief Executive and is led by the Chief Executive. CMT work with, and for, the Leader and Cabinet to maximise the capacity and effectiveness of the organisation, in order to protect and build strong, sustainable public services that improve the quality of life for the people of Hampshire. The current composition of CMT is detailed below. Note 8b shows the further detail of people that have been in a strategic post during 2018/19:

- Chief Executive – John Coughlan (CBE)
- Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Resources – Carolyn Williamson (FCPFA)
- Director of Adults' Health and Care – Graham Allen

- Director of Transformation and Governance – Paul Archer
- Director of Children's Services – Steve Crocker (OBE)
- Director of Economy, Transport and Environment – Stuart Jarvis
- Director of Culture, Communities and Business Services – Felicity Roe
- Assistant Chief Executive – Deborah Harkin

The role of CMT is to lead the officers who work for the County Council, provide the strategic overview for the work of the Council, and manage the many and varied operational services for which the Council is responsible.

At 31 March 2019, the County Council employed 40,786 people, making the County Council one of the largest employers in the county. Many of these employees work part-time. In full-time equivalent (FTE) terms, the total number of employees was 27,904 at 31 March 2019 as shown below:

Full-Time Equivalent Employees	**March 2018**	**March 2019**
Adults' Health and Care	2,748	2,766
Children's Service – Schools	15,110	15,165
Children's Services – Non Schools	2,154	2,421
Economy, Environment and Transport	841	584
Culture, Communities and Business Services	2,303	2,256
Corporate Services	1,583	1,791
Total	**24,739**	**24,983**

This is a net increase of 3,165 since 31 March 2018. Whilst the increase is mainly in schools, most departments have increased temporary roles linked to transformation programmes and there are also additional income generating and grant funded posts and posts linked to increased partnership working particularly within Corporate Services.

The County Council's Non-Financial Performance

In Hampshire, we are proud of our strong record of delivering excellent services that provide value for money. Over the last few years we have risen to the challenge of national spending cuts with an ambitious programme of savings and modernisation, while striving to protect frontline services and reduce the impact on those in most need as far as possible.

The County Council's Performance Management Framework (PMF) provides the local governance structure for performance management and reporting to Cabinet. The PMF specifies that Cabinet receives bi-annual reports on the County Council's performance against the strategic priorities set out in the Serving Hampshire plan. Performance information on children's and adults' safeguarding, major change programmes, including Tt2019, and the County Council's financial strategy are reported separately to Cabinet.

In order to report progress against the 'Serving Hampshire - Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021, departments are asked to rate performance against success measures on a quarterly basis. For each measure, a simple risk-based 'red, amber, green' rating is applied, informed by the most recent data and management information. Departments are also asked to provide an overview of key achievements and risks / issues against agreed priorities, as well as the results of any recent external assessments and resident feedback.

Overall performance against Serving Hampshire remained good during 2018/19, evidencing strong performance in the delivery of core services against measures for which we currently have data. Overall the majority (76%) of measures where we have current data were reported as low performance risk. Based on current data, only a small number of measures are considered to be high risk (2%) with the remainder assessed as medium risk.

Two thirds (67%) of the measures showed improvement or that the level of performance remained consistent. In addition to this, half (50%) of measures had met or exceeded the target set by the relevant department. In cases where targets were not met, departmental improvement plans are in place. Similarly, where measures were reported as medium or high risk, mitigating actions were being undertaken by relevant services.

Performance highlights for 2018/19 include:

- The County Council was ranked the joint top Authority nationally for Highways service delivery according to the National Highways and Transport Network (NHT) Highways Satisfaction survey (2018), and the highest performing authority in the South East. The County Council is also in the upper top quartile nationally for highway conditions.
- The County Council allocated £3m match funding in 2018/19 to finance additional resources to tackle potholes on Hampshire roads. This includes purchasing two new dragon patcher machines, which can repair defects five times faster than traditional methods.

- 68% of Hampshire's primary school children taking Key Stage 2 SATs in 2018 met the required standards for reading, writing and mathematics, compared with 64% nationally. This performance is an improvement on last year, representing a 2% increase compared to Hampshire's results for 2017.
- Educational attainment is better than the national average with 67% GCSE pupils attaining grade C in both English and Mathematics and 68% primary pupils achieving expected standards in reading, writing and mathematics in Year 6 (age 10–11).
- Hampshire's Youth Offending Service (YOS) was judged overall as *Good*, with *Outstanding* features by Ofsted. The report notes that Hampshire's YOS '*provided an excellent range of interventions to reduce the likelihood of* offending'.
- Four of the County Council's residential and nursing homes were awarded Platinum accreditation with the Gold Standards Framework – recognised as the industry standard for care at the end of life. Emsworth House, Fleming House, Malmesbury Lawn, and Westholme nursing homes received the accreditation.
- Delayed Transfers of Care in Hampshire continued to reduce. The number of days of delay reported in February 2019 was 1,170 – a reduction of 46% compared with the 2,163 days experienced in February 2018. Improvements were supported by increased reablement capacity, making more beds available during winter, and improved performance monitoring through a new integrated Health and Social Care dashboard.
- The Care Quality Commission reported the findings of its review of Hampshire's Health and Social Care Systems, undertaken in March 2018. Areas of strength included:
  - ✓ consistent and shared vision and strategy across partners;
  - ✓ strong understanding of the needs of Hampshire's population;
  - ✓ inter-agency working, enabling service users and their carers to influence service development; and
  - ✓ advanced use of digital tools.
- CO2 emissions have continued to fall year-on-year, down to 78,685 in 2017/18 (the most recent data). This is a decline from 83,992 in 2016/17 and exceeds the 2025 target of 79,080.
- The county's five country parks[1] received the Green Flag award in July 2018, which recognises high environmental standards and excellent visitor facilities. In 2018/19, there were 4.3 million visits recorded to Hampshire's countryside sites, an increase of 500,000 compared with the previous year.
- London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster City Council joined the Shared Services (Integrated Business Centre) partnership, following the successful go-live of new arrangements in December 2018 as planned.

[1] Lepe, River Hamble, Queen Elizabeth, Royal Victoria and Staunton country parks

- The percentage of working hours lost to sickness absence in 2018/19 has reduced to 3.23%, down from 3.74% in 2017/18 - the lowest level of sickness reported at year-end in the last seven years.
- HC3S, the County Council's catering service secured nine new catering contracts in 2018/19 in Hampshire, Dorset and Wiltshire, including the first 6th form college to be catered for by the service. Income allows skills to be retained within Hampshire and contributes to the County Council's budget.
- The broadband programme reached over 115,000 premises, with 65,000 paying customers on the network - representing a take-up of 57% in December 2018, up from 48% at the start of the year. In 2018/19 12,869 properties in Hampshire were given access to superfast broadband, exceeding the year's target of 11,779.

A more extensive list of key performance achievements is included in the *Serving Hampshire* – 2018/19 Performance Report presented to Cabinet on 17 June 2019.
2018/19 Performance Report

The County Council's Financial Performance

Revenue Position

The current financial strategy that the County Council operates, works on the basis of a two-year cycle of delivering departmental savings to close the anticipated budget gap, providing the time and capacity to properly deliver major savings programmes every two years, with deficits in the intervening years being met from the Grant Equalisation Reserve GER).

In line with this strategy, no savings targets were set for departments in 2018/19 and it was planned that a net draw would be taken from the GER to balance the budget. Early achievement of resources from proposals during 2018/19 as part of the Tt2019 Programme were to be retained by departments to use for cost of change purposes, to cash flow the delivery of savings or to offset service pressures

The County Council set a balanced 2018/19 budget that made provision for further funding within contingencies for children's social care and that addressed the rising cost of adults' social care, as well as providing one off resources that will help the County Council to face its inevitable future financial pressures.

In 2016/17 the government implemented a clear shift in council tax policy and assumed that local authorities would put up their council tax by the maximum permissible each year in the period to 2020.

In line with changes to government policy (including the further flexibilities granted in the local government finance settlement) in recognition of the pressures facing local authorities due to the growing cost of adult social care, a 5.99% increase in council tax was approved at the meeting of Full Council in February 2018, of which 3% will contribute towards the increased costs of adults' social care.

Most of the County Council's income comes from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), general government grants, council tax and business rates. Fees and charges contribute to the cost of some services and interest is earned on day-to-day balances. Government capital grants and external contributions applied to finance capital expenditure have been excluded from the following table. The proportion of the Council's income obtained from these sources is as follows:

	2017/18 %	2018/19 %
Council Tax	30	31
Business Rates	2	2
General Government Grants	7	5
Fees, Charges and Interest	14	14
Specific Government Grants	47	48
Total	**100**	**100**

Revenue expenses relate to spending on the day to day operations of the County Council. Due to the nature of the services that the County Council provides, much of the cost of services relate to staffing costs. Other running expenses relate to contracts with external providers for major services such as waste disposal, highways maintenance and social care services, together with other non-staffing costs such as transport, premises costs, supplies and services and the cost of borrowing money for financing capital expenditure. The breakdown of these costs is shown in the following table:

	2017/18 %	**2018/19 %**
Staff Costs	49	51
Running Expenses	50	49
Capital Financing	1	0
Total	**100**	**100**

The County Council is responsible for providing a wide range of services, by far the biggest is education and there are over 500 schools within Hampshire, some of which have converted to Academy status and are not shown in the County Council's accounts. In 2018/19 the split of expenditure across the key service areas was as follows:

	2017/18 %	**2018/19 %**
Adults' Health and Care	25	25
Children's Services – Schools	48	47
Children's Services – Non Schools	10	10
Economy, Transport and Environment	9	8
Policy and Resources	8	8
Other Services	0	2
Total	**100**	**100**

The budget for 2018/19 was approved by the County Council on 22 February 2018 and the budget requirement (which is the net budget met by council tax, business rates and government grant) for 2018/19 was set at £751.7m.

This reflected the reduction in government grant and the clear shift in council tax policy from the Government who assumed that local authorities would put up their council tax by the maximum permissible without a referendum each year in the period to 2020. For Hampshire County Council this was 5.99% for 2018/19. This included an extra 3% flexibility to pay for the increasing costs of adults' social care. This greater flexibility, announced in the local government finance settlement in December 2017, allowed councils to raise the precept by up to 3% in 2017/18 and 2018/19 within a cap of 6% over the three years to 2020.

More information about the budget originally set for 2018/19 is included in the Revenue Budget and Precept 2018/19 and Capital Programme 2018/19 - 2020/21 Report and in the 2018/19 Budget Book.

During 2018/19 there have been a number of changes to the original approved budget, some of which have already been reported to Cabinet.

The County Council has continued to demonstrate strong financial stewardship over this extremely challenging period. At the end of 2018/19, departmental net expenditure was £27.1m lower than budgeted, against an overall gross budget of approaching £2.0bn, a variance in the region of 1.4%. This position reflects the County Council's continuing successful financial strategy of early delivery of resources from proposals in advance of need, where safe and practical to do so, which provides funding that can then be used to meet the costs of change, to cash flow the necessarily slower delivery of some savings or to offset other service pressures, for example within social care.

Further savings of just under £12.5m were achieved largely as a result of treasury management activity (including the achievement of a return of more than 4.9% from higher yielding investments), additional grant income and unused contingencies. Contingencies were in the main set aside in recognition of the increased risk in the budget due to ongoing pressures within social care and other demand led services; such as waste disposal.

This amount has been allocated as follows:

- £1.0m is set aside to fund the next phase of management development costs under the Workforce Development Strategy. The funds are used to support a range of middle and senior management developmental work which have been critical to the delivery of transformation and have also been a key factor in HCC's ability to recruit and retain the best senior staff. This commitment underlines the ability of the Council to continue to provide for targeted investment, even during a prolonged period of tight spending control
- £10.0m is allocated to provide funding for the anticipated requirement for IT enabling investment to deliver the Transformation to 2021 (Tt2021) Programme that is being developed. Work is ongoing to confirm the scale and scope of the IT Programme which will see investment concentrated on those initial proposals where technology will deliver direct and significant cashable savings.
- The balance of approaching £1.5m is transferred to the Grant Equalisation Reserve (GER). Building the provision within the GER will support the revenue position in future years, as set out in the MTFS, and give the County Council the time and capacity to implement the next phase of transformation.

Schools are facing increasing financial pressure, in particular relating to high needs for children with special educational needs and or disabilities (SEND), both at an individual school level and within the overall schools' budget. These pressures are outside the County Council's core budgets, but the County Council retains an active role and interest as the local education authority. In 2018/19 the overall position has been balanced through the use of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Reserve;

albeit that this is in deficit. Consequently, the resulting DSG deficit of £13.7m (up from £4.5m last year) will need to be met from future years school budgets and strategies are being developed, and will need to be agreed with the Schools Forum, to address the underlying pressures on high needs. The County Council has submitted a containment / recovery plan to the Government, which in the medium term will need to rely on significant additional government funding if it is to have any chance of addressing the underlying financial pressures in this area.

The overall position is shown in the table below and further information is included in the End of Year Financial Report 2018/19 considered by the County Council's Cabinet on 17 June 2019: End of Year Financial Report 2018/19

	Final Budget 2018/19 £'000	Outturn 2018/19 £,000	Variance £,000
Adults' Health and Care	400,405	389,470	(10,935)
Children's - Schools	818,402	818,402	0
Children's - Non schools	194,297	194,297	0
Economy, Transport and Environment	112,514	104,600	(7,914)
Policy and Resources	121,647	113,390	(8,257)
Departmental Expenditure	**1,647,265**	**1,620,159**	**(27,106)**
Specific Grants	(916,420)	(916,440)	(20)
Other Costs Not Allocated to Services	25,402	13,997	(11,405)
Total Cost of Services	**756,247**	**717,716**	**(38,531)**
Capital Financing Costs	23,427	22,819	(608)
General Grants	(10,173)	(10,641)	(468)
Revenue Contributions to Capital	13,837	29,867	16,030
Business Units (Net Trading Position)	1,037	1,263	226
Net Revenue Budget	**784,375**	**761,024**	**(23,351)**
Contributions to / (from) Reserves and Balances:			
Earmarked Reserves	(30,141)	(6,566)	23,575
Trading Unit Reserves	(1,533)	(1,752)	(219)
General Fund Balance	(1,000)	(1,000)	0
Budget Requirement	**751,701**	**751,706**	**5**
Funded By:			
Business Rates and Grant	(138,551)	(138,556)	(5)
Collection Fund Deficits / (Surpluses)	(4,698)	(4,698)	0
Council Tax Requirement	**608,452**	**608,452**	**0**

Capital

The three year capital programme for 2018/19 to 2020/21 was approved by the County Council alongside the revenue budget and precept on 22 February 2018 and more information about this can be found in the Revenue Budget and Precept 2018/19 and Capital Programme 2018/19 - 2020/21 Report and in the 2018/19 Budget Book.

In 2018/19 the County Council spent £194.5m on capital projects, £18.2m less than the revised budget and this spend is summarised overleaf along with the proposed method of financing:

	Actual £'000
Adult Services	23,967
Children's Services	54,545
Economy, Transport and Environment	88,255
Policy and Resources	27,781
Total Capital Expenditure	**194,548**
Funded by:	
Prudential Borrowing:	
For Capital Schemes	35,255
Repayments of Specific Schemes	(2,394)
Capital Grants	88,907
Contributions from Developers and Outside Agencies	32,361
Capital Receipts	10,552
Contributions from Reserves	4,137
Revenue Contributions	9,700
Transfer from the Capital Reserve	16,030
Total Capital Financing	**194,548**

In addition to this spend, during 2018/19, the Enterprise M3 Local Enterprise Partnership (EM3 LEP) invested £33.1m in capital projects within the M3 corridor. This spend is matched by grants and included in the annual accounts, as the Council is the Accountable Body for the EM3 LEP.

Good progress is being made given the significant size of the overall capital programme and the proportion of the 2018/19 programme committed in the year, at £253.2m, is higher than the level achieved in 2017/18 of £221.5m.

	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m
Committed	221.5	253.2
Carried Forward	134.4	122.3
Total Programme	**355.9**	**375.5**
Percentage Committed	62.2%	67.4%

Further information is provided in the End of Year Financial Report 2018/19 considered by the County Council's Cabinet on 17 June 2019. End of Year Financial Report 2018/19

Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators

Treasury Management is concerned with managing an authority's long term borrowing and lending activity and managing cash flows on a day to day basis to ensure that sufficient funding exists to pay staff and suppliers throughout the year.

The County Council's treasury management policy requires an annual report to the Cabinet on the exercise of the treasury management function and the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities requires that the County Council reports its actual performance against the Prudential Indicators that were set in its Treasury Management Strategy (TMS).

The TMS is reviewed annually and provides the framework within which authority is delegated to the Deputy Chief Executive and Director for Corporate Resources to make decisions on the management of the County Council's debt and investment of surplus funds.

All treasury activity has complied with the County Council's TMS and Investment Strategy for 2018/19, and all relevant statute, guidance and accounting standards. In addition, the County Council has also complied with all of the prudential indicators set in its TMS.

The 2017 Prudential Code includes a requirement for local authorities to provide a Capital Strategy, a summary document approved by full Council covering capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and non-treasury investments. The County Council's Capital and Investment Strategy, complying with CIPFA's requirement, was approved by full Council on 14 February 2019.

At 31 March 2019 the County Council held £280.4m of loans, (a decrease of £7.4m on the previous year) as part of its strategy for funding previous years' capital programmes. The County Council's chief objective when borrowing has been to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required, with flexibility to renegotiate loans should the County Council's long-term plans change being a secondary objective.

The County Council has held invested funds representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. During 2018/19 the County Council's investment balances have ranged between £562m and £672m due to timing differences between income and expenditure. Both the CIPFA Code and the government guidance require the County Council to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The County Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

Further information is provided in the End of Year Financial Report 2018/19 considered by the County Council's Cabinet on 17 June 2019. [End of Year Financial Report 2018/19]

Reserves and Balances

The County Council maintains a number of useable reserves, as detailed in the Balance Sheet.

The level and use of local authority reserves has been a regular media topic over a number of years often fueled by comments from the Government that these reserves should be used to significantly lessen the impact of the measures to reduce the deficit that have seen a greater impact on local government than any other sector.

The County Council has continually explained that reserves are kept for many different purposes and that simply trying to bridge the requirement for long term recurring savings through the use of reserves only seeks to use up those reserves very quickly (and mean that they are not available for any other purposes) and merely delays the point at which the recurring savings are required. The County Council's reserves strategy is now well rehearsed and continues to be one of the key factors that underpins our ability not only to provide funding for transformation of services, but also to give the time for the changes to be properly planned, developed and successfully implemented.

At the end of the 2018/19 financial year the total reserves held by the County Council together with the general fund balance stand at more than £669.5m an increase of almost £23.8m on the previous year. The increase in reserves is largely due to capital grants unapplied received in advance of spend, for both the County Council and the EM3 LEP, with the latter being part of a deliberate strategy to ensure that major projects are approved based on the outcomes they will deliver rather than the speed at which funding provided by the Government can be spent. It also reflects the continued strategy of achieving savings early and then using those savings to fund the next phase of savings delivery, offset in part by a planned draw from the GER to enable the County Council to continue its financial strategy, and to allow delivery of the more complex savings to be achieved safely within the Tt2019 Programme over a longer time period.

The net impact of the changes in the revenue account during 2018/19 mean that the GER will stand at just over £65.0m, which is in line with the financial strategy of supporting the revenue spend position as savings are developed and delivered on a two year cycle; or longer where appropriate. Provision is being made for a draw in 2020/21 in order to give the County Council the time and capacity to implement the Tt2021 Programme and to cash flow the safe delivery of change.

The current strategy that the County Council operates works on the basis of a two-year cycle of delivering departmental savings to close the anticipated budget gap, providing the time and capacity to properly deliver major savings programmes every two years with deficits in the intervening years being met from the GER. Building the provision within the GER will support the revenue position in future years, as set out in the MTFS, in order to give the County Council the time and capacity to implement the next phase of transformation to take us to 2021/22.

It has been agreed that where possible, the County Council will continue to direct spare one-off funding into the GER to maintain what is part of a successful strategy which has served it very well to date. Consequently, as part of budget setting in February, a number of additions totalling £29.9m were approved (over 2018/19 and 2019/20) to begin to make provision for the period beyond 2020 to support the two year savings cycle and to provide cash flow support to the Tt2021 Programme.

The table below summarises the forecast position for the GER taking into account the requirement to balance the budget in 2020/21 and to provide corporate funding to cash flow the next stage of transformation:

	GER £'000
Balance at 31/03/2018	74,870
2018/19 Original Draw Planned	(26,435)
Additions Approved February 2019	15,100
Addition Outturn 2018/19	1,466
Balance at 31/03/2019	**65,001**
Additions Approved February 2019	14,811
Further Budgeted Additions:	
MRP "Holiday"	21,000
Planned use:	
Cash Flow Tt2019	(40,000)
Cash Flow Tt2021	(32,000)
Interim Year 2020/21	(28,400)
Unallocated Balance	**412**

This will largely deplete the GER and therefore, where possible, the County Council must continue to direct spare one-off funding into the reserve as part of its overall longer term risk mitigation strategy.

Departmental reserves have increased by more than £28m, largely representing the net early achievement of savings against the Tt2019 Programme after substantial transformation costs have been met in year. These reserves will be used to help fund the necessary changes and investment required to deliver the savings plans over the course of the current financial year and to cash flow the delivery of savings or offset service pressures.

The following table summarises by purpose the total level of reserves and balances that the County Council holds and compares this to the position reported at the end of 2018/19:

	Balance 31/03/2018 £'000	Balance 31/03/2019 £'000	% of Total %
Revenue Reserves:			
General Fund Balance	(22,398)	(21,398)	3.2
HCC Earmarked Revenue Reserves			
Fully Committed to Existing Spend Programmes	(196,571)	(170,157)	25.4
Departmental / Trading Reserves	(99,660)	(128,113)	19.1
Risk Reserves	(27,571)	(38,817)	5.8
Corporate Reserves	(115,653)	(104,225)	15.6
HCC Earmarked Revenue Reserves	(439,455)	(441,312)	65.9
Non HCC Earmarked Revenue Reserves	(41,695)	(31,525)	4.7
Total Revenue Reserves and Balances	**(503,548)**	**(494,235)**	**73.8**
Total Capital Reserves and Balances	**(142,069)**	**(175,228)**	**26.2**
Total Reserves and Balances	**(645,617)**	**(669,463)**	**100.0**

The biggest proportion of reserves are those that are fully committed to existing spending programmes and more than £120.4m of this funding is required to meet commitments in the approved capital programme.

In addition, a further £175.2m is held within capital reserves and balances, although of this sum almost £39.7m relates to the EM3 LEP which is included in the annual accounts, as the County Council is the Accountable Body. These reserves hold capital grants that have been received in advance of the matched spending being incurred. They are not available for revenue purposes.

Corporate Reserves relate to those reserves which whilst set aside for a specific purpose could be used to limit the impact of savings in services, which is exactly what for example the GER does on a short term basis giving the County Council the time and capacity to properly and safely implement savings programmes. However, trying to prevent savings by using reserves is not sustainable in the long term as the County Council needs recurring savings in order to close the predicted deficits in the budget.

The County Council has no control over Non-HCC Earmarked Reserves, the majority of which belong to schools, but these must be reflected in the final accounts each year. They do not include the reserves of Academy Schools. Non-HCC Earmarked Reserves also includes the accumulated DSG deficit.

The General Fund Balance is not earmarked for any specific purpose, but represents a minimum level of balances recommended by the Chief Finance Officer to provide a buffer against any significant unexpected losses during the year.

The overall level of reserves currently exceeds £0.6bn it is anticipated that reserves will remain at approximately this level for the medium term as we undertake investment to underpin our transformation programmes whilst also preparing for a large draw to support the budget in 2020/21.

The apparent lack of understanding of local authority reserves continues to be a national issue and in response some indicative work by the Local Government Association highlighted that for local government collectively, after earmarked or committed reserves had been excluded, the remaining uncommitted reserves only left enough money to run services for around 25 days. For the County Council the same exercise has been repeated and gives a figure of just over 27 days, highlighting once again that reserves offer no long term solution to the financial challenges we face. Correctly used however, they do provide the time and capacity to properly plan, manage and implement savings programmes as the County Council has demonstrated for many years now.

Further information is provided in Note 4 and in Appendix 3 to the MTFS which was approved by the County Council in September 2018 (Agenda Item 94), including in more detail the purpose for which the reserves are held and in particular why the majority of these reserves cannot be used for other reasons.

Hampshire Pension Fund

The Hampshire Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by Hampshire County Council on behalf of the 338 other employers in the scheme. As at 31 March 2019, the net assets of the Fund were valued at £7.2bn. The Pension Fund's accounts are included as part of the County Council's accounts on page 119.

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 2013, the Fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place at 31 March 2016. In accordance with the regulations the Actuary's triennial valuation is calculated on a different basis to the calculation of employers' individual pension fund liability for inclusion in their accounts under IAS19.

County Council's Pension Fund Liability

The County Council's own net pension liability is included in the balance sheet in accordance with accounting standards including an estimate of the impact of the McCloud judgement that concluded the transitional provisions introduced to the reformed judges and firefighters pension schemes in 2015 gave rise to unlawful age discrimination. The Government's application to appeal the decision was denied by the Supreme Court on 27 June 2019. Consequently, the Government has stated its intention to engage fully with the Employment Tribunal to agree how the discrimination will be remedied for all the main public service pension schemes. The actual remedy may differ between schemes and it is uncertain to predict. However, the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) have calculated a worst-case scenario impact at LGPS Scheme level. The County Council's actuary has used the same assumptions to calculate the impact for these accounts.

Overall, the net liability has decreased from £1,340m at 31 March 2018 to £1,327m at 31 March 2019. This results from an increase in the value of pension fund assets, higher interest on assets, and employer and employee contributions altogether exceeding the increase in the pension liability. The net gain is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and then transferred to the Pension Reserve and does not impact on the General Fund balance. Statutory arrangements for funding the net pension liability mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy as the deficit will be covered by increased contributions over the remaining life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary. Further information can be obtained from Note 24 to the accounts.

Corporate Risks

Hampshire County Council recognises that we live in an uncertain world, where the people, environment and communities of Hampshire may be at risk. Risk Management is the framework by which the County Council can view, manage and respond to risk, both threats and opportunities, in a robust, systematic and documented way.

The County Council has a track record of successful risk management and innovative service delivery initiatives and has had a mature risk management framework and associated policies for over 15 years.

The County Council has successfully embedded risk management into many of its business as usual practices. Benchmarking exercises with other public sector organisations in 2015 indicated that the maturity of Hampshire County Council's risk management framework against the Alarm National Risk Management Performance Model was among the top quartile of County Councils.

The County Council has undertaken an unprecedented programme of change. It has been successful to date, partly because it has taken a proactive and dynamic approach to managing risk.

The County Council's approach to risk is based on the principles outlined in the International Standard on Risk Management, ISO 311000.

The Corporate Risk Register plays an integral role to support production of the Corporate Plan and is subject to annual review by the Audit Committee when it approves the final accounts. There is a Risk Management Board that oversees the management of risk in the County Council and departments are required to continually assess risks as part of their day to day activities and in particular for major projects under their control.

The County Council has developed a performance framework for its business risk management and health and safety management systems. These are based on the Alarm National Risk Management Maturity Model. The County Council uses this performance framework to measure the performance of its management of risk, set robust targets for improvement, report on progress and demonstrate value for money. Self-assessment is supported by documentary evidence, audits and reviews and performance indicators.

Assurance on our services is provided by Internal Audit and our External Auditors.

The impact of the current economic climate on the County Council is taken into account when the County Council sets its budget in the February preceding the start of the financial year. The significant movements and events in the year are reported to Cabinet. Monitoring of spend against the budget takes place throughout the year and is reported to CMT regularly and to Cabinet on a periodic basis.

Summary Position

It is clear that the County Council's financial and non-financial performance in 2018/19 continues to be strong.

The revenue outturn, with savings against departmental budgets of £27.1m after substantial transformation costs have been met in year (largely due to the early delivery of resources) and £12.5m against non-departmental budgets, is testament to the strong financial focus that has been maintained throughout the year. This has allowed the County Council to set aside resources that can then be used to meet the costs of change, to cash flow the delivery of savings or to offset service pressures in future years.

In 2018/19 the ambitious capital programme has seen schemes costing £253.2m started from the approved capital programme for the year of £331.9m and capital payments of £194.5m incurred which can be financed within available resources.

All treasury activity has complied with the County Council's Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy for 2018/19, the County Council has complied with all of the prudential indicators set in its Treasury Management and has sufficient reserves and balances to provide financial resilience for 2019/20 and future years.

In 2018/19, Hampshire County Council has faced and dealt successfully with significant change and this change will continue and indeed accelerate as the Tt2019 Programme progresses and we develop the Tt2021 Programme. Whilst Tt2019 and the successor programme represent immense challenges, the County Council does have significant capability and experience to tackle the task and we do need to remember that with other parts of public services facing their own fiscal challenges, there are clear opportunities for real service transformation to come to the fore. There are risks as highlighted above, but there are well established and robust risk management processes in place and, together with robust financial management and reporting, Hampshire County Council is in a strong position as it moves into

2019/20. As tough as the forward agenda is, we also know that the County Council is as well placed as any other local authority to deliver on the continuing financial challenges that apply in the sector.

Changes to the Accounts

The 2018/19 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting introduced some changes as a result of two new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). IFRS 9 relates to how financial instruments are accounted for. These are now valued, depending upon the type of instrument, at amortised cost or fair value. Changes in fair value are taken to the relevant part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, depending on the type of instrument. Regulations currently provide a statutory override, until 2022/23, so that any changes in fair value do not impact the General Fund. IFRS 15 sets out how revenue should be recognised from contracts with customers. This has not had any material impact upon us, as our policy already was to record income in the correct period as the service is provided.

Explanation of the Statement of Accounts

The Financial Statements bring together all the financial activities of the County Council for the year and its financial position as at the 31 March 2019. They detail both revenue and capital elements for the General Fund and separately provide detail for the Pension Fund.

Local authorities are governed by a rigorous structure of controls to provide stakeholders with the confidence that public money has been properly accounted for. As part of this process of accountability, the County Council is required to produce a set of accounts in order to inform stakeholders of the County Council that we have properly accounted for all the public money we have received and spent and that the financial standing of the County Council is on a secure basis.

The accounts for 2018/19 are set out on pages 31- 119.

They consist of:

- **Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts –** Outlines the key responsibilities in respect of the accounts, together with statements from the Chief financial Officer and Chairman of the Audit Committee.
- **Movement in Reserves Statement** – Analyses the change in net worth between the general fund, other useable reserves and unusable reserves.
- **Balance Sheet** – This sets out assets and liabilities at 31 March 2019 compared with 31 March 2018.
- **Cash Flow Statement** – This summarises the movement in cash and cash equivalents during the course of the year.
- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** – Shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services measured in accordance with international accounting standards rather than on the basis of the costs that are required to be financed from taxation.

- **Notes to the Accounts** – Which explain some of the key items and disclosures in the accounts.
- **Pension Fund Accounts** – These are the accounts of the Pension Fund, which is operated for employees of the County Council, Hampshire unitary and district councils and other bodies.

Relationship between Accounting Statements

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the County Council, analysed into 'usable' reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The Cash Flow statement reconciles to the balance on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account for the year and the movement in Balance Sheet liquid assets and liabilities.

The Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure represents the change for the year in total net worth as shown on the Balance.

Where you can get further information

You can get more information about the accounts from the Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Resources, Hampshire County Council, The Castle, Winchester, SO23 8UB, Telephone: (01962) 847533, e-mail: budget@hants.gov.uk.

1. The Council's responsibilities

The Council 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 Council, that officer is the Chief Financial Officer
- Manage its affairs so as to use resources economically, efficiently and effectively and safeguard its assets
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

2. The Chief Financial Officer's responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for preparing the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer has:

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

The Chief Financial Officer has also:

- Kept proper accounting records which are up to date
- Taken reasonable steps to prevent fraud and other irregularities.

3. The Chief Financial Officer's Statement

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the County Council as at 31 March 2019 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Carolyn Williamson, Chief Financial Officer and Section 151 Officer
23 July 2019

4. The Chairman's Statement

I certify that the Statement of Accounts for 2018/19 were considered and approved by the Audit Committee on 23 July 2018.

Councillor Keith Evans, Chairman of Audit Committee
23 July 2019

Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the County Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the authority’s reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year.

	General Fund Balance* £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2017	**(448,749)**	**(75,415)**	**(524,164)**	**(2,042,498)**	**(2,566,662)**
EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership debtors				**(7,550)**	**(7,550)**
(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of service	(57,059)		**(57,059)**	(70,278)	**(127,337)**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 2)	2,260	(66,654)	**(64,394)**	64,394	**0**
(Increase) / decrease in Year	**(54,799)**	**(66,654)**	**(121,453)**	**(5,884)**	**(127,337)**
Balance at 31 March 2018	**(503,548)**	**(142,069)**	**(645,617)**	**(2,055,932)**	**(2,701,549)**

* includes earmarked reserves

	General Fund Balance* £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2018	**(503,548)**	**(142,069)**	**(645,617)**	**(2,055,932)**	**(2,701,549)**
Re-measurement of finacial assets (IFRS 9)				**1,972**	**1,972**
EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership debtors				**(500)**	**(500)**
(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of service	116,363		**116,363**	(710,902)	**(594,539)**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 2)	(107,050)	(33,159)	**(140,209)**	140,209	**0**
(Increase) / decrease in Year	**9,313**	**(33,159)**	**(23,846)**	**(570,693)**	**(594,539)**
Balance at 31 March 2019	**(494,235)**	**(175,228)**	**(669,463)**	**(2,625,153)**	**(3,294,616)**

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the County Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the capital receipts reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves are those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line “Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations”.

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000	See note
4,023,431	Property, plant & equipment (PPE)	4,577,745	19
82,190	Investment property	95,772	20
294,280	Long-term investments	347,116	22
51,883	Long-term debtors	58,452	22b
4,451,784	**Long-term assets**	**5,079,085**	
3,163	Current assets held for sale	1,885	
243,930	Short-term investments	186,150	22
2,930	Inventories	3,005	
122,502	Short-term debtors	123,224	22c
24,588	Cash and cash equivalents	35,772	22a
397,113	**Current assets**	**350,036**	
(180,617)	Short-term Creditors	(168,050)	22g
(37,625)	Short-term borrowing	(42,701)	22d
(7,168)	Deferred liability repayable within one year	(7,554)	18
(6,203)	Grants receipts in advance - revenue	(5,367)	6
(20,454)	Grants receipts in advance - capital	(33,799)	6
(252,067)	**Current liabilities**	**(257,471)**	
145,046	**Net current assets**	**92,565**	
(1,340,090)	Net liability related to defined benefit pension schemes	**(1,327,440)**	24f
(28,167)	Provisions	(21,935)	23
(279,960)	Long-term borrowing	(271,317)	22d
(156,988)	Deferred liabilities	(149,434)	18
(90,076)	Developers' contributions	(106,908)	22f
(1,895,281)	**Long term liabilities**	**(1,877,034)**	
2,701,549	**Total net assets**	**3,294,616**	
	Financed by:		
	Usable reserves		
(503,548)	General Fund and earmarked reserves	(494,235)	4
(142,069)	Capital grants unapplied reserve	(175,228)	4D
(645,617)	**Usable reserves**	**(669,463)**	
(2,055,932)	**Unusable reserves**	**(2,625,153)**	3
(2,701,549)	**Total Reserves**	**(3,294,616)**	

Signed: *Carolyn Williamson* Chief Financial Officer

Date: 23 July 2019

Cash Flow Statement

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

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000	Note
(57,059)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	116,363	
(216,788)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(238,662)	*27a*
219,490	Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	143,551	*27a*
(54,357)	**Net cash (inflow) or outflow from Operating Activities**	**21,252**	
36,734	Investing Activities	(42,544)	*27b*
48,262	Financing Activities	10,108	*27c*
30,639	**Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents**	**(11,184)**	
(55,227)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(24,588)	
(24,588)	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period**	**(35,772)**	*22a*

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements: this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2017/18 Gross expenditure £'000	2017/18 Gross Income £'000	2017/18 Net expenditure £'000		2018/19 Gross expenditure £'000	2018/19 Gross Income £'000	2018/19 Net expenditure £'000	Note
499,259	(188,522)	**310,737**	Adults' Health and Care	534,416	(201,931)	**332,485**	
975,999	(846,435)	**129,564**	Schools	1,007,915	(873,202)	**134,713**	
192,540	(27,299)	**165,241**	Children's Services Non-Schools	216,328	(25,840)	**190,488**	
181,975	(36,629)	**145,346**	Economy, Transport & Environment	182,233	(32,498)	**149,735**	
169,961	(44,371)	**125,590**	Policy & Resources	182,324	(46,536)	**135,788**	
			Reduction in Provisions	(10,289)	0	**(10,289)**	
8,935	(2,326)	**6,609**	Other items not allocated to services	53,008	(3,363)	**49,645**	
2,028,669	**(1,145,582)**	**883,087**	**Cost of Services**	**2,165,935**	**(1,183,370)**	**982,565**	11
			Other operating expenditure				
9,084	(27,326)	**(18,242)**	(Gain)/Loss on disposal of assets	6,731	(10,542)	**(3,811)**	
21,474		**21,474**	Assets transferred to academy/foundation trust schools	5,250		**5,250**	
64,198	(59,851)	**4,347**	Total financing and investment income & expenditure	55,772	(28,239)	**27,533**	5
			Taxation and non-specific grant income				
	(137,697)		Non-ringfenced government grants		(103,259)		6
	(44,073)		Locally retained business rates		(45,827)		
	(573,793)		Council tax income		(613,079)		
	(192,162)		Capital grants and contributions		(133,009)		6
		(947,725)	**Total taxation and non-specific grant income**			**(895,174)**	
		(57,059)	**(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services**			**116,363**	
	(143,808)		Net gains on revaluation of property, plant & equipment and financial instruments		(589,792)		3
			Write down re-classified financial assets				
	73,530		Actuarial loss/(gain) on pension fund assets and liabilities		(121,110)		24c
		(70,278)	**Other Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure**			**(710,902)**	
		(127,337)	**Total Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure**			**(594,539)**	

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Contents

1 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, council tax precept and business rates) in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice as presented in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The EFA also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the County Council's services.

2017/18 Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund Balance £'000	2017/18 Adjustments between accounting and funding basis (see note 2) £'000	2017/18 Net expenditure in the CIES £'000		2018/19 Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund Balance £'000	2018/19 Adjustments between accounting and funding basis (see note 2) £'000	2018/19 Net expenditure in the CIES £'000
368,800	(58,063)	310,737	Adults' Health and Care	389,470	(56,985)	332,485
790,204	(660,640)	129,564	Schools	818,402	(683,689)	134,713
171,150	(5,909)	165,241	Children's Services Non-Schools	194,297	(3,809)	190,488
105,934	39,412	145,346	Economy, Transport & Environment	104,600	45,135	149,735
103,758	21,832	125,590	Policy & Resources	113,390	22,398	135,788
(886,278)	886,278	0	Specific Grants	(916,440)	916,440	0
23,757	(17,148)	6,609	Other items not allocated to services	13,997	25,359	39,356
677,325	**205,762**	**883,087**	**Net cost of services**	**717,716**	**264,849**	**982,565**
(732,124)	(208,022)	(940,146)	Other income and expenditure	(708,403)	(157,799)	(866,202)
(54,799)	**(2,260)**	**(57,059)**	**(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services**	**9,313**	**107,050**	**116,363**
(448,749)			**Opening General Fund (including earmarked reserves) balance at 1 April**	**(503,548)**		
(54,799)			Plus (surplus)/deficit on provision of services	9,313		
(503,548)			**Closing General Fund (including earmarked reserves) balance at 31 March**	**(494,235)**		

2 Adjustments between funding and accounting basis

2018/19

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults & Health	16,017	12,326	(85,328)	(56,985)
Schools	108,405	17,971	(810,065)	(683,689)
Children's Services non-schools	2,861	4,066	(10,736)	(3,809)
Economy, Transport and Environment	53,792	2,808	(11,465)	45,135
Policy and Resources	10,662	12,837	(1,101)	22,398
Other items not allocated to services:				
Specific Grants	0	0	916,440	916,440
Other	4	24,862	493	25,359
Net cost of services	**191,741**	**74,870**	**(1,762)**	**264,849**
Other income and expenditure from the funding analysis	(189,128)	33,590	(2,261)	(157,799)
Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit	**2,613**	**108,460**	**(4,023)**	**107,050**
Note a) Adjustments for capital purposes:				
Charges to services for depreciation and impairment	166,199			166,199
Service revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	27,893			27,893
Current value of assets disposed	6,719			6,719
Current value of assets transferred to academies	5,250			5,250
Statutory minimum revenue provision for capital financing	(15,914)			(15,914)
External contribution to minimum revenue provision	584			584
Revenue contributions to capital	(29,867)			(29,867)
Capital grants and contributions applied (note i)	(133,009)			(133,009)
Movement in the market value of investment properties	(14,700)			(14,700)
Total transferred to capital adjustment account (including note i)	13,155			13,155
Transfer asset sale proceeds to capital receipts reserve	(10,542)			(10,542)
Note a) Total	**2,613**			2,613

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Note b) Adjustments for pensions:				
Current service cost of funded local government pensions		126,960		126,960
Past service cost of funded local government pensions		45,060		45,060
Interest on net pension liability		33,590		33,590
Total transferred to Pension Reserve		205,610		205,610
Employer's contributions payable to the pension fund transferred from the Pension Reserve		(97,150)		(97,150)
Note b) Total		**108,460**		108,460
Note c) Other adjustments:				
Difference between accrued cost of employee holiday benefits and those taken, transferred to the accumulated Absences Account			(2,028)	(2,028)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts on financial instruments transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account			(2,488)	(2,488)
Difference between accrued income from council tax and business rates and that required by statute to be paid over by Billing Authorities, transferred to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account			493	493
Note c) Total			**(4,023)**	(4,023)
Total adjustments				107,050
(note i) transfer from capital grants unapplied reserve				33,159
Total adjustments between accounting and funding basis under statute				140,209

2017/18

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults & Health	10,158	10,892	(79,113)	(58,063)
Schools	102,854	16,804	(780,298)	(660,640)
Children's Services non-schools	2,175	3,055	(11,139)	(5,909)
Economy, Transport and Environment	47,920	2,849	(11,357)	39,412
Policy and Resources	11,998	12,497	(2,663)	21,832
Other items not allocated to services:				
Specific Grants	0	0	886,278	886,278
Other items not allocated to services	0	(17,096)	(52)	(17,148)
Net cost of services	**175,105**	**29,001**	**1,656**	**205,762**
Other income and expenditure from the funding analysis	(247,983)	30,259	9,702	(208,022)
Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit	**(72,878)**	**59,260**	**11,358**	**(2,260)**

Note a) Adjustments for capital purposes:				
Charges to services for depreciation and impairment	172,397			172,397
Service revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	4,093			4,093
Current value of assets disposed	9,084			9,084
Current value of assets transferred to academies	21,474			21,474
Statutory minimum revenue provision for capital financing	(11,836)			(11,836)
External contribution to minimum revenue provision	705			705
Revenue contributions to capital	(555)			(555)
Capital grants and contributions applied (note i)	(192,162)			(192,162)
Movement in the market value of investment properties	(48,752)			(48,752)
Total transferred to capital adjustment account (including note i)	(45,552)			(45,552)
Transfer asset sale proceeds to capital receipts reserve	(27,326)			(27,326)
Note a) Total	**(72,878)**			**(72,878)**

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Note b) Adjustments for pensions:				
Current service cost of funded local government pensions		113,860		113,860
Past service cost of funded local government pensions		1,460		1,460
Interest on net pension liability		30,260		30,260
Total transferred to Pension Reserve		145,580		145,580
Employer's contributions payable to the pension fund transferred from the Pension Reserve		(86,320)		(86,320)
Note b) Total		**59,260**		**59,260**
Note c) Other adjustments:				
Difference between accrued cost of employee holiday benefits and those taken, transferred to the accumulated Absences Account			1,656	1,656
Amortisation of premiums and discounts on financial instruments transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account			9,582	9,582
Difference between accrued income from council tax and business rates and that required by statute to be paid over by Billing Authorities, transferred to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account			122	122
Rounding adjustment			(2)	(2)
Note c) Total			**11,358**	**11,358**
Total adjustments				**(2,260)**
(note i) transfer from capital grants unapplied reserve				66,654
Total adjustments between accounting and funding basis under statute				**64,394**

3 Unusable reserves

	Balance 1 April 2018 £'000	Movement £'000	Balance 31 March 2019 £'000	*Note*
Revaluation reserve	(1,125,483)	(549,734)	(1,675,217)	*3a*
Capital adjustment account	(2,284,741)	(4,785)	(2,289,526)	*3b*
Pensions reserve	1,340,090	(12,650)	1,327,440	*3c*
Accumulated absences account	13,783	(2,028)	11,755	*3d*
Financial instrument adjustment account	12,195	(4,238)	7,957	*3e*
Collection fund adjustment account	(8,055)	493	(7,562)	*3f*
Available for sale Financial assets	(3,721)	3,721	0	
	(2,055,932)	**(569,221)**	**(2,625,153)**	

3a Revaluation reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the County Council since 1 April 2007, 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 lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

2017/18		2018/19
(1,018,275)	Balance at 1 April	(1,125,483)
(144,441)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(589,792)
31,019	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	35,388
2,949	Write off net gains for assets transferred to Academy/Foundation schools	2,494
3,265	Accumulated gains on assets sold, scrapped or transferred to/from current assets	2,176
37,233	**Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account**	40,058
(1,125,483)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(1,675,217)**

3b 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. This account contains expenditure financed from revenue and capital receipts together with the statutory amount required to provide for the repayment of external loans less the amounts included for depreciation, impairment and revenue expenditure financed by capital under statute and the historic cost of asset disposals. The reserve is not cash backed. The movement in the account is analysed below:

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000
(2,233,732)	Balance brought forward 1 April		**(2,284,741)**
(7,550)	EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership debtors		
	HCC debtors		**(500)**
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
172,397	Charges for depreciation and impairment of noncurrent assets	166,199	
4,093	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	27,893	
9,084	Assets disposals current value	6,719	
21,474	Assets transferred to Academy/Foundation schools current value	5,250	
(2,034,234)			**(2,079,180)**
(37,233)	Adjusting amounts written out of Revaluation Reserve		(40,057)
(2,071,467)	**Net amount written out of the cost of assets consumed in the year**		**(2,119,237)**
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
(32,241)	Capital receipts applied		(13,778)
(11,836)	Statutory minimum revenue provision for capital financing		(15,914)
705	External contribution to minimum revenue provision		584
(555)	Revenue contributions to capital expenditure		(29,867)
(125,508)	Capital grants and contributions applied		(99,850)
(169,435)			**(158,825)**
(48,752)	Movement in the market value of investment properties		(14,700)
4,913	Write down of capital debtors		3,236
(2,284,741)	**Balance as at 31 March**		**(2,289,526)**

3c 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 County Council accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs.

However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the County Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a shortfall in the resources the Council has set aside to meet the benefits earned by past and current employees. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
1,207,300	Balance at 1 April	1,340,090
73,530	Actuarial losses / (gains) on pensions assets and liabilities	(121,110)
145,580	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	205,610
(86,320)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(97,150)
1,340,090	**Balance at 31 March**	**1,327,440**

3d 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.

Non-teaching staff work under Employment in Hampshire County Council (EHCC) terms and conditions which permit them to carry forward, in exceptional circumstances, up to 5 days (37 hours) annual leave per year, pro-rated for those working part time. In addition, some staff may have flexible working conditions which permit them to accumulate up to a maximum of 40 hours flexi-time. In this case they can theoretically carry forward up to 40 hours flexi-time from one financial year to another. However, the actual amounts of annual leave and flexi-time carried forward are much lower than the maximum amounts and are similar each year, so an accrual for non-teaching staff is not required.

The Conditions of Service for School Teachers state that teachers should not receive less than one-third of a year’s salary for each full term’s service. Due to the County Council’s policy of a fixed Easter break during April, the pay and leave entitlement for the spring term straddles two financial years. Therefore an accrual is made by charging children’s services for the cost of Easter holiday entitlements earned by teachers but not taken until the next financial year.

3e Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The County Council uses this account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans and fair value changes for pooled investment funds. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, and reversed out of the General Fund balance to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in reserves statement. The expense is posted back to the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. Fair value changes debited or credited to the provision of services are reversed out of the General Fund balance to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3f Collection fund adjustment account

The collection fund adjustment account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and business rate income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax and business rate payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Billing Authorities’ Collection Funds.

4 General Fund and earmarked reserves

The County Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate heading within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in that year and is included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

	Balance 1 April 2017 £'000	Movement in 2017/18 £'000	Balance 31 March 2018 £'000	Movement in 2018/19 £'000	Balance 31 March 2019 £'000	*See note*
Revenue Reserves						
A. General Fund Balance	(21,498)	(900)	**(22,398)**	1,000	**(21,398)**	*a*
B. County Council Earmarked Revenue Reserves						
Fully Committed to Existing Spend Programmes						
Revenue Grants Unapplied	(17,751)	(3,790)	**(21,541)**	7,290	**(14,251)**	*b*
General Capital Reserve	(126,075)	(13,570)	**(139,645)**	19,217	**(120,428)**	*c*
Street Lighting Reserve	(26,087)	(404)	**(26,491)**	(515)	**(27,006)**	*d*
Public Health Reserve	(7,412)	(425)	**(7,837)**	302	**(7,535)**	*e*
Other	(1,977)	920	**(1,057)**	120	**(937)**	*f*
	(179,302)	**(17,269)**	**(196,571)**	**26,414**	**(170,157)**	
Departmental / Trading Reserves						
Trading Accounts	(12,753)	1,783	**(10,970)**	1,752	**(9,218)**	*g*
Departmental Cost of Change	(85,658)	(3,032)	**(88,690)**	(30,205)	**(118,895)**	*h*
	(98,411)	**(1,249)**	**(99,660)**	**(28,453)**	**(128,113)**	
Risk Reserves						
Insurance	(20,571)	(5,000)	**(25,571)**	(10,289)	**(35,860)**	*i*
Investment Risk	(1,500)	(500)	**(2,000)**	(957)	**(2,957)**	*j*
	(22,071)	**(5,500)**	**(27,571)**	**(11,246)**	**(38,817)**	
Corporate Reserves						
Grant Equalisation	(40,755)	(34,115)	**(74,870)**	9,869	**(65,001)**	*k*
Invest To Save	(31,100)	(1,009)	**(32,109)**	2,908	**(29,201)**	*l*
Corporate Policy	(4,632)	(1,257)	**(5,889)**	(508)	**(6,397)**	*m*
Corporate Efficiency	0	0	**0**	0	**0**	*n*
Organisational Change	(2,905)	120	**(2,785)**	(841)	**(3,626)**	*o*
	(79,392)	**(36,261)**	**(115,653)**	**11,428**	**(104,225)**	
Total Earmarked Revenue Reserves available to the County Council	**(379,176)**	**(60,279)**	**(439,455)**	**(1,857)**	**(441,312)**	
C. Other Earmarked Revenue Reserves						
EM3 LEP Reserve	(1,396)	(3,047)	**(4,443)**	(214)	**(4,657)**	*p*
Schools Reserves	(46,679)	9,427	**(37,252)**	10,384	**(26,868)**	*q*
Total Revenue Reserves and Balances	**(448,749)**	**(54,799)**	**(503,548)**	**9,313**	**(494,235)**	
D. Capital Reserves						
Capital Grants Unapplied	(75,415)	(66,654)	**(142,069)**	(33,159)	**(175,228)**	*r*
Total Capital Reserves and Balances	**(75,415)**	**(66,654)**	**(142,069)**	**(33,159)**	**(175,228)**	
Total Usable Reserves	**(524,164)**	**(121,453)**	**(645,617)**	**(23,846)**	**(669,463)**	

a The General Fund Balance is the surplus of revenue income over expenditure. It can be used to supplement income in future years

b The revenue grants unapplied reserve was established to reflect change in accounting practice under IFRS, requiring grants to be accounted for in advance of the matched spending being incurred, where there is no repayment condition.

c The general capital reserve is to assist in matching the timing of the availability of capital financing resources with the timing of capital payment.

d The street lighting reserve represents the anticipated surplus generated by the financial model for this PFI scheme that is invested up front and then applied to the contract payments for future years.

e The Public Health reserve represents the balance of the ring-fenced government grant carried forward for future Public Health expenditure.

f Other smaller reserves are sums set aside for specific future purposes.

g The trading accounts reserve enable business units to carry forward planned surpluses to cover future investment or possible losses.

h The departmental cost of change reserve enables individual services to carry forward underspendings in order to invest in technology and other service improvements and meet the cost of significant change programmes and restructures

i The County Council self insures against certain types of risks and the level of the insurance reserve is based on an independent valuation of past claims experience and the level and nature of current outstanding claims.

j The Investment Risk reserve was established in 2014/15 to mitigate the slight additional risk associated with the revised approved investment strategy as a prudent response to targeting investments with higher returns.

k The grant equalisation reserve is to assist in managing the impact of future grant loss.

l The invest-to-save reserve is to provide funding for investment which will generate further revenue savings in the future.

m The corporate policy reserve is available to fund new budget initiatives that are agreed as part of the overall budget. It offers the opportunity to introduce specific service initiatives that might not have otherwise gained funding and are designed to have a high impact on service users or locations where they are applied.

n The corporate efficiency reserve was established to earmark any corporate efficiency savings achieved in advance of their being required for budgetary purposes and has been transferred to the Invest to Save reserve.

o The organisational change reserve was established in 2010/11 from contributions from the corporate policy and invest to save reserves to fund the additional cost of the voluntary redundancy scheme implemented to facilitate staffing reductions on a voluntary basis, and provide funding for organisational development.

p The EM3 LEP reserve represents underspending of EM3 LEP funding carried forward for future expenditure.

q The purpose of the Schools reserve is to earmark the balance of unspent delegated budgets. They are not available to other services. The reserve is offset by the accumulated DSG deficit.

r The capital grants unapplied reserve holds capital grants that have been received in advance of the matched spending being incurred. They are not available for revenue purposes.

5 Financing and investment income and expenditure

2017/18 £'000		2108/19 £'000
33,938	Interest payable	22,139
(11,164)	Interest receivable	(12,858)
(48,752)	Pooled Investment Funds & Investment property (gains) and losses	(16,643)
30,260	Pension interest	33,590
65	(Surplus)/deficit on internal trading undertakings	1,262
	Expected credit losses	43
4,347	**Total within other operating expenditure**	**27,533**

6 Government Grants and other contributions

Government grants and third party contributions are recognised as income at the date that the County Council satisfies the conditions of entitlement to the grant or contribution.

Grants and contributions which have outstanding conditions are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors (receipts in advance). When conditions are satisfied, or where there are no conditions attached to the grant or contribution and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received and that the expenditure for which the grant has been given has been or will be incurred, the income is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as follows:

- To the relevant service for revenue grants and contributions and capital grants used to fund revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute
- To the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income section for non-ring-fenced revenue grants and contributions and all other capital grants and contributions.

In deciding if developer contribution agreements have conditions attached the County Council has applied the substance over form concept and assumed that all agreements have a constructive obligation to repay contributions if not used even if this is not explicit in the agreement.

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

Where revenue grants have been credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are yet to be used, they are transferred to an earmarked reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Once used in subsequent years, they are transferred to the General Fund to fund the revenue expenditure.

Grant and contribution income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

2017/18 £'000	Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	2018/19 £'000
	Capital Grants and Contributions:	
(1,394)	2 Year Old Entitlement	(601)
(16)	Local Sustainable Transport Fund Grant	0
(31,179)	Local Transport Capital Block Funding Grant	(33,973)
(14,939)	Schools Condition Allocation	(13,778)
(5,321)	Broadband Delivery UK Grant	(1,948)
0	Basic Payment Scheme (Farm funding)	(422)
(5,098)	National Productivity Incentive Grant	(4,531)
0	National Productivity Incentive Fund	(743)
(63,062)	EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership	(36,807)
(149)	Environment Agency	(1,022)
(10,694)	Disabled Facilities Grant	(11,641)
(1,253)	Social Care Capital Grant	(600)
(3,507)	Schools Devolved Formula Capital	(3,751)
0	Healthy Pupils Capital Fund	(119)
(1,033)	Schools Capital Maintenance Grant	0
(38,639)	Schools Basic Needs Grant	(26,122)
(769)	Winchester City Council Community Infrastructure Levy	(396)
(2,123)	Pothole Action Grant	0
(433)	ESFA Free School Grant	(904)
(970)	Swanwick Grant	(450)
0	Department for Transport Grants	(6,243)
0	Speical Educational Needs and Disability	(1,256)
(6,093)	Priority Schools Building Programme 2 (PSBP2) Grant	(10,435)
(33,668)	Developer's contributions	(20,724)
(18,122)	Other contributions	(6,572)
(57)	Misc. Income	(48)
(465)	Contributions from other Local Authorities	(1,253)
46,822	**Less: Capital income used to fund revenue expenditure under statute**	**51,330**
(192,162)		(133,009)
(137,697)	Non-ringfenced Government grants	(103,259)
(329,859)	**Total**	**(236,268)**

2017/18 £'000	Credited to services	2018/19 £'000
(17,010)	Improved Better Care Fund	(13,437)
0	Better Care Fund	(8,412)
(4,776)	Adults Social Care Implementation	(2,972)
0	Adult Social Care Funding	(4,754)
(660)	Local Reform & Community Voices	(669)
(4,347)	Independent Living Fund	(4,210)
(539)	War Pensions & Social Care Financial Assessments	(505)
(710)	Syrian Resettlement Programme	(478)
(9,373)	PFI Street Lighting Grant	(9,373)
(301)	Bikeability Training Grant	(301)
(147)	Flood & Water Management Grant	(90)
0	Early Adopters Grant (NAAS)	(252)
(1,794)	Partners in Practice (PiP)	(57)
(245)	Inshore Fisheries & Conservation	0
(50)	Other Adult Services Grants	0
(1,524)	Bus Service Operators Grant	(1,068)
(312)	Step up to Social Work	(751)
(724,961)	Dedicated School's Grant	(746,096)
(15,792)	Universal Infant Free School Meals	(15,971)
0	Teachers Pay Award	(2,970)
(6,051)	PE & Sport Grant	(7,610)
(122)	30 Hours free Childcare	0
(51)	Additional Schools Grant	0
(980)	School Improvement	(1,734)
(423)	Staying Put Grant (Foster Care)	(432)
(422)	Extended Rights to Free Travel	(526)
(47)	New Remand Framework Funding Grant	(25)
(3,406)	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children Grant	(4,804)
(178)	Libraries - Opportunities for Everyone	0
(1,898)	Supporting Troubles Families Grant	(1,702)
(13)	Sustainable Travel Transition Year Grant	0
(52,173)	Public Health Grant	(50,831)
(911)	Digitalisation Grant	0
(119)	Social Care in Prisons Grant	(106)
(58)	Other Policy and Resources grants	(11)
(33,413)	Pupil Premium grant	(33,869)
(1,696)	Music Grant	(1,700)
0	Other Children's Services and Education Grants	(223)
(89)	Local Welfare Assistance	(146)
0	Other Countryside Grants	(43)
(1,687)	SEN Reform and Implementation	0
(1,689)	Developers Contributions	(1,757)
(46,822)	**Add: Capital income used to fund revenue expenditure under statute**	**51,330**
(934,789)	**Total**	**(866,555)**

The County Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver if the condition is not met.

31 March 2018 £'000	Capital grants receipts in advance	31 March 2019 £'000
(600)	Department of Health Social Care Capital Grant	0
0	Special Educational Needs and Disability	(6)
0	Healthy Pupils Capital Fund	(1,462)
(209)	Bordon Eco Town Grant	(209)
(498)	Priority Schools Building Programme 2 (PSBP2) Grant	(19)
(4,931)	Schools Devolved Formula Capital	(10,379)
(8,387)	Department for Transport Grant	(13,185)
(3)	ESFA Free School Grant	(379)
(908)	Early Years 30 Hour Grant	(241)
0	Additional Highways Funding	(1,890)
(253)	DfT Sect 31 Grant - Safer Routes	(3,925)
(928)	Other Children's Services Grants	(333)
(15)	Sport England Grant	(15)
(43)	Environment Agency Grants	(212)
(3,679)	Pot Hole Grant	(1,544)
(20,454)	**Total**	**(33,799)**

31 March 2018 £'000	Revenue grants receipts in advance	31 March 2019 £'000
(14)	Pupil Premium	(46)
(1)	Bus Service Operators Grant	(1)
(7)	Univeral Infant Free School Meals	0
(3)	Step up to Social Work	0
(126)	Common Assessment Framework Adults Grant	(126)
(765)	Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	(420)
(723)	Local Welfare Assistance Grant	(577)
(427)	Flood management	(427)
(1,261)	Single Farm Payments European Grant	(919)
(236)	Eco Towns - project funding	(184)
(25)	Army Covenant Grant	0
(144)	One Public Sector Estate 4	(113)
(135)	One Public Sector Estate 5	(75)
(50)	One Public Sector Estate 6	0
(503)	Skills Funding Agency	(387)
0	Basic Payment Scheme 2017 (Farm funding)	(189)
0	Basic Payment Scheme 2018 (Farm funding)	(210)
(142)	Basic Payment Scheme 2017 Bridging Payment (Farm funding)	0
(21)	Cass Foundation	0
(208)	Rural Payments Agency	(271)
(86)	Other Countryside Grants	(79)
0	Local Resilience Forum EU Exit Fund Grant	(76)
0	Swanwick - (Secure Stairs)	(74)
(1,200)	Land Release Funding	(1,185)
(107)	Top Up Grant	0
(19)	Other Cultural Grants	(8)
(6,203)	**Total**	**(5,367)**

7 Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2018/19 are as follows:

	Central expenditure £'000	Individual Schools Budget £'000	2018/19 Total £'000
Final DSG for 2018/19 before Academy Recoupment			(929,153)
Academy figure recouped for 2018/19			182,414
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2018/19			(746,739)
Brought forward from 2017/18			4,503
Agreed use of 2019/20 grant in advance			(13,747)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2018/19	(104,897)	(651,086)	(755,983)
In year adjustments		643	643
Final budgeted distribution in 2018/19	**(104,897)**	**(650,443)**	**(755,340)**
Less Actual central expenditure	104,897		104,897
Less Actual ISB deployed to schools		650,443	650,443
Carry forward to 2019/20	0	0	0
Agreed use of 2019/20 grant in advance			13,747
Total brought forward from 2019/20			**13,747**

8 Officers' remuneration (including senior employees' remuneration and termination agreements)

Employee benefits

Benefits payable during employment
Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and non-monetary benefits for current employees, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the County Council.

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the County Council to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. These costs are charged on an accruals basis to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (as part of the cost of services) when a termination notice has been issued to an employee. A provision for termination costs is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (as part of the cost of services) where there is an agreed business case setting out the estimated termination costs resulting from a proposed restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions by way of added years, legislation requires the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the County Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional charges for termination benefits and replace them with a charge for the actual amounts payable to the former employee and the pension fund.

8a Officer remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration during the year was £50,000 or more, in bands of £5,000, is shown below, excluding those that are senior employees (see note 8b). Remuneration includes all amounts paid to an employee, including the taxable value of expenses.

Number of employees 2017/18			Including termination payments	Number of employees 2018/19		
Schools	**Other**	**Total**		**Schools**	**Other**	**Total**
257	221	**478**	£50,000 - £54,999	260	258	**518**
165	80	**245**	£55,000 - £59,999	154	89	**243**
143	112	**255**	£60,000 - £64,999	159	123	**282**
78	46	**124**	£65,000 - £69,999	90	28	**118**
39	24	**63**	£70,000 - £74,999	35	25	**60**
21	38	**59**	£75,000 - £79,999	25	44	**69**
12	13	**25**	£80,000 - £84,999	14	14	**28**
12	14	**26**	£85,000 - £89,999	13	13	**26**
4	11	**15**	£90,000 - £94,999	4	13	**17**
3	8	**11**	£95,000 - £99,999	3	6	**9**
1	2	**3**	£100,000 - £104,999	3	3	**6**
5	4	**9**	£105,000 - £109,999	2	2	**4**
1	1	**2**	£110,000 - £114,999	2	0	**2**
0	0	**0**	£115,000 - £119,999	0	0	**0**
0	1	**1**	£120,000 - £124,999	0	1	**1**
0	2	**2**	£125,000 - £129,999	0	1	**1**
0	0	**0**	£130,000 - £134,999	0	0	**0**
0	0	**0**	£135,000 - £139,999	0	1	**1**
741	**577**	**1,318**		**764**	**621**	**1,385**

Number of employees 2017/18			Excluding termination payments	Number of employees 2018/19		
Schools	Other	Total		Schools	Other	Total
256	219	**475**	£50,000 - £54,999	259	254	**513**
161	78	**239**	£55,000 - £59,999	149	87	**236**
144	111	**255**	£60,000 - £64,999	157	119	**276**
77	41	**118**	£65,000 - £69,999	90	25	**115**
39	24	**63**	£70,000 - £74,999	35	25	**60**
19	38	**57**	£75,000 - £79,999	26	43	**69**
11	12	**23**	£80,000 - £84,999	13	13	**26**
12	14	**26**	£85,000 - £89,999	13	12	**25**
3	11	**14**	£90,000 - £94,999	4	13	**17**
3	7	**10**	£95,000 - £99,999	3	5	**8**
1	2	**3**	£100,000 - £104,999	3	2	**5**
5	4	**9**	£105,000 - £109,999	2	2	**4**
1	1	**2**	£110,000 - £114,999	2	0	**2**
0	0	**0**	£115,000 - £119,999	0	0	**0**
0	1	**1**	£120,000 - £124,999	0	1	**1**
0	2	**2**	£125,000 - £129,999	0	1	**1**
0	0	**0**	£130,000 - £134,999	0	0	**0**
0	0	**0**	£135,000 - £139,999	0	1	**1**
732	**565**	**1,297**		**756**	**603**	**1,359**

8b Senior employees' remuneration

This statement covers the remuneration of Chief Officers.

Senior employees 2018/19	Salary, (Including fees and allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Compensation for Loss of Office	Pension contribution	Total remuneration including pension contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive						
John Coughlan	220,518	-	-	-	-	220,518
Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Resources						
Carolyn Williamson	187,700	-	-	-	-	187,700
Director of Children's Services						
Steve Crocker	156,075	-	-	-	23,567	179,642
Director of Adults' Health & Care						
Graham Allen	156,075	-	-	-	23,567	179,642
Director of Economy, Transport and Environment	147,678	-	-	-	-	147,678
Director of Community, Culture and Business Services wef 1/12/2018	46,667	-	-	-	7,047	53,714
Director of Community, Culture and Business Services until 17/12/2018	104,804	-	-	-	15,825	120,629
Director of Transformation and Governance and Deputy Director of Adults' Health and Care	133,988	-	-	-	20,232	154,220
Assistant Chief Executive	100,929	-	-	-	15,240	116,169

note: The Director of Children's Services and Director of Corporate Resources provide services to other organisations for which the County Council receives income as part of wider joint working arrangements

Senior employees 2017/18	Salary, (Including fees and allowances)	Expense Allowances	Benefits in Kind	Compensation for Loss of Office	Pension contribution	Total remuneration including pension contributions
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive						
John Coughlan	216,195	-	-	-	-	216,195
Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Resources						
Carolyn Williamson	180,019	-	-	-	-	180,019
Director of Children's Services						
Steve Crocker	153,015	-	-	-	21,575	174,590
Director of Adults' Health & Care						
Graham Allen	153,015	-	-	-	21,575	174,590
Director of Economy, Transport and Environment	144,783	-	-	-	-	144,783
Director of Community, Culture and Business Services	144,783	-	-	-	20,414	165,197
Director of Transformation and Governance	131,361	-	-	-	18,522	149,883
Assistant Chief Executive	98,950	-	-	-	13,952	112,902

8c Termination agreements

Schools 2018/19

Exit package cost band	Number of Compulsory Redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages	Total redundancy costs in each band £'000
£0 - £20,000	115	0	115	615
£20,001 - £40,000	11	0	11	301
	126	**0**	**126**	**916**

Non schools 2018/19

Exit package cost band	Number of Compulsory Redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages	Total redundancy costs in each band £'000
£0 - £20,000	7	44	51	587
£20,001 - £40,000	0	28	28	801
Total number of packages	**7**	**72**	**79**	**1,388**

Schools 2017/18

Exit package cost band	Number of Compulsory Redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages by cost band	Total redundancy costs in each band £'000
£0-£20,000	34	92	126	757
£20,001 - £40,000	5	8	13	343
	39	**100**	**139**	**1,100**

Non schools 2017/18

Exit package cost band	Number of Compulsory Redundancies	Number of other departures agreed	Total number of exit packages	Total redundancy costs in each band £'000
£0 - £20,000	2	93	95	773
£20,001 - £40,000	1	14	15	381
	3	**107**	**110**	**1,154**

9 Members' allowances

The Authority paid the following amounts to members of the council during the year.

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
1,311	Allowances	1,339
97	Expenses	90
1,408	**Total**	**1,429**

10 External Audit fees

Fees charged by the County Council's external auditor can be analysed as follows:

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
117	Fees payable to EY with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	90
0	Grant Claims	0
117		**90**

11 Nature of Expenses

The Cost of Services includes the following items of income and expenditure:

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000	Note
588,165	Employee Benefit Expenses - schools	599,493	a
394,754	Employee Benefit Expenses - other	480,457	a,b
874,738	Other Service Expenses	922,138	c
171,012	Depreciation and Impairment	163,847	d
2,028,669	**Total Expenditure**	**2,165,935**	
(976,580)	Grants, contributions and reimbursements	(1,008,713)	
(169,002)	Fees, charges and other service income	(174,657)	12
(1,145,582)	**Total Income**	**(1,183,370)**	
883,087	**Net Cost of Services**	**982,565**	

a) Employee benefit expenses include pay, employer national insurance contributions, employer pension contributions and other employee benefits. Accounting adjustments are then made under IAS19 so that the expenditure in the CIES reflects the current service cost of the benefit granted in the period, rather than the payments made.

b) For 2018/19, employee benefit expenses includes £37.1 million relating to staff employed within the County Council’s internal trading units. In 2017/18, the equivalent figure of £36.3 million is included within other service expenses as part of recharged costs to departments.

c) Other service expenses includes costs relating to premises, transport, supplies and services. An accounting adjustment is made so that the charge to the CIES also includes revenue expenditure charged to capital under statute (REFCUS).

d) Depreciation and impairment charges are made to the CIES to reflect the use of fixed assets during the period. These are not chargeable to the general fund.

12 Income received from external customers

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
(63,492)	Adults & Health	(63,481)
(48,614)	Schools	(49,285)
(5,661)	Children's Services Non-Schools	(5,534)
(15,087)	Economy, Transport & Environment	(16,666)
(36,028)	Policy & Resources	(38,647)
(120)	Other items not allocated to services	(1,044)
(169,002)	**Total income from external customers analysed by service.**	**(174,657)**

13 Related party transactions

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties. Related parties are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosing these shows the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties. Grant receipts are shown in note 6.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2018/19 is shown in note 9. Before every decision making meeting, members are required to disclose any conflicts of interest. There were 14 related party transactions totalling £10,417 arising from disbursements from members' devolved budgets. All such payments were counter signed by a member other than the budget-holding member.

Officers

There were no related-party transactions involving chief officers of the Council. Details of senior officer remuneration are given in note 8.

Limited Companies

Hampshire County Council owns a 51% share in the Reading Hampshire Property Partnership Ltd (RHPP), which commenced operations on 1 April 2014. This is a public to public venture, based on the Teckal principal, to provide property services to Reading Borough Council. The Board of Directors is made up of two Assistant Directors from Hampshire County Council and two from Reading Borough Council. The turnover during 2018/19 was £1.0 million (£1.0 million 2017/18).

The County Council is an equal partner with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council in the Manydown Garden Communities Limited Liability Partnership (MGCLLP) which was first registered on 6 August 2018. MGCLLP has been set up to act on behalf of the two councils in the Manydown development. http://manydownbasingstoke.co.uk/
MGCLLP will own and manage the land interests until they are transferred to end owner occupiers. The company had no transactions in 2018/19.

Other Public Bodies

The County Council administers the Hampshire Pension Fund on behalf of its non-teaching employees, those of other local authorities in the county area and 338 other contributing scheduled, admitted, community admission, transferee admission, and resolution bodies (333 in 2017/18). The County Council's administration charge to the Pension Fund in 2018/19 was £2.9 million (£2.5 million in 2017/18).

14 Collaborative Arrangements and Group Accounts

In accordance with the Code of Practice the County Council has carried out an assessment of its interests in other entities to determine the nature of any group relationships that exist. This includes an assessment of the extent of the County Council's control over the entity considered either through ownership (such as shareholding) or representation on an entity's board of directors. The main interests held by the County Council in other entities are detailed below. However, none are considered material and thus the production of group accounts is not required.

The County Council has pooled budget arrangements with NHS bodies and joint working agreements with Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Oxfordshire County Council, Westminster City Council, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. These involve joint use of the assets and resources of each organisation rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The County Council recognises the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs on its Balance Sheet, and the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation on its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The County Council owns a 51% share of the Reading Hampshire Property Partnership Limited which was formally incorporated on 4 March 2014 with Companies House. This is a joint public to public venture entirely owned by Hampshire County Council and Reading Borough Council and is limited by shares. It commenced operations in April 2014 and its financial impact on the County Council is anticipated to be immaterial following the elimination of intragroup transactions.

The County Council has a 50% share of the Manydown Community Gardens Limited Liability Partnership incorporated on 6 August 2018. This joint arrangement with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council has been set up to act on behalf of the two councils on the Manydown development. There were no transactions in 2018/19.

The County Council is the accountable body for the funding of the Enterprise EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership (EM3 LEP). The EM3 LEP will either grant or loan funds to organisations in the private and public sectors to generate economic growth in the local area. The Government now expects all LEPs to have put “into place appropriate arrangements for the proper use and administration of funding, building on the existing local government systems and which fall under the annual audit of the local authorities accounts”. The accountable local authority is also deemed to have “responsibility for the decisions of the LEP in approving projects (for example if subjected to legal challenge)”. The County Council has therefore included the EM3 LEP’s income, expenditure, assets and liabilities in its accounts.

The County Council is corporate trustee or the designated treasurer for a number of trust funds. These are not disclosed in the accounts as they have no effect on the financial performance or position of the County Council.

15 Structured entities – Hampshire Cultural Trust

From November 2014 the Executive Member for Culture, Recreation and Countryside and the Executive Member for Policy and Resources approved the transfer of the Arts and Museums Service from the County Council to an independent charitable trust, the Hampshire Cultural Trust. It has been funded by grants from Hampshire County Council, local district and borough councils, central government bodies such as the Arts Council and by individual donations.

The County Council does not have a controlling influence over the Trust, and therefore will not consolidate into group accounts. However, Hampshire Cultural Trust requires the use of assets retained by the County Council to operate the arts and museums service, and is therefore being accounted for as a structured entity.

The County Council has agreed a level of revenue grant funding with the trust for the first 5 years of its operation, based on the funding that would have been required if the service had remained part of the County Council. The remaining amount of £2 million is due to be paid in 2019/20.

Hampshire Cultural Trust Nature of risks

The maximum exposure to loss from the Trust is the annual grant paid to the Trust for services not yet delivered. At 31 March 2019 the exposure to risk was nil as the service had been received. Future risk is minimised by the terms within the Management and Funding Agreement between the County Council and the Trust.

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
42,876	Operational land and buildings retained by the County Council and used by the Trust	42,614
2,891	Community assets retained by the County Council and used by the Trust	2,891
0	Collections of heritage assets retained by the County Council and managed by the Trust (not valued as explained in note 19)	0
(3,406)	Annual County Council revenue grant provided to the Trust	(2,577)
(3,008)	Other unrestricted income received by the Trust - (note i)	(3,377)
6,414	Unrestricted expenditure by the Trust - (note i)	5,954
(1,120)	Trusts' unrestricted reserves - (note i)	(1,272)

note i – These are draft figures, subject to audit of the Trust’s accounts. The comparative year figures have been updated to match the audited accounts.

16 Capital financing

The County Council’s borrowing for capital purposes is controlled under the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. The total borrowing is expressed as the Capital Financing Requirement and is derived from the opening Balance Sheet.

Capital Financing Requirement

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and expenditure of the EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute

Legislation allows some expenditure (such as grants to external organisations for capital purposes and spending on buildings not owned by the County Council) to be funded from capital resources. Such expenditure is not carried on the Balance Sheet and is charged to the Income and Expenditure Statement in the year it is incurred. However, so that it does not impact on the year's council tax, an adjustment is made in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
755,389	*Opening capital financing requirement*	763,959
	Capital investment:	
167,711	Capital spending on property, plant and equipment	147,583
50,915	Revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute	71,932
6,904	Loans advanced for capital expenditure	8,170
980,919		991,644
	Funded by:	
(32,241)	Capital receipts	(13,778)
(172,328)	Grants and other income	(151,179)
	Revenue	
1,206	- main contribution	(16,030)
(1,761)	- reserves	(13,837)
(11,836)	Minimum revenue provision	(15,914)
763,959	**Closing capital financing requirement**	**780,906**
	Explanation of movements in year	
(689)	Increase/(decrease) in borrowing (supported by government financial assistance)	(569)
16,061	Increase/(decrease) in borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	24,684
(6,802)	Increase/(decrease) in borrowing related to PFI contracts	(7,168)
8,570	**Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement**	**16,947**

Redemption of debt

With regard to The Local Authority (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008, the County Council's policy is to make a minimum revenue provision (MRP) equal to 2% of supported borrowing from 2008. This policy was implemented in 2015, therefore the actual supported borrowing MRP is based on 43 remaining years. Had the County Council been applying the new policy of a 50 year straight line calculation starting in 2008 it would have made £68 million less in MRP payments by 31 March 2016.

Starting in 2016/17 the County Council paused making MRP payments on supported borrowing until it has realigned the total amount of MRP payments with the new policy, which will be during 2021/22. This policy continues the County Council's prudent approach of repaying expenditure financed by borrowing sooner, on a straight line basis. Capital expenditure incurred during 2018/19 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2019/20.

Where the borrowing is in effect a bridging loan from a guaranteed future income source, such as Section106 Developers Contributions, MRP will not be applied. For deferred liabilities relating to PFI and service concessions, minimum revenue provision will match the principal repayment of the associated deferred liability over the life of the related asset.

17 Leases

Leases are arrangements that convey the right to use an asset in return for a payment or series of payments even if the arrangement does not take the legal form of a lease. Leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases. A finance lease is any arrangement where substantially all of the risks and rewards, incidental to ownership of the asset, transfer from the lessor to the lessee. Leases that do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards are classified as operating leases.

Where an arrangement includes both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification and, in general, leases of land are considered to be operating leases.

Lease classifications are determined individually by carrying out a number of qualitative and quantitative tests and then making a judgement based on the overall outcomes of the tests. For the purposes of lease classifications a de minimis level is used of £500,000.

At 31 March 2019 the County Council has not taken or granted any finance leases over the de minimis level of £500,000.

17a The County Council as lessee:

Operating Leases - Where the County Council leases a material asset under an operating lease the asset is not recognised in the balance sheet. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense to the services that benefit from use of the leased asset. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

Some property, items of equipment and vehicles are used by entering into operating leases. The expenditure charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was £2.79 million (£3.02 million in 2017/18).

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

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
2,889	Not later than one year	2,272
8,193	Later than one year and not later than five years	7,519
28,836	Later than five years	29,206
39,918	**Total payments**	**38,997**

17b The County Council as lessor:

Operating Leases

The County Council leases out property under operating leases for the provision of community services, such as community centres and for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses. The asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rentals receivable are credited to the relevant service area in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease and totalled £4.2 million in 2018/19 (£4.5 million in 2017/18).

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

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
3,815	Not later than one year	3,973
9,857	Later than one year and not later than five years	10,364
49,568	Later than five years	46,447
63,240	**Total future minimum lease payments**	**60,784**

18 PFI and service concessions

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the PFI contractor is responsible for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services. As the County Council 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

County Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the County Council 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) is balanced by the recognition of a deferred liability on the balance sheet for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. During the life of the assets, any enhancement or replacement costs are added to the asset value and PFI liability.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into three 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
- principle repayment – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability.

18a The South Coast Street Lighting PFI

The County Council has one PFI contract which is for street lighting. This came into effect from the financial year 2010/11. The South Coast Street Lighting PFI project was procured in partnership between Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and West Sussex County Council together with the service provider, Tay Valley Lighting. Each council has its own separate contract to deliver individualised lighting requirements under a standard contractual framework.

The Hampshire Street Lighting PFI involved the replacement or updating of approximately 150,000 street lights, illuminated signs and bollards with the latest energy efficient equipment during the first five years of the project. The long-term contract with Tay Valley Lighting (Hampshire) will run for 25 years, from 1 April 2010, and will also provide for the ongoing maintenance of the council’s street lighting network until 2034/35.

The five year Core Investment Period (CIP), commenced in 2010 and has now been delivered in full, with some 143,200 items of illuminated street furniture replaced or upgraded with modern, energy efficient equipment. The combination of modern energy efficient equipment, combined with the Mayflower remote monitoring system has enabled

HCC to make energy savings of 51% over the period of the project to date. The focus for the remaining 16 years is on maintaining and operating the new lighting to a high standard, with HCC's monitoring team verifying project delivery and operations. After March 2035 the risks relating to street lighting revert to the County Council. There are no options for contract renewal.

Following completion of the CIP, Equitix (the senior lender), in partnership with HCC, has achieved a refinancing annual gain-share of £190,450 per annum effective from April 2017. This reduction has been reflected in the future expected payments under the contract as a reduced interest charge. Other changes to the annual cost are determined by inflation and amendments to the inventory. The movement in the asset values were as follows:

2017/18 £'000	Gross book value	2018/19 £'000
127,810	At 1 April	127,810
-	Additions	-
	Disposals	-
-	Revaluations	-
127,810	Gross book value at 31 March	127,810
	Depreciation	
(15,249)	At 1 April	(19,509)
(4,260)	Depreciation for the year	(4,260)
-	Impairments	-
(19,509)	Depreciation at 31 March	(23,769)
108,301	Net book value at 1 April	104,041
108,301	**Net book value at 31 March**	**104,041**
	The movement in the deferred liability was:	
(111,537)	Balance brought forward 1 April	(107,874)
3,663	Principal repayment in the year	3,877
-	Capital expenditure incurred in the year	-
(107,874)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(103,997)**
(3,877)	Finance lease repayable in one year	(4,103)
(103,997)	deferred liability	(99,894)
(107,874)		**(103,997)**

The street lighting contract has 16 years to run. The expected payments are shown below:

	Principal repayment £'000	Interest £'000	Service Charge £'000	Total £'000
Next year	4,103	6,077	7,231	17,411
Years two to five	18,955	21,766	31,639	72,360
Years six to 10	30,631	20,271	45,915	96,817
Years 11 to 15	40,690	10,213	53,406	104,309
Year 16	9,618	562	11,622	21,802
	103,997	**58,889**	**149,813**	**312,699**

A PFI grant of £9 million from the Department of Transport was received by the County Council in 2017/18 with a balance of £150 million due to be received over the remainder of the contract. This grant is expected to be applied to cover the capital and financing costs built into the annual fee.

Energy for street lighting is provided through a separate contract. Estimated costs over the remainder of the contract are expected to be £90 million.

18b Project Integra

An existing contract for waste management meets the definition of a service concession. The contract with Hampshire Waste Services Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Veolia UK) is administered by the County Council on behalf of Portsmouth and Southampton unitary authorities who are joint signatories. The contract began in January 1996 and runs until 31 December 2030.

Through a side agreement (Tripartite Agreement), Southampton and Portsmouth City Councils commit to paying a proportion of the costs of the scheme, which is broadly based on the proportion of waste contributed by each of the partner Councils.

The contract has three phases. During phases 1 and 2 the contractor planned, financed and constructed the three Energy Recovery Facilities, two Material Reprocessing Facilities and two composting sites. The contract is currently in Phase 3a covering the provision of waste disposal services in relation to the constructed facilities ending in 2030. The contract price mechanism is structured with an annual re-pricing each January linked to the retail price index in the previous October. During 2015/16 a Deed of Variation to the contract was completed. This delivered savings of £2.4 million per year from 2015 and has increased to savings of £4.9 million per year from 2018.

For sites built on County Council land the contract requires their transfer to the County Council at the end of the contract. Other sites on land contributed by Portsmouth or Southampton Councils will be subject to negotiation for continued utilisation (if required), at contract end. Contractor or third party owned sites may be acquired at contract end through assignment of leases, or options to purchase as negotiated at the time.

The County Council’s apportionment of the waste disposal assets, constructed under the contract, is included in the balance sheet together with a deferred liability to pay for the assets over the life of the contract

The movement in the asset values during the year were as follows:

2017/18 £'000	Gross book value	2018/19 £'000
80,177	At 1 April	80,177
-	Additions	-
-	Disposals	-
-	Revaluations	292
80,177	Gross book value at 31 March	80,469
	Depreciation	
(20,727)	At 1 April	(24,847)
(4,120)	Depreciation for the year	(4,120)
-	Impairments	-
-	Revaluations	24,847
(24,847)	Depreciation at 31 March	(4,120)
59,450	Net book value at 1 April	55,330
55,330	**Net book value at 31 March**	**76,349**
	The movement in the deferred liability was:	
(59,421)	Balance brought forward 1 April	(56,282)
3,139	Principal repayment in the year	3,291
(56,282)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(52,991)**
(3,291)	Finance lease repayable in one year	(3,451)
(52,991)	deferred liability	(49,540)
(56,282)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(52,991)**

The waste management contract has 12 years to run. Based on the current contract inflation rate, the expected payments are shown below.

	Principal repayment £'000	Interest £'000	Service Charge £'000	Total £'000
Next year	3,451	2,578	42,510	48,539
Years two to five	15,567	8,549	181,677	205,793
Years six to 10	24,117	6,028	255,395	285,540
Years 11 to 12	9,856	688	113,253	123,797
	52,991	**17,843**	**592,835**	**663,669**

19 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Assets that have a physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services 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 PPE assets is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure that maintains, but does not extend, the previously assessed standards of performance of the asset (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to the relevant service area within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it is incurred.

Measurement

PPE assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- Operational Land and Buildings - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use. Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. Assets valued at under £10,000 are not recognised as they do not add to the future economic benefits or service potential of the Council.
- Surplus Land and Buildings – at fair value in highest and best use, 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
- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment are measured at depreciated historical cost (as this is not materially different from the current value).
- Infrastructure Assets are measured at depreciated historical cost.
- Community Assets and Assets Under-Construction are measured at historical cost.

PPE assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value or current value (i.e. land and buildings) are re-valued where there have been material changes in the value, but as a minimum every five years.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Asset Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the relevant service area within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to the service area. The Asset Revaluation Reserve only contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date form part of the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment
Decreases in value (due to either physical impairment or market prices) are either charged to the Asset Revaluation Reserve (to the extent that it has any balance relating to the specific asset) or to the relevant service area within 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. However, revaluation losses and subsequent reversals are not permitted by statutory arrangements to impact on the General Fund Balance and therefore any gains or losses are reversed out of the General Fund Balance (in the Movement in Reserves Statement) and are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Depreciation
Depreciation is provided for on all PPE assets with a determinable and finite life by allocating the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without finite lives (e.g. land and community assets), assets that are not yet available for use (e.g. assets under construction) and assets held for sale.

The accounting standard IAS16 requires each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item to be depreciated separately. However, where parts of the item are individually not significant and there are varying expectations for these parts, approximation techniques may be necessary to depreciate them in a manner that faithfully represents the consumption pattern and/or useful life of its parts. For building assets, the County Council uses a weighted average of all components rather than depreciating components separately. The difference in the depreciation calculated is not material.

Depreciation commences in the year after the year of acquisition and a full year's depreciation is charged in the year of disposal, except for vehicles disposed of in the first six months of a financial year when no depreciation is charged in the final period. Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer *
- Furniture and equipment – between five and 10 years
- Vehicles - between five and 10 years
- Infrastructure – 20 years
- Street lighting – 30 years

* The useful life of a building is the weighted average of all its components. Where material, replaced components are derecognised by disposing of their gross book value

and accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is charged to the relevant revenue service area within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, depreciation charges are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance and therefore all depreciation charges are reversed out of the General Fund Balance (in the Movement in Reserves Statement) and are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Where assets have been re-valued, the revaluation gains held in the Asset Revaluation Reserve are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been charged, based on their historic cost, being transferred each year from the Asset Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Disposals and assets held for sale

When a material PPE asset is to be disposed of, and meets all of the criteria of an asset held for sale, it is reclassified as Assets Held for Sale. If the carrying amount at the time of reclassification is higher than the fair value less costs to sell the asset, then the asset held for sale will be impaired. This impairment is charged to other costs in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Assets that are being abandoned, scrapped or have fully depreciated are written out without being reclassified.

When the asset is disposed of, decommissioned, the carrying value of the asset is written out to the Other Operating Income and Expenditure line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed 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. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Asset Revaluation Reserve are written out to the Capital Adjustment Account by way of a transfer between the accounts.

Amounts received in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts and are credited to the other operating expenditure line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. They are then appropriated to the Capital Receipts Reserve from the General Fund Balance within the Movement in Reserves Statement and then can only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the County Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement).

School Assets

The County Council has foundation, voluntary aided schools (VA schools) and voluntary controlled schools (VC schools). The County Council owns some of the assets in relation to these schools but some of the assets are owned and controlled by another party (e.g. the diocese). The County Council recognises the value of the assets it owns in relation to VA schools in the Balance Sheet. All assets of Foundation and VC schools are recognised by the County Council, even those it does not own, as the County Council controls the service and economic potential of these assets. The property, plant and equipment assets of foundation trust schools are controlled by the Trust and are not included in the County Council's Balance Sheet.

Details on the different types of schools in Hampshire can be found on the government website: https://get-information-schools.service.gov.uk/

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The principal heritage assets owned by the County Council are its museum collections, archives collection and a small number of historic buildings and archaeological sites. Since 1 November 2014, the County Council's museum collection is managed by the Hampshire Cultural Trust

It is the County Council's opinion that due to the size and variety of the museum and archives collection and the fact that many of the items are unique and irreplaceable, it is not possible to obtain a fair value at a cost commensurate to the benefit derived by the users of the accounts. The historical cost of buildings and archaeological sites, where known, is not material. Therefore, asset values are not included in the balance sheet, but details of heritage assets are given in the notes to the accounts.

The County Council also owns a number of operational heritage assets that, in addition for being held for their contribution to knowledge and culture, are also used for other activities or to provide other services. Operational heritage assets are accounted for as operational assets and valued in the same way as other assets of that type.

Detailed information about the County Council's Heritage assets can be found on the Hampshire Cultural Trust and Hampshire Archives websites:

https://hampshireculturaltrust.org.uk/

https://www.hants.gov.uk/librariesandarchives/archives

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are assets which bring benefits for more than one year, are identifiable and controlled by the County Council, but lack physical substance. Typical examples include software licences, and websites developed to deliver services rather than information about services. The County Council does not have any material intangible assets.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The movements in property plant and equipment during 2018/19 were as follows:

Cost or valuation	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets under construction	Surplus Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 31 March 2018	**3,539,337**	**105,272**	**1,221,999**	**22,563**	**92,080**	**24,938**	**5,006,189**	**207,987**
Additions in year	27,977	7,065	59,091	286	53,131	33	**147,583**	0
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	513,033	0	0	0	0	(82)	**512,951**	292
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(8,227)	0	0	0	0	(176)	**(8,403)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(8,164)	(14,176)	(140)	(27)	0	(2,424)	**(24,931)**	0
Derecognition - Other	(6,283)	(60)	0	0	0	0	**(6,343)**	0
Assets reclassified to held for sale	(2,112)	0	0	0	0	0	**(2,112)**	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	71,017	0	47,919	(5,540)	(119,567)	482	**(5,689)**	0
At 31 March 2019	**4,126,578**	**98,101**	**1,328,869**	**17,282**	**25,644**	**22,771**	**5,619,245**	**208,279**
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment								
At 31 March 2018	**(533,367)**	**(51,017)**	**(394,521)**	**(274)**	**0**	**(3,579)**	**(982,758)**	**(44,356)**
Depreciation Charge	(88,248)	(10,240)	(44,667)		0	(284)	**(143,439)**	(8,380)
Depreciation written out on revaluation	97,627	0	0	0	0		**97,627**	24,847
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	899	0	0	0	0	0	**899**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(20,785)	0	0	0	0	0	**(20,785)**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(15,255)	0	0		0		**(15,255)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	6,830	14,114	38		0	70	**21,052**	0
Derecognition - Other	1,061	32	0	0	0	0	**1,093**	0
Assets reclassified to held for sale	549	0	0	0	0	0	**549**	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(476)	0		23	0	(30)	**(483)**	0
At 31 March 2019	**(551,165)**	**(47,111)**	**(439,150)**	**(251)**	**0**	**(3,823)**	**(1,041,500)**	**(27,889)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2019	**3,575,413**	**50,990**	**889,719**	**17,031**	**25,644**	**18,948**	**4,577,745**	**180,390**
At 31 March 2018	**3,005,970**	**54,255**	**827,478**	**22,289**	**92,080**	**21,359**	**4,023,431**	**163,631**

The comparative movements in PPE during 2017/18 were as follows:

Cost or valuation	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets under construction	Surplus Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 31 March 2017	**3,492,979**	**136,054**	**1,158,234**	**19,843**	**70,848**	**18,142**	**4,896,100**	**207,987**
Additions in year	26,396	17,551	43,137	2,957	77,623	48	**167,712**	
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	46,625	0	0	0	0	5,435	**52,060**	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(23,495)	0	0	0	0	(25)	**(23,520)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(10,397)	(48,159)	0	(237)	0	(375)	**(59,168)**	0
Derecognition - Other	(25,169)	(174)	0	0	0	0	**(25,343)**	
Assets reclassified to held for sale	(960)	0	0		0	0	**(960)**	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	33,358	0	20,628	0	(56,391)	1,713	**(692)**	0
At 31 March 2018	**3,539,337**	**105,272**	**1,221,999**	**22,563**	**92,080**	**24,938**	**5,006,189**	**207,987**
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment								
At 31 March 2017	**(537,906)**	**(89,454)**	**(353,025)**	**(274)**	**0**	**(3,150)**	**(983,809)**	**(35,976)**
Depreciation Charge	(85,024)	(9,726)	(41,484)	0	0	(288)	**(136,522)**	(8,380)
Depreciation written out on revaluation	104,167	0	0	0	0	3	**104,170**	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	4,665	0	0	0	0	0	**4,665**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(11,711)	0	0	0	0	0	**(11,711)**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(17,017)	0	0	(2)	0	(1)	**(17,020)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	5,429	48,049	0	2	0	17	**53,497**	0
Derecognition - Other	3,755	114					**3,869**	0
Assets reclassified to held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	275	0	(12)	0	0	(160)	**103**	0
At 31 March 2018	**(533,367)**	**(51,017)**	**(394,521)**	**(274)**	**0**	**(3,579)**	**(982,758)**	**(44,356)**
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2018	**3,005,970**	**54,255**	**827,478**	**22,289**	**92,080**	**21,359**	**4,023,431**	**163,631**

19a Capital commitments

Commitments for major contracts entered into up to 31 March 2019 are estimated at £48.0 million (£72.7 million in 2017/18). This comprises £2.4 million (£5 million in 2017/18) for highways and £35.2 million (£58.8 million in 2017/18) for buildings and £10.4 million (£8.9 million in 2017/18) for Superfast Broadband contracts.

19b Valuation of assets

The freehold and leasehold properties of the County Council's property portfolio have been valued under a rolling programme by the County Council's property services staff. Valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases of estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. For assets not included in the current year's valuation programme, the change in value is estimated using Building Cost Information Services (BCIS) indices.

Date of Valuation	Other land and buildings £'000	Vehicles, plant and equipment £'000	Infra-structure £'000	Comm-unity assets £'000	Surplus assets £'000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £'000
Valued at historic cost		50,990	889,719	17,031		957,740
Pre 2014/15	1,543					1,543
2014/15	418,922					418,922
2015/16	657,558				5,554	663,112
2016/17	669,608				6,716	676,324
2017/18	710,144				6,026	716,170
BCIS index estimate	465,825					465,825
2018/19	651,813				652	652,465
Total	**3,575,413**	**50,990**	**889,719**	**17,031**	**18,948**	**4,552,101**

20 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, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between separate and knowledgeable parties. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and

Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Material 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.

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

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
36,262	Balance at start of the year	82,190
	Additions:	
0	- purchases	0
0	- construction	0
0	- subsequent expenditure	0
(3,412)	Disposals	0
48,752	Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	14,700
	Transfers:	
588	- (to)/from Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,118)
82,190	**Balance at end of the year**	**95,772**

The net gain includes existing land holdings that are now being held for investment purposes and have been valued at £8.6 million. There are no restrictions on the County Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the County Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The County Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or to carry out repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

21 Valuation of non financial assets carried at fair value

Fair Value Hierarchy

Information about the fair value hierarchy levels for investment and surplus properties are as follows:

Values at 31 March 2019	Quoted market price Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Investment Assets		52,844	42,928	95,772
Surplus Assets		16,447	2,501	18,948
Total	**0**	**69,291**	**45,429**	**114,720**

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 and 3 Fair Values

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2
The fair value for the properties within level 2 has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3
The fair value for the properties within level 3 has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets, but with a level of valuer judgement as the recent sales prices and other relevant information are not as significant as with Level 2. This results in more significant unobservable inputs being used in order to determine the fair value.
The assets are therefore categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value measurements (and there is no reasonably available information that indicates that market participants would use different assumptions).

22 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes and government grants do not give rise to financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At 1 April 2018 the standard that covers how financial instruments are accounted for changed. An additional table has been added to the accounts to show how financial assets have been re-categorised on transition to this new accounting standard.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of three categories dependent on both:

- the reason the authority is holding the asset (e.g. to collect the contractual cash flows until maturity and / or to sell before maturity); and
- the nature of the asset's contractual cash flows (e.g. just principal and interest or something more complicated).

Reason for holding the asset	Nature of the contractual cash flows	Classification category
Holding assets in order to collect contractual cashflows	Solely payments of principal and interest	Amortised Cost
Holding assets in order to collect contractual cashflows as well as selling the assets	Solely payments of principal and interest	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Holding assets that do not fall into either of the above categories	Not solely payments of principal and interest	Fair value through profit and loss

As an exception to the above, at initial recognition an authority may make an irrevocable election to present changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income rather than through profit and loss. This is dependant on these investments being held for strategic rather than trading purposes. Such investments are then classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value and recognised on the balance sheet. How the financial assets are subsequently measured, and how unrealised gains or losses are shown in the accounts is dependent on what category the asset has been classified as.

Classification category	Subsequent measurement basis	Presentation of unrealised gains & losses
Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	A disclosure note
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	Fair Value	The 'Other comprehensive income' section of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES)
Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVPL)	Fair Value	The 'Financing and investment income & expenditure' section of the CIES.

A financial asset is derecognised from the Balance Sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or the financial asset is transferred.

Interest or dividends are credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. Dividends are credited when they become receivable by the authority. Interest income is credited based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by its effective interest rate.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means they are initially measured at fair value before subsequently being measured at amortised cost. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet is therefore the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest);

Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective interest rate for the instrument. The amount payable each year therefore matches to the loan agreement.

Impairment of Financial Instruments – Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model

At each reporting date, using reasonable and supportable forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, an authority shall assess whether the risk of default occurring over the life of the financial instrument has increased significantly since it was initially recognised.

The basis of this assessment determines the ECL that is then charged to the 'Financing and investment income & expenditure' section of the CIES:

Risk of default has increased significantly	ECL equal to the anticipated loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument
Risk of default has not increased significantly	ECL equal to the anticipated loss over the next 12 month period

A simplified approach for calculating the ECL can be used for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

The following table shows the transition from the categories and carrying amounts under the previous accounting standard IAS 39 to the new accounting standard IFRS 9.

Previous measurement category (IAS 39)	Previous carrying amount (IAS 39) 31/03/2018	Re-classification	Re-measurement	Impairment	New carrying amount (IFRS 9) 01/04/2018	New measurement category (IFRS 9)
Financial assets						**Financial assets**
Investments:						Investments:
Loans and receivables	263,628	157,832	(1,972)	(68)	419,420	Amortised cost
Available for sale	274,582	(274,582)	0	0	0	FVOCI
Available for sale	0	116,750	0	0	116,750	FVPL
Total investments	538,210	0	(1,972)	(68)	536,170	Total investments
Debtors:						Debtors:
Loans and receivables	109,233	0	0	0	109,233	Amortised cost
Total debtors	109,233	0	0	0	109,233	Total debtors
Cash and cash equivalents:						Cash and cash equivalents:
Cash	(1,139)	0	0	0	(1,139)	Cash
Loans and receivables	6,721	0	0	(1)	6,720	Amortised cost
Available for sale	19,006	(19,006)	0	0	0	FVOCI
Available for sale	0	19,006	(5)	0	19,001	FVPL
Total cash and cash equivalents	24,588	0	(5)	(1)	24,582	Total cash and cash equivalents
Total Financial Assets	**672,031**	**0**	**(1,977)**	**(69)**	**669,985**	**Total Financial Assets**
Financial liabilities						**Financial liabilities**
Borrowing:						Borrowing:
Amortised cost	(317,585)	0	0	0	(317,585)	Amortised cost
Creditors:						Creditors:
Amortised cost	(153,904)	0	0	0	(153,904)	Amortised cost
Other long term liabilities:						Other long term liabilities:
Amortised cost	(254,232)	0	0	0	(254,232)	Amortised cost
Total Financial Liabilities	**(725,721)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(725,721)**	**Total Financial Liabilities**

The financial assets and liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

	Long term		Current		
Financial assets:	**31 March 2018 £'000**	**31 March 2019 £'000**	**31 March 2018 £'000**	**31 March 2019 £'000**	*see note*
Investments:					
At amortised cost					
- Principal	86,000	182,428	175,500	174,040	
- Accrued interest	0	0	2,129	2,148	
- Loss Allowance	0	(23)	0	(20)	
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)					
- Principal at amortised cost	204,560	0	66,200	0	
- Accrued interest	0	0	101	0	
- Fair value adjustment	3,720				
- Equity investments elected FVOCI	0	0	0	0	
At Fair Value through profit & loss					
- Fair value	0	164,711	0	9,982	
Total investments	**294,280**	**347,116**	**243,930**	**186,150**	
Cash & cash equivalents:					
- Cash (including bank accounts)			(7,860)	(20,509)	
- At amortised cost			6,721	1,001	
- At Fair Value through Profit & Loss			25,727	55,280	
Total cash and cash equivalents			**24,588**	**35,772**	
Loans & receivables - Debtors	23,631	30,770	85,602	91,488	
Total debtors	**23,631**	**30,770**	**85,602**	**91,488**	
Total Financial Instrument Assets	**317,911**	**377,886**	**354,120**	**313,410**	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
Borrowing	(279,960)	(271,317)	(37,625)	(42,701)	*22d*
Developers' contributions	(90,076)	(106,908)	0	0	*22f*
Creditors and receipts in advance	0	0	(153,904)	(110,114)	*22g*
PFI & finance lease liabilities	(156,988)	(149,434)	(7,168)	(7,554)	*18*
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**(527,024)**	**(527,659)**	**(198,697)**	**(160,369)**	

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22a Cash and cash equivalents

Balances classified as 'Cash Equivalents' fit the definition of being short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements at the Balance Sheet date:

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000
1,884	Cash in hand	2,085
6,721	Cash equivalents measured at amortised cost	1,001
25,727	Cash equivalents measured at fair value through profit & loss	55,280
(9,744)	Bank overdraft	(22,594)
24,588		**35,772**

22b Long-term debtors

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000
	Financial instrument debtors	
613	Car loans to staff	631
23,018	Other (principally loans granted by the EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership)	30,139
23,631		**30,770**
	Non-financial instrument debtors	
28,252	Transferred debt	27,682
51,883		**58,452**

Transferred debt represents amounts of capital advances due to be repaid after statutory transfers of former services to independent bodies. These are not financial instruments and are shown at the book value of the amount outstanding. £27.5 million remains to be repaid by the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton, £0.2 million by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire.

By value, the majority of these loans are for a period of less than five years. Their amortised cost in the Balance Sheet is a reasonable assessment of fair value. All loans are expected to be repaid in full, so a reduction for impairment is not considered necessary.

22c Short-term debtors

Debtors are shown net of the impairment allowance for doubtful debts detailed below.

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000
85,602	Financial instrument debtors	91,488
36,900	Non-financial instrument debtors	31,736
122,502	**Total debtors and prepayments**	**123,224**

22d Borrowing

The financial liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

Long term 31 March 2018 £'000	Long term 31 March 2019 £'000		Short term 31 March 2018 £'000	Short term 31 March 2019 £'000
		Loans at amortised cost:		
(235,611)	(226,500)	-Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	(9,933)	(11,160)
(44,349)	(44,817)	-Market loans	(595)	(563)
-		-Other short-term borrowing	(27,097)	(30,978)
(279,960)	**(271,317)**		**(37,625)**	**(42,701)**

22e Fair values

Fair Value Measurement

The County Council measures some of its assets and liabilities 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 at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

All financial instruments excluding those classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For money market funds and pooled funds the fair value is taken from the market price.

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31st March 2019, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Loans borrowed by the Council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.

- The value of "Lender's Option Borrower's Option" (LOBO) loans have been increased by the value of the embedded options. Lenders' options to propose an increase to the interest rate on the loan have been valued according to a proprietary model for Bermudan cancellable swaps. Borrower's contingent options to accept the increased rate or repay the loan have been valued at zero, on the assumption that lenders will only exercise their options when market rates have risen above the contractual loan rate.

- The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities and of PFI scheme liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.

- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument.

- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount given the low and stable interest rate environment.

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

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

2017/18 Balance Sheet £'000	2017/18 Fair Value £'000	Financial Assets held at fair value:	Fair Value Level	2018/19 Balance Sheet £'000	2018/19 Fair Value £'000
25,727	25,727	Money market funds	1	55,280	55,280
116,749	116,749	Bond, equity & property funds	1	174,693	174,693
157,832	157,832	Corporate & government bonds	1	0	0
300,308	**300,308**	**Total**		**229,973**	**229,973**
		Financial Assets held at amortised cost:			
0	0	Corporate & government bonds	1	84,505	86,366
86,952	93,714	Long-term loans to local authorities & housing associations	2	99,205	107,340
86,952	**93,714**	**Total**		**183,710**	**193,706**
284,771		Assets for which fair value is not disclosed - (note i)		277,613	
672,031	**394,022**	**Total financial instrument assets**		**691,296**	**423,679**
		Recorded on balance sheet as:			
294,280		Long-term investments		347,116	
23,631		Long-term debtors		30,770	
243,930		Short-term investments		186,150	
85,602		Short-term debtors		91,488	
24,588		Cash and cash equivalents		35,772	
672,031		**Total financial instrument assets**		**691,296**	

note i - The fair value of short-term financial assets including trade receivables is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

The fair value of financial assets held at amortised cost is lower than their balance sheet carrying amount because the interest rate on similar investments is now higher than that obtained when the investment was originally made.

2017/18 Balance sheet £'000	2017/18 Fair Value £'000	Financial Liabilities	Fair Value Level	2018/19 Balance sheet £'000	2018/19 Fair Value £'000
(243,437)	(307,531)	PWLB loans - principal	2	(235,611)	(300,030)
(2,108)		PWLB loans - interest		(2,049)	
(44,318)	(59,173)	Market loans - principal	2	(44,817)	(59,143)
(563)		Market loans - interest		(563)	
(164,156)	(203,840)	PFI arrangements (deferred liability)	3	(156,988)	(203,515)
(454,582)	**(570,544)**	**Total**		**(440,028)**	**(562,688)**
(271,139)		Liabilities for which fair value is not disclosed (note i)		(247,979)	
(725,721)		**Total financial instrument liabilities**		**(688,007)**	
		Recorded on balance sheet as:			
(153,904)		Short-term creditors		(110,114)	
(37,625)		Short-term borrowing		(42,701)	
(7,168)		Deferred liability repayable within one year		(7,554)	
(279,960)		Long-term borrowing		(271,317)	
(156,988)		Deferred liabilities		(149,434)	
(90,076)		Developers' contributions		(106,908)	
(725,721)		**Total financial instrument liabilities**		**(688,028)**	

note i - The fair value of short-term financial liabilities including trade payables and developers contributions is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

The fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost is higher than their balance sheet carrying amount because the authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the current rates available for similar loans as at the Balance Sheet date.

22f Developers' contributions

Developers' contributions arise mainly as a result of agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and also Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 if a development derives special benefit from highway works, developers can be required to contribute towards the costs. Before being applied, deposits are credited with interest on the basis of market rates. Therefore the carrying amount is a reasonable assessment of the fair value of the financial liability.

2017/18				2018/19		
Highways £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000		Highways £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
(51,653)	(18,096)	(69,749)	Balance at 1 April	(66,479)	(23,597)	(90,076)
(21,991)	(35,935)	(57,926)	Income	(20,861)	(20,764)	(41,625)
7,165	30,434	37,599	Contributions applied	11,125	13,668	24,793
(66,479)	**(23,597)**	**(90,076)**	**Balance at 31 March**	**(76,215)**	**(30,693)**	**(106,908)**

22g Short-term creditors

Short-term creditors includes deposits, creditors and receipts in advance as detailed below:

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000
(153,904)	Financial instrument creditors	(110,114)
(26,713)	Non-financial instrument creditors	(57,936)
(180,617)	**Total short term creditors**	**(168,050)**

22h Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Council complies with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Prudential Code for Capital Finance on Local Authorities, both revised in 2017.

In line with the Treasury Management Code, the Council approves a Treasury Management Strategy before the commencement of each financial year. Revenue budget report appendix 8 Treasury Management Strategy

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

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Investment Strategy in compliance with the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government Guidance on Local Government Investments. This Guidance emphasises that priority is to be given to security and liquidity, rather than yield. The Council's Treasury Management Strategy and its Treasury Management Practices seek to achieve a suitable balance between risk and return or cost.

The main risks covered are:

Credit risk: The possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet their contractual obligations, causing a loss to the County Council.

Liquidity risk: The possibility that the County Council might not have the cash available to make contracted payments on time.

Market risk: The possibility financial loss will materialise because of changes in market variables such as interest rates or equity prices.

Credit risk

The County Council manages credit risk by ensuring that investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy

The table below summarises the credit risk exposures of the County Council's investment portfolio at 31 March 2019 by the type of counterparty:

Credit Rating	Long term 31 March 2018 £'000	Long term 31 March 2019 £'000	Short term 31 March 2018 £'000	Short term 31 March 2019 £'000
AAA	78,965	73,757	66,200	15,035
AA+	-	-	-	-
AA	-	-	-	-
AA-	12,666	10,748	6,721	6,006
A+	-	-	-	-
A	-	-	5,009	24,631
A-	-	-		4,999
AAA Money market funds	-	-	25,727	55,280
Unrated local authorities	86,952	99,205	171,669	125,192
Unrated pooled funds	116,750	164,711	-	9,982
Total	**295,333**	**348,421**	**275,326**	**241,125**

Invoiced debtors risk

The invoiced debtors have been reviewed by age to determine an appropriate provision for debts that are likely to be uncollectable. This excludes debts of £9.2 million considered to be low risk as they were either paid in early 2018/19, secured on property or have agreed repayment plans.

An expected loss allowance (ELA) of £7.4 million (£7.6 million in 2017/18) has been estimated.

Outstanding debt raised in	Outstanding balance due at 31 March 2019 £'000	Individually assessed impairment £'000	Collectively assessed impairment £'000	Total Expected Loss Allowance for receivables £'000
2018/19	19,683	202	8	210
2017/18	2,651	323	893	1,216
2016/17	2,034	415	1,527	1,942
2015/16	1,479	439	983	1,422
2014/15 and earlier	2,848	543	2,084	2,627
	28,695	**1,922**	**5,495**	**7,417**

Liquidity risk

The County Council has ready access to borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board, other local authorities, and from banks and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the County Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. It is however exposed to the risk that it will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourably high interest rates. This risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans, limiting the amount of the County Council's borrowing that matures in any one financial year.

The maturity analysis of the principal sums borrowed at 31 March 2019 was as follows:

Outstanding 31 March 2018 £'000		Outstanding 31 March 2019 £'000
(7,857)	Not over one year	(9,244)
(9,143)	Between one and two years	(13,440)
(29,817)	Between two and five years	(24,745)
(49,000)	Between five and 10 years	(53,000)
(67,000)	Between 10 and 15 years	(77,000)
(93,000)	Between 15 and 20 years	(73,000)
(26,000)	Between 20 and 25 years	(26,000)
(6,000)	More than 25 years	(4,000)
(287,817)	**Total**	**(280,429)**

The Council has £20 million of "Lender's option, borrower's option" (LOBO) loans where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the rate payable; the County Council will then have the option to accept the new rate or repay the loan without penalty. Due to current low interest rates it is unlikely that the lenders will exercise their options and therefore these loans are included in the analysis above at their maturity date.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The County Council is exposed to risks arising from interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the County Council. For instance a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest rate expense will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income will rise
- investments as fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall

Investments measured at amortised cost and loans borrowed are not carried at fair value, so changes in their fair value will have no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments measured at fair value will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income or the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services as appropriate.

The Treasury Management Strategy aims to mitigate these risks by setting upper limits on its net exposures to fixed and variable interest rates. At 31 March 2019, £257 million of principal borrowed was at fixed rates and £23 million at variable rates. The value of the County Councils investments (excluding accrued interest) held at variable rates (including investments with less than one year to maturity) was £311 million at 31 March 2019 and fixed rates was £271 million.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

Interest rate risk	**£'000**
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowing	233
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(3,010)
Decrease in fair value of investments held at FVPL	697
Impact on (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**(2,080)**
Decrease in fair value of investments held at FVOCI	0
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**(2,080)**

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

Price risk

The market prices of the County Council's fixed rate bond investments are governed by prevailing interest rates and the market risk associated with these instruments is managed alongside interest rate risk.

The County Council's investment in pooled property funds are subject to the risk of falling commercial property prices and its investment in pooled equity funds are subject to the risk of falling share prices. These risks are limited by the County Council's investment strategy. A fall in commercial property or share prices would result in a charge to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services which is then transferred to the Financial Instrument Adjustment Account – this would have no impact on the General Fund until the investment was sold.

Foreign exchange risk

The County Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising as a result of adverse movements in exchange rates.

23 Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.

Provisions are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the County Council has a present obligation (legal or constructive), 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 payments will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Change in provisions

	note	31 March 2018 £'000	Use of Provision In Year £'000	Increase or decrease in 2018/19 Central Provision £'000	Service Provision £'000	Taxation Provision £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Insurance claims	a	(22,894)	4,529	10,289	(6,839)	0	(14,915)
Business rates appeals	b	(4,298)	1,563		0	(3,494)	(6,229)
Other	c	(975)	283	0	(99)	0	(791)
Total Provisions		**(28,167)**	**6,375**	**10,289**	**(6,938)**	**(3,494)**	**(21,935)**

a. The insurance provision represents an assessment of the likely cost of liability claims known to the County Council at 31 March 2019. The risks covered from the provision are as follows:

Liabilities

Employer's liability, public liability, product liability and pollution liability – the maximum liability for any one claim being £5 million. The maximum amount for which the provision is liable (the commercial insurance aggregate) is £12.5 million in any one year.

Property

Reinstatement of buildings for loss or damage as a result of fire, lightning, explosion and (for schools only) major storm and flood. This applies to buildings owned by the Council and those leased to it where the lease allows.

Contents owned by the Council for loss or damage as a result of fire, lightning, explosion and theft.

Additional cover

Personal accident scheme
Fidelity guarantee

Schools - balance of perils
Schools – community use

b. This is the County Council's share of the provision made by billing authorities for refunding ratepayers who are successful in appealing against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list. This includes amounts relating to non-domestic rates charged to businesses in 2012/13 and earlier financial years.

c. This provision covers other liabilities, including that relating to the need to purchase allowances to offset the Councils carbon dioxide emissions through its use of energy in accordance with the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date.

24 Post employment benefits

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its staff, the County Council makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. These will be paid only when employees retire but in accordance with IAS19 the County Council must account for the commitments at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in three pension schemes:

a) Pension schemes accounted for as defined contribution schemes:
   - The Teachers Pension Scheme
   - The NHS Pension Scheme

b) The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

24a Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers' Pension Scheme
This is a defined benefit scheme administered by the Department for Education (DfE). The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the County Council's only obligation is to pay contributions towards these costs based on a percentage of member's pensionable salaries. The scheme is unfunded so the pensions of past employees are paid from current revenues. The DfE uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. As such the County Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes, and therefore this scheme is accounted for as if it is a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payment of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The Schools line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

In 2018/19 total employer's contributions were £46.3 million representing 16.48% of pensionable pay (£46.3 million representing 16.48% of pensionable pay in 2017/18).

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in note 24c.

NHS Pension Scheme

On 1 April 2013, Public Health staff transferred from the NHS to the County Council. These staff have maintained their membership in the NHS Pension Scheme. The Scheme provides these staff with specified benefits upon their retirement and the County Council's only obligation is to pay contributions towards these costs based on a percentage of member's pensionable salaries.

The scheme is an unfunded defined benefit scheme administered by EA Finance NHS Pensions. As such the County Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes and therefore this scheme is accounted for as if it is a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payment of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The Adults' Health and Care line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the NHS Pension Scheme in the year. In 2018/19 total employer's contributions were £0.08 million.

24b Local Government Pension Scheme

Participation in Pension Schemes

The County Council participates in and administers the Hampshire LGPS. This is a funded defined benefit plan with benefits earned up to 31 March 2014 being linked to final salary. Benefits earned after 31 March 2014 are based on a Career Average Revalued Earnings. Details of the benefits earned over the period covered by this disclosure are set out in 'The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013' and 'The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014'. This disclosure includes an estimate of the impact of the McCloud judgement that concluded the transitional protection arrangements put in place when the Firefighters' and Judges' pension schemes were reformed were age discriminatory. The Government's application to appeal the decision was rejected by the Supreme Court on 27 June 2019. It is reasonable to assume that the Government will now seek a remedy for all public sector pensions schemes. The actual remedy may differ between schemes and it is uncertain to predict. However, the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) have calculated a worst-case scenario impact at LGPS Scheme level. The County Council's actuary has used the same assumptions to calculate the impact for these accounts.

The funded nature of the LGPS requires that Hampshire County Council and employees pay contributions into the Fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the Fund's liabilities with its investment assets. Information on the framework for calculating contributions to be paid is set out in the LGPS Regulations 2013 and the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement.

The LGPS is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme where:

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

- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a calculated discount rate based on a series of calculations for high quality corporate bonds over a range of periods.

- The assets of the pension fund attributable to the County Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value: for quoted securities this means the current bid price; for unquoted securities this is based on a professional estimate; for unitised securities this means the current bid price; for property this means an estimate of the market value.

In 2018/19 Pension Fund assets and liabilities have been included in the Balance Sheet based on a formal actuarial valuation at 31 March 2016. As part of the 2016 valuation a new Rates and Adjustment Certificate was produced for the three year period from 1 April 2017.

Statutory provisions limit the County Council to raising council tax to cover the actual amounts payable by the County Council to the pension fund in the year. In the Movement in Reserves Statement an appropriation is made between the General Fund and the Pension Fund Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and replace them with debits for the actual amounts paid to the pension fund and any amounts due to the fund but unpaid at the year-end.

Discretionary benefits

The County Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. These are not funded by the assets of the Pension Fund but by the County Council when they are paid. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of a discretionary award are accrued for in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the LGPS.

24c Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- **Current service cost:** this is the increase in liabilities resulting from employee service in the current period. This is shown as a cost in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the service where the employee worked.
- **Past service cost:** this is the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to the number of years of service earned in earlier years. This is shown in other costs in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- **Gains/losses on settlements and curtailments:** this is the result of members of the scheme leaving, joining or stopping their contributions to the scheme. These actions relieve the County Council of liabilities or reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees. This is shown in other costs in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- **Net interest on the net defined benefit liability:** this is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time. This is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- **Re-measurement comprising:**

1. The return on assets - excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

2. Actuarial gains and losses: these are changes in the net pension liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions. These are shown as other income and expenditure within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- **Contributions paid to the Hampshire County Council pension fund:** these are amounts paid as employer contributions to the pension fund and are not included within the cost of services.

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

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
	Included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
	Cost ofServices	
113,860	Current service cost of funded LGPS pensions	126,960
1,460	Past service cost of funded LGPS pensions	45,060
	Charge to non-distributed costs for early retirement in the year	
0	Settlement costs	0
0	Net increase in liabilities from acquisitions	0
	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	
30,260	Interest on net defined liability	33,590
145,580	**Total post employment benefits charges to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services**	**205,610**
	Remeasurements in Other Comprehensive Income:	
(9,360)	Return on plan assets (excluding that recognised in net interest)	(173,630)
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising:-	
62,640	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to change in financial assumptions	211,110
0	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to change in demographic assumptions	(165,010)
20,250	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to liability experience	6,420
73,530	**Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**	**(121,110)**
219,110	Total post employment benefits charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**84,500**

	Movement in reserves statement	
(145,580)	Reversal of net changes made to the surplus/deficit for the provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with IAS19	(205,610)
	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year	
81,750	Employer's contributions payable to the fund	92,630
	Added years and early retirement cash flows in the year:	
1,880	- LGPS	1,870
2,690	- Teachers	2,650
86,320	Charge on General Fund	**97,150**

24d Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

Period ended 31 March 2019	LGPS funded £'000	LGPS Unfunded £'000	Teachers' Unfunded £'000	Total £'000
Opening present value of liabilities	(3,690,850)	(25,310)	(35,360)	**(3,751,520)**
Current service cost	(126,960)	0	0	**(126,960)**
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	(95,070)	(630)	(890)	**(96,590)**
Contributions by participants	(25,820)	0	0	**(25,820)**
Actuarial gains/(losses) on liabilities:				
- financial asssumptions	(209,760)	(560)	(790)	**(211,110)**
- demographic assumptions	162,270	1,140	1,600	**165,010**
- liability experience	(6,250)	(70)	(100)	**(6,420)**
Net benefits paid out (note i)	96,130	1,870	2,650	**100,650**
Past service cost	(45,060)	0	0	**(45,060)**
Net increase in liabilities from acquisitions	0	0	0	**0**
Closing present value of liabilities	(3,941,370)	(23,560)	(32,890)	**(3,997,820)**

Period ended 31 March 2018	LGPS funded £'000	LGPS Unfunded £'000	Teachers' Unfunded £'000	Total £'000
Opening present value of liabilities	(3,470,600)	(26,070)	(36,500)	**(3,533,170)**
Current service cost	(113,860)	0	0	**(113,860)**
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	(89,390)	(650)	(910)	**(90,950)**
Contributions by participants	(23,940)	0	0	**(23,940)**
Actuarial gains/(losses) on liabilities:				
- financial asssumptions	(62,110)	(230)	(300)	**(62,640)**
- demographic assumptions	0	0	0	**0**
- liability experience	(19,670)	(240)	(340)	**(20,250)**
Net benefits paid out (note i)	90,180	1,880	2,690	**94,750**
Past service cost	(1,460)	0	0	**(1,460)**
Net increase in liabilities from acquisitions	0	0	0	**0**
Closing present value of liabilities	(3,690,850)	(25,310)	(35,360)	**(3,751,520)**

note i - Consists of net cash flow out of the Fund in respect of the employer, excluding contributions and any death-in-service lump sums paid, and including an approximate allowance for the expected cost of death-in-service lump sums.

24e Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000
2,325,870	**Opening fair value of assets**	**2,411,430**
60,690	Interest income on assets	63,000
9,360	Remeasurement gains/(losses) on assets	173,630
86,320	Contributions by employer	97,150
23,940	Contributions by participants	25,820
(94,750)	Net benefits paid out (note i)	(100,650)
2,411,430	**Closing fair value of assets**	**2,670,380**

note i - Consists of net cash flow out of the Fund in respect of the employer, excluding contributions and any death-in-service lump sums paid, and including an approximate allowance for the expected cost of death-in-service lump sums.

24f Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The share of the assets and liabilities of the Hampshire LGPS attributable to the County Council has been assessed by the Pension Fund's actuary, along with the unfunded benefits of LGPS members and teachers. The actuary estimated that the following overall assets and liabilities for pension costs should be included in the balance sheet.

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000
	Present value of the defined benefit obligation:	
(3,690,850)	LGPS funded	(3,941,370)
	Unfunded Liabilities:	
(25,310)	LGPS	(23,560)
(35,360)	Teachers	(32,890)
(3,751,520)		**(3,997,820)**
2,411,430	Fair value of assets in the scheme	2,670,380
(1,340,090)	**Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation**	**(1,327,440)**

The liabilities show the underlying long term commitments that the authority has to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The net deficit reduces the net worth of the authority as recorded on the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the authority remains healthy:

- the deficit will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the Fund's actuary.
- finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary (unfunded) benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

The proportion of assets by category is shown below:

31 March 2018 %		31 March 2019 Quoted %	31 March 2019 Unquoted %	31 March 2019 Total %
62.6	Equities	54.0	6.4	60.4
23.7	Government bonds	22.6	0.1	22.7
7.0	Property	0.7	6.9	7.6
1.0	Corporate bonds	1.1	4.1	5.2
2.6	Cash	2.3	-	2.3
3.1	Other (hedge funds, currency holdings, futures, private equities)	0.1	1.7	1.8
100.0		**80.8**	**19.2**	**100.0**

24g Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years, dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Financial and Mortality Assumptions

31 March 2018		31 March 2019
3.2%	Rate of Inflation (RPI)	3.3%
2.1%	Rate of Inflation (CPI)	2.2%
3.6%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.7%
2.1%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.2%
2.6%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.4%
	Longevity at 65 for current Pensioners (years):	
24.1	Men (LGPS)	23.3
27.2	Women (LGPS)	26.1
	Longevity at 65 for future Pensioners (years):	
26.2	Men (LGPS)	24.9
29.4	Women (LGPS)	27.8

Each member is assumed to surrender pension on retirement, such that the total cash received (including any accrued lump sum from pre 2008 service) is 70% of the permitted maximum.

Sensitivity analysis of financial assumptions

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the preceding table. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all other assumptions remain constant. For example the assumptions around longevity assume that life expectancy increases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous method. A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken on unfunded benefits as it is not material.

Impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2019 from changes in assumptions

	Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Discount rate (increase / decrease 0.1% per annum)	(74,140)	-1.9	75,560	1.9
Salary increase rate (increase / decrease 0.1% per annum)	14,080	0.4	(13,940)	-0.4
Pension increase rate (increase / decrease 0.1% per annum)	61,360	1.5	(60,320)	-1.5
Longevity (increase / decrease by 1 year)	125,110	3.2	(124,200)	-3.2

Impact on the County Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contribution rates as stable as possible. The aim is to achieve a funding level of 100% over a period of 19 years from 1 April 2017. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The latest triennial valuation was completed on 31 March 2016, and is reflected in the 2016/17 financial statements.

From 1 April 2014 the scheme became a career average revalued earnings scheme following changes introduced in the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Prior to this the scheme was based on a member's final salary and length of pensionable service. More information on the nature of the scheme can be found in the Pension Fund Accounts.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Hampshire LGPS by the County Council in the year to 31 March 2020 is £97.79 million. Additional contributions may also become due in respect of any employer discretions to enhance members' benefits in the Fund over the next accounting period.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 19 years (19 years in 2017/18).

25 Contingent Liabilities

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

The County Council self-insures and therefore funds its own liability claims. The liabilities are uncertain but to cover them a provision is maintained for known liability claims, assessed at £14.9 million at 31 March 2019 (see note 23) and a reserve earmarked for potential future claims, £35.9 million at 31 March 2019 (see note 4i).

The County Council has received claims under part 1 of the Land Compensation Act 1973 relating to the Bus Rapid Transit route in Gosport. It is unlikely that these claims will be resolved in the near future, so it is not possible to quantify reliably the potential liability associated with them.

The Council is being prosecuted by the HSE following injury to a child on the highway at Lymington. The outcome of the case is uncertain and if a Jury finds that the Council has complied with its legal obligations there will be no liability, if however there is a conviction there is a possibility of a fine that will be determined by the judge according to the relevant sentencing guidelines together with costs.

26 Events after the Balance Sheet date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised by the Chief Financial Officer on 23 July 2019. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2019, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

On 27 June 2019, the Supreme Court denied the Government's request to appeal the McCloud/Sargeant judgment that the transitional provisions introduced to the reformed judges and firefighters pension schemes in 2015 gave rise to unlawful age discrimination. The Government has stated its intention to engage fully with the Employment Tribunal to agree how the discrimination will be remedied for all the main public service pension schemes. The assumptions of the Government Actuary Department (GAD), have been used to update the past service cost in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the net pension liability on the balance sheet. This is offset by the same adjustment in the Pension Reserve.

In the period since 31 March 2019, two schools have been granted academy status. The balance sheet as at 31 March 2019 included assets and liabilities relating to these schools including property, plant and equipment valued at £4.8 million at 31 March 2019. However, the actual value of the transfer will be agreed as at the date of transfer.

27 Cash Flow Statements

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

Cash is represented by cash in hand in the County Council's main bank account, in schools' local bank accounts and in petty cash accounts held for minor day-to-day expenses by service units, including schools, across the whole county.

Cash equivalents are investments that are readily convertible the same day to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

27a Cash flow statement - operating activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
34,459	Interest paid	22,198
(7,005)	Interest received	(12,654)
(4,159)	Dividends received	
23,295		**9,544**
	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	
(136,522)	Depreciation	(143,439)
(35,875)	Impairments and downward revaluations	(22,760)
0	(Increase)/decrease in expected loss allowance for receivables	0
0	(Increase)/decrease in expected credit loss for financial instruments	(43)
3,177	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	27,287
(3,813)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	5,062
(66)	Increase/(decrease) in inventory	75
(59,260)	Pension Liability	(108,460)
(9,084)	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(6,719)
(21,474)	Carrying amount of assets transferred to academy / foundation Trust schools	(5,250)
(2,622)	Adjustment for provisions	6,232
48,752	Movement in the value of investment properties	16,643
(1)	PPE written off as REFCUS	(7,290)
(216,788)	Non-cash movement	**(238,662)**

Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
27,328	Proceeds from the sale of PPE etc	10,542
192,162	Capital grants and contributions	133,009
219,490	Investing/financing cash flows	**143,551**

27b Cash Flow Statement - investing activities

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
	Cash outflows	
163,119	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	133,917
416,930	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	354,944
6,904	Other expenditure	8,170
	Cash inflows	
(27,440)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	(10,701)
(325,360)	Proceeds from the sale of short-term and long-term investments	(360,114)
(192,506)	Capital grants	(165,524)
(4,913)	Other income	(3,236)
36,734	**Net cash outflow from investing activities**	**(42,544)**

27c Cash Flow Statement - financing activities

2017/18 £'000		2018/19 £'000
	Cash outflows	
6,802	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to PFIs	7,168
157,591	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	121,598
	Cash inflows	
(114,807)	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	(118,088)
(1,324)	Other receipts from financing activities	(570)
48,262	**Net cash outflow from financing activities**	**10,108**

28 Accounting Policies

28.1. General principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the County Council's transactions for the 2018/19 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2019. The County Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices as set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19. The Statement of Accounts are prepared on a going concern basis and adopt the accounting convention of historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

28.2. Accruals of income and expenditure

Sums due to, or from, the County Council during the year are included in the accounts, whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year – that is, on an accruals basis. In particular:

- Fees, charges and rents due from customers are accounted for as income at the date the County Council provides the relevant goods or services
- Supplies and services expenditure is 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 stock in the Balance Sheet
- Employee benefits, including pension benefits are accounted for as they are earned
- Interest payable and receivable on borrowing and lending is accounted for on the basis of an effective interest rate calculated for the relevant financial instrument rather than the actual cash paid or received in accordance with the contract.

However, there are some exceptions, as follows:

- Payments to casual staff and overtime are accounted for with the basic pay with which they are paid.
- Electricity and other utility companies' quarterly payments are accounted for at the date of meter reading rather than being shared between financial years.
- Pension Fund income includes dividends declared in the income tax year.

The above exceptions apply every year, so they do not have a material effect on the year's accounts.
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.

Amounts below £10,000 are not routinely accrued at year end even if they meet the other conditions. This is because they are not material in the scale of the County Council's overall income and expenditure. Where items of income or expenditure fall below this amount they may still be accrued in certain circumstances such as where they are subject to specific terms and conditions relating to a grant or where there is an element of cost recovery. Items of a similar nature which are individually below this £10,000 threshold may be aggregated if they could be said to have a similar material effect upon the reporting of a particular type of income, expenditure or cost centre.

28.3. Prior period adjustments, changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors

Prior period adjustments may result from a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error.

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 County Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

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.

28.4. Stock and long term contracts

Stocks held in the balance sheet are valued according to their differing nature and purpose. This does not accord with the International Accounting Standard 2 which requires stock to be valued at the lower of the original purchase price and current value but the differences in the valuations are not material. For example, County Supplies stock is valued at the latest buying price, while other stock is mainly on an historical cost basis. Spending on consumable items is accounted for in the year of purchase.

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year. The cost of capital schemes that are in progress at the date of the balance sheet are included as assets under construction within Property, Plant and Equipment.

28.5. Contingent assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the County Council 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 County Council.

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

28.6. VAT

Income and expenditure excludes VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), and all VAT paid is recoverable from HMRC.

28.7. Transferred functions

The County Council has transferred to a charitable company, the operational responsibility for its Arts and Museums service with effect from 1 November 2014. The County Council retains ownership of the collections and the land and buildings occupied by the service and makes an annual revenue grant towards the running costs of the service.

29 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

29.1. Asset classifications

The County Council has made judgements on whether assets are classified as Investment Property or Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). The classification determines the valuation and depreciation method to be used. These judgements are based on the main reason that the County Council is holding the asset. Further details can be found in the PPE and Investment Property notes.

29.2. Lease classifications

The County Council has made judgements on whether its lease arrangements are operating leases or finance leases. These judgements are based on a series of tests designed to assess whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee. For the purposes of lease classifications a de minimis level is used of £500,000.

As a result, no material finance leases have been identified. In addition, judgements have been made on whether any contracts for services include embedded leases. None have been identified.

29.3. Providing for potential liabilities

The County Council has made judgements about the likelihood of pending liabilities and whether a provision should be made or whether there is a contingent liability. This includes appeals against the rateable value of business properties and legal claims that could eventually result in the payment of compensation or other settlement. The judgements are based on the degree of certainty around the results of pending cases based on experience in previous years or in other local authorities.

29.4. Future funding for local government

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, earmarked reserves will provide funding for investment in a range of efficiency measures to ensure services can continue to be provided at an appropriate level.

29.5. Production of group accounts

In accordance with the Code of Practice the County Council has carried out an assessment of its interests in other entities to determine the nature of any group relationships that exist. This includes an assessment of the extent of the County Council's control over the entity considered either through ownership (such as shareholding) or representation on an entity's board of directors. The main interests held by the County Council in other entities are detailed in the Collaborative Arrangements and Group Accounts section of this statement of accounts. However, none are considered material and thus the production of group accounts is not required.

29.6. Reportable segments

The service analysis within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the segmental analysis within the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is based on the County Council's internal management reporting as set out in the budget report. The majority of spend is controlled by departmental directors, with central control of capital financing, contingencies and specific grant income.

30 Uncertainties relating to assumptions and estimates used

There are two items on the County Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2019 for which there is a risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year. These are the estimated values for the pension liability and property, plant and equipment (PPE).

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex assumptions related to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates, expected returns on pension fund assets and the actual remedy agreed for transition provisions. The County Council engages a firm of consulting actuaries to provide expert advice on the assumptions to be applied. The effects of changes in individual assumptions on the pension liability can be measured and a sensitivity analysis is provided in note 24g.

The council commissions a 5 year rolling programme of PPE valuations, unless events indicate that a valuation is required ahead of the next planned valuations. Valuations are undertaken by qualified valuers within the Council's Property department in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) professional standards using recognised measurement techniques. For assets not included in the current year's valuation programme, the change in value is estimated using Building Cost Information Services (BCIS) indices. This is shown in note 19b. This does not impact the usable reserves available to the authority.

31 Accounting standards issued not yet 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.

The additional disclosures that will be required in the 2019/20 financial statements in respect of accounting changes introduced in the 2019/20 Code are:

- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property – This sets out further details about when property can be classified as investment property. The impact is not expected to be material.

- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration – This specifies how payments in foreign currencies made in advance of receiving goods or services should be accounted for. The impact is not expected to be material.

- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments – This guides how income tax should be accounted for in situations of uncertainty. The impact is not expected to be material.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – This clarifies that amortised cost should be used where prepayments are substantially lower than the unpaid principal and interest. The impact is not expected to be material.

- The Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 - 2016 Cycle also introduces two changes, which are not expected to be material:
    - IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Clarification of the Scope of the Standard
    - IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value

Pension Fund Accounts

Fund Account	See note	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the Fund			
Contributions	7	280,919	307,962
Transfers in from other pension funds		12,285	12,744
		293,204	**320,706**
Benefits	8	(239,202)	(251,664)
Payments to and on account of leavers		(13,992)	(14,057)
		(253,194)	**(265,721)**
Net additions from dealings with members		**40,010**	**54,985**
Management expenses	9	**(40,732)**	**(40,625)**
Net additions/(withdrawals) inc. fund management expenses		(722)	14,360
Returns on investments			
Investment income	10	112,321	115,530
Taxes on income		(826)	(1,043)
Profits and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	11a	165,252	439,795
Net return on investments		**276,747**	**554,282**
Net increase in the net assets available for benefits during the year		**276,025**	**568,642**
Opening net assets of the scheme		6,337,214	6,613,239
Closing net assets of the scheme		6,613,239	7,181,881

Net Assets Statement for the year ending 31 March 2019	See note	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Investment assets		6,432,182	7,087,835
Cash deposits		15,954	86
Investment liabilities		(5,320)	(43)
Total net investments	**11**	**6,442,816**	**7,087,878**
Long term debtors	20	4,564	3,043
Current assets	18	172,001	99,940
Current liabilities	19	(6,142)	(8,980)
Net assets of the Fund available to fund benefits at the period end		**6,613,239**	**7,181,881**

Note: The Fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the period end. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at Note 17.

Notes to the Pension Fund accounts

1. Description of Fund

The Hampshire Pension Fund (the 'Fund') is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by Hampshire County Council. The County Council is the reporting entity for this Pension Fund.

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to the Hampshire Pension Fund Annual Report 2018/19 and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the Scheme.

a) General

The Scheme 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 (as amended).

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Hampshire County Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, the 11 district councils in Hampshire, and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies within the county area. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The Fund is overseen by the Hampshire Pension Fund Panel and Board, which is a committee of Hampshire County Council.

b) Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the Scheme, remain in the Scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the Scheme.

Organisations participating in the Hampshire Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which are local authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund
- Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar

bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

There are 338 employer organisations within the Hampshire Pension Fund including the County Council itself, as detailed below:

Hampshire Pension Fund	31 March 2018	31 March 2019
Number of employers with active members	333	338
Number of employees in Scheme		
County Council	26,719	27,191
Other employers	31,158	30,864
Total	**57,877**	**58,055**
Number of pensioners		
County Council	17,344	18,171
Other employers	22,452	23,543
Total	**39,796**	**41,714**
Deferred pensioners		
County Council	34,334	35,557
Other employers	35,169	36,493
Total	**69,503**	**72,050**
Total members in the Pension Fund	**167,176**	**171,819**

c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with The LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2019. Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. The last valuation was at 31 March 2016. Currently employer contribution rates for most employers range from 15.1% to 17.6% of pensionable pay plus a past service deficit contribution.

d) Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service, as summarised below.

	Service pre 1 April 2008	Service post 31 March 2008
Pension	Each year worked is worth 1/80 x final pensionable salary.	Each year worked is worth 1/60 x final pensionable salary.
Lump sum	Automatic lump sum of 3 x salary. In addition, part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	No automatic lump sum. Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.

From 1 April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of $1/49^{th}$. Accrued pension is uprated annually in line with the Consumer Price Index.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the Scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details, please refer to the Hampshire Pension Fund’s website:
https://www.hants.gov.uk/hampshire-services/pensions

2. Basis of preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund’s transactions for the 2018/19 financial year and its position at year end at 31 March 2019. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018/19* which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Fund Account – revenue recognition

a) Contribution income

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

- Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes which rise according to pensionable pay.
- Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the due dates on which they are payable under the schedule of contributions set by the scheme actuary or on receipt if earlier than the due date.

Employers' augmentation contributions and 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. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

b) 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 (see section n below) 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.

c) Investment income

i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Fund Account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination. Income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs or other differences between the initial carrying amount of the instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

ii) 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.

iii) Distributions from pooled funds

Distributions from pooled funds are recognised 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 current financial asset.

iv) Property-related income

Property-related income consists primarily of rental income.

Rental income from operating leases on properties owned by the Fund is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Any lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

Contingent rents based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time, such as turnover rents, are only recognised when contractually due.

v) Movement in the net market value of investments

Changes in the net market value of investments (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

Fund Account – expense items

d) 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.

e) 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.

Income and expenditure exclude VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), and all VAT paid is recoverable from HMRC.

f) Management expenses

The Code does not require any breakdown of pension fund administrative expenses. However in the interest of greater transparency, the Council discloses its Pension Fund management expenses 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 charged direct to the Fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.

Oversight and governance costs

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with governance and oversight are charged direct to the Fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.

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. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

Where an investment manager’s fee note has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based upon market value of their mandate at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the Fund account. In 2018/19 £4.8 million of fees is based on such estimates (2017/18 £3.5 million).

Net Assets Statement

g) Financial assets

Financial assets are included in the Net Assets Statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date, any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund Account.

The values of investments as shown in the Net Assets Statement have been determined in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS13 (see Note 13). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy the Fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in *Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures* (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016).

h) Freehold and leasehold properties

The properties were valued on 31 March 2019 by an external valuer, Mark White, BSc MRICS of Colliers International, in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' Valuation - Global Standards 2017; see Note 13 for more details.

i) 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 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 end of the reporting period.

j) Derivatives

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes (see Note 12).

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits and includes amounts held by the Fund's external managers.

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.

l) 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.

m) 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 under 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 (Note 17).

n) Additional voluntary contributions

Hampshire Pension 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 and Zurich as its AVC providers. AVCs can also be paid to Equitable Life, but only by legacy Equitable Life AVC contributors (closed to new members) who are invested in its building society fund or for an additional death-in-service grant. AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. Each AVC contributor receives an annual statement showing the amount held in their account and the movements in the year.

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with Regulation 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed as a note only (see Note 21).

o) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place prior to the year end giving rise to a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events. Contingent liabilities can also arise in circumstances where a provision would be made, except that it is not possible at the balance sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Net Assets Statement but are disclosed by way of narrative in the notes.

4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Unquoted private equity investments

It is important to recognise the subjective nature of determining the fair value of private equity investments. They are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving many factors. Unquoted private equities are valued by the investment managers using guidelines set out by the *International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines*. The value of unquoted private equity investments at 31 March 2019 was £465 million (£291 million at 31 March 2018).

Pension fund liability

The pension fund liability is recalculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions, which are agreed with the actuary and are summarised in Note 16.

These actuarial revaluations are used to set future employer contribution rates and underpin the Fund’s most significant investment management policies, for example in terms of the balance struck between longer term investment growth and short-term yield/return.

Directly held property

The Fund’s property portfolio includes a number of directly owned properties, which are leased commercially to various tenants with rental periods from less than a month to 119 years (based on current leases). The Fund has determined that these contracts all constitute operating leases arrangements under the classification permitted by IAS7 and the Code, therefore the properties are retained on the net asset statement at fair value. Rental income is recognised in the fund account when it is paid by the tenant according to the terms of the lease.

Wholly owned companies

The Pension Fund’s investments include two companies that it owns that have been specifically created to hold the Pension Fund’s investments. These companies have no other purpose and therefore the value of the companies is equal to value of the investments.

The Pension Fund accounts for these investments according to the types of investments held by the companies, in line with the rest of the Pension Fund's accounting and reporting.

5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the year end date and the amounts reported for the revenues and expenses during the year. Estimates and assumptions are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Net Assets Statement at 31 March 2019 for which there is a significant risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	**Uncertainties**	**Effect if actual results differ from assumptions**
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits (Note 17)	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 with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of approximately £760 million. A 0.25% increase in assumed earnings inflation would increase the value of liabilities by approximately £60 million, and a one-year increase in assumed life expectancy would increase the liability by approximately £230 million.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Private equity investments (Note 13)	Private equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with the *International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines*. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total private equity investments in the financial statements are £465 million. The investment manager recommends a tolerance of +/- 10% around the net asset values on which the private equity valuation is based. This equates to a tolerance of +/- £46.5 million.
Hedge funds (Note 13)	Hedge funds are valued at the sum of the fair values provided by the administrators of the funds plus adjustments that the funds' directors or independent administrators judge necessary. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total hedge fund value in the financial statements is £121 million. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts. The investment manager recommends a tolerance of +/- 5% around the net asset values on which the hedge fund valuation is based. This equates to a tolerance of +/- £6.0 million.

6. Events after the reporting date

On 27 June 2019 the Government was denied leave to appeal the McCloud and Sargeant cases, which had shown that the protections for those within ten years of retirement is age discriminatory. It is now expected that this verdict will be applied to the LGPS and the underpin will be extended to all members that were in service on 1 April 2014. The underpin was a protection that was put in place when the scheme changed on 1 April 2014 and applied to members who were an active member on 31 March 2012 and were within 10 years of their normal retirement age (usually 65).

As stated in Note 17 he Pension Fund Accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits earned after the valuation date (31 March 2016) so there is no adjustment to make to the Accounts for the additional liability that may result from applying the McCloud and Sargeant judgements

7. Contributions receivable

By category

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Employees' contributions	63,029	66,161
Employers' contributions		
Normal contributions	141,749	160,065
Deficit recovery contributions	76,141	81,736
Total employers' contributions	217,890	241,801
Total	**280,919**	**307,962**

By authority

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Administering authority	104,587	117,275
Scheduled bodies	161,667	175,155
Admitted bodies	14,665	15,532
Total	**280,919**	**307,962**

8. Benefits payable

By category

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Pensions	198,454	209,547
Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits	36,008	36,335
Lump sum death benefits	4,740	5,782
Total	**239,202**	**251,664**

By authority

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Administering authority	88,476	93,791
Scheduled bodies	138,686	144,837
Admitted bodies	12,040	13,036
Total	**239,202**	**251,664**

9. Management expenses

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Administrative costs	2,000	2,417
Investment management expenses	38,186	37,576
Oversight and governance costs	546	632
Total	**40,732**	**40,625**

This analysis of the costs of managing the Hampshire Pension Fund during the period has been prepared in accordance with CIPFA guidance.

In additional to these costs, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investment sales and purchases. These are reflected in the cost of investment acquisitions and in the proceeds from the sales of investments (see Note 11a).

9a) Investment Management Expenses

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Management fees	28,161	27,915
Custody fees	238	255
Transaction costs	9,787	9,406
Total	**38,186**	**37,576**

10. Investment income

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000
Income from bonds	7,048	7,526
Income from equities	58,698	55,021
Pooled property investments	1,479	1,651
Pooled investments – unit trusts and other managed funds	808	259
Rents from property	26,351	25,765
Interest on cash deposits	245	557
Alternative investment income	16,305	18,145
Stock lending	939	935
Other	448	5,671
Total before taxes	**112,321**	**115,530**

11. Investments

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 Mar 2019 £'000
Bonds		
UK		
Public sector quoted	1,530	0
Corporate quoted	9,949	0
Overseas		
Public sector quoted	184,525	0
Public sector unquoted	12,167	159
Corporate quoted	48,525	0
	256,696	**159**
Equities		
UK		
Quoted	860,112	30,378
Overseas		
Quoted	1,792,145	724,736
	2,652,257	**755,114**
Pooled funds – additional analysis		
UK		
Fixed income unit trusts	1,438,587	1,496,970
Unit trusts	365,028	1,089,532
Overseas		
Fixed income unit trusts	13,517	657,184
Unit trusts	724,328	1,964,853
	2,541,460	**5,208,539**
Pooled property investments	49,270	51,160
Alternative investments	497,470	585,565
Property	433,070	487,255
Derivative contracts:		
- Futures	950	0
- Forward currency contracts	945	43
- Purchased/written options	0	0
- Spot foreign exchange contracts	64	0
	981,769	**1,124,023**
Cash deposits	15,954	86
Total investment assets	**6,448,136**	**7,087,921**
Investment liabilities		
- Futures	(1,187)	0
- Forward currency contracts	(4,045)	(43)
- Purchased/written options	0	0
- Spot foreign exchange contracts	(88)	0
Derivatives	(5,320)	(43)
Total investment liabilities	**(5,320)**	**(43)**
Net investment assets	**6,442,816**	**7,087,878**

11a) Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

Period 2018/19	Market value 1 April 2018 £'000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000	Change in market value during the year £'000	Market value 31 Mar 2019 £'000
Bonds	256,696	245,831	(507,138)	4,770	159
Equities	2,652,257	2,663,799	(4,699,916)	138,974	755,114
Pooled investments	2,541,460	3,105,681	(664,588)	225,986	5,208,539
Pooled property investments	49,270	1,250	(1,490)	2,130	51,160
Alternative investments	497,470	247,316	(239,379)	80,158	585,565
Property	433,070	56,362	(4,105)	1,928	487,255
	6,430,223	**6,320,239**	**(6,116,616)**	**453,946**	**7,087,792**
Derivative contracts:					
- Futures	(237)	8,865	(6,443)	(2,185)	0
- Forward foreign exchange	(3,100)	53,490	(42,867)	(7,523)	0
- Purchased/written options	0	(150)	(37)	187	0
	(3,337)	**62,205**	**(49,347)**	**(9,521)**	**0**
Other investment balances:					
- Cash deposits	15,954			(4,630)	86
- Spot foreign exchange contracts	(24)				0
Net investment assets	**6,442,816**			**439,795**	**7,087,878**

Period 2017/18	Market value 1 April 2017 £'000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000	Change in market value during the year £'000	Market value 31 Mar 2018 £'000
Bonds	244,402	395,308	(366,883)	(16,131)	256,696
Equities	2,468,116	1,104,887	(1,023,775)	103,029	2,652,257
Pooled investments	2,546,862	2,569,913	(2,614,201)	38,886	2,541,460
Pooled property investments	30,726	20,825	(4,777)	2,496	49,270
Alternative investments	445,974	291,930	(248,284)	7,850	497,470
Property	377,915	43,277	(3,648)	15,526	433,070
	6,113,995	**4,426,140**	**(4,261,568)**	**151,656**	**6,430,223**
Derivative contracts:					
- Futures	(125)	7,889	(6,391)	(1,610)	(237)
- Forward foreign exchange	(326)	20,036	(39,445)	16,635	(3,100)
- Purchased/written options	(4)	58	(40)	(14)	0
	(455)	**27,983**	**(45,876)**	**15,011**	**(3,337)**
Other investment balances:					
- Cash deposits	19,806			(1,415)	15,954
- Spot foreign exchange contracts	0				(24)
Net investment assets	**6,133,346**			**165,252**	**6,442,816**

Purchases and sales of derivatives are recognised in Note 11a above as follows:

- Futures – on close out or expiry of the futures contract the variation margin balances held in respect of unrealised gains or losses are recognised as cash receipts or payments, depending on whether there is a gain or loss.
- Options – premiums paid and received are reported as payments or receipts together with any close out costs or proceeds arising from early termination.
- Forward currency contracts – forward foreign exchange contracts settled during the period are reported on a gross basis as gross receipts and payments.

11b) Investments analysed by fund manager

	Market value 31 March 2018 £'000	%	Market value 31 March 2019 £'000	%
Pooled investments (Link)	0	0.0	1,737,878	24.2
Pooled investments (UBS)	2,505,806	37.9	2,813,476	39.2
Pooled investments sub-total	2,505,806	37.9	4,551,354	63.4
Aberdeen-Standard	367,850	5.6	0	0.0
Acadian	433,309	6.5	476,052	6.6
Alcentra	0	0.0	362,273	5.1
Baillie Gifford	709,181	10.7	289,850	4.0
Barings	0	0.0	294,912	4.1
CBRE Global Investors	479,656	7.3	537,270	7.5
Newton	416,024	6.3	0	0.0
Schroders	812,062	12.3	0	0.0
Western	272,154	4.1	0	0.0
	3,490,236	90.7	1,960,357	27.3
Other investments	503,879	7.6	595,098	8.3
Other net assets	113,318	1.7	75,072	1.0
Total	**6,613,239**	**100.0**	**7,181,881**	**100.0**

All the companies named above are registered in the United Kingdom.

11c) Stock lending

The Fund's Investment Strategy Statement sets the parameters for the Fund's stock lending programme for its directly held equities and bonds. At the year end, the value of quoted stock on loan was £103.9 million (£76.5 million 2017/18). These stocks continue to be recognised in the Fund's financial statements.

Counterparty risk is managed through holding collateral at the Fund's custodian bank, JP Morgan. As at 31 March 2019, the custodian bank held collateral at fair value of £119.8 million (£84.6 million 2017/18). Collateral consists of acceptable securities and government debt.

Stock lending commissions are remitted to the Fund via the custodian bank. During the period the stock is on loan the voting rights of the loaned stock pass to the borrower.

There are no liabilities associated with the loaned assets.

11d) Property holdings

There are no restrictions on the realisability of the property or the remittance of income or proceeds on disposal and the Fund is not under any contractual obligations to purchase or sell any of these properties. The Pension Fund is required to meet the cost of repairs, maintenance or enhancements necessary to maintain the investment income of its property assets.

The future minimum lease payments receivable by the Fund are as follows.

	Year ending 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ending 31 March 2019 £'000
Within one year	23,892	24,200
Between one and five years	71,386	72,356
Later than five years	59,971	176,353
Total future lease payments due under existing contracts	**155,249**	**272,909**

The above disclosures have been reduced by a credit loss allowance of 3% per annum reflecting the Fund's expected loss from late or non-recovery of rents from tenants. This has been based on the Fund's own historic experience but also information on similar properties received from the Fund's property investment manager. In accordance with paragraphs 7.2.9.1 and 7.2.9.2 of the Code the loss allowance has been calculated based on the estimated lifetime loss allowance for all current tenancies.

12. Analysis of derivatives

Objectives and policies for holding derivatives

The Fund's investments in derivatives were part of its global bonds portfolio, which was disinvested in March 2019. The use of derivatives in this portfolio was managed in line with the investment management agreement agreed between the Fund and the investment manager. Investments in derivatives were to hedge liabilities, or to hedge exposures to reduce risk in the Fund and/or where it was more efficient to gain exposure to an asset than holding the underlying asset.

All the derivative future and option contracts are exchange traded; in other words, none are 'over the counter' (OTC). The forward foreign currency contracts are all OTC contracts whereby two parties agree to exchange two currencies on a specified future date at an agreed rate of exchange.

i) Futures

The economic exposure represents the notional value of stock purchased under futures contracts and is therefore subject to market movements.

ii) Forward foreign currency

In order to maintain appropriate diversification and to take advantage of overseas investment returns, a significant proportion of the Fund's portfolio is in foreign currency. To reduce the volatility associated with fluctuating currency rates, derivative contracts are used in some instances.

iii) Options

The Fund wants to benefit from the returns available from investing in fixed interest securities but wishes to minimise the risk of loss of value through adverse price movements. No options were held at 31 March 2019.

Futures

Outstanding exchange traded futures contracts are as follows:

Type	Expires	Economic exposure £'000	Market value 31 March 2018 £'000	Economic exposure £'000	Market value 31 March 2019 £'000
Assets					
UK Fixed Income Futures	Less than one year	1,808	35	0	0
Overseas fixed income futures	Less than one year	137,025	915	0	0
Total assets			**950**		**0**
Liabilities					
UK Fixed Income Futures	Less than one year	0	0	0	0
Overseas fixed income futures	Less than one year	(76,858)	(1,187)	0	0
Total liabilities			**(1,187)**		**0**
Net futures			**(237)**		**0**

Open forward currency contracts

At 31 March 2019, the Fund had open forward currency contracts in place with a net unrealised loss of £0 million.

Settlements	Currency bought	Local value '000	Currency sold*	Local value '000	Asset value £'000	Liability value £'000
Up to 1 month	GBP	65	JPY	(9,502)		(0)
1 to 6 months	CAD	40	USD	(30)	0	(0)
1 to 6 months	EUR	280	USD	(319)	2	(5)
1 to 6 months	SEK	12,580	USD	(1,367)	16	(21)
1 to 6 months	USD	30	CAD	(40)	0	(0)
1 to 6 months	USD	319	EUR	(280)	5	(2)
1 to 6 months	USD	1,367	SEK	(12,580)	20	(15)
Open forward currency contracts at 31 March 2019					**43**	**(43)**
Net forward currency contracts at 31 March 2019						**(0)**

Prior year comparative		
Open forward currency contracts at 31 March 2018	945	(4,045)
Net forward currency contracts at 31 March 2018		(3,100)

* List of currencies

CAD = Canadian Dollar	EUR = Euro	GBP = British Pound
JPY = Japanese Yen	SEK = Swedish Krona	USD = United States Dollar

13. Fair value – basis of valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques which represent the highest and best price available at the reporting date.

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy – level	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivity affecting the valuation provided
Market quoted investments	1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not required	Not required
Spot foreign exchange contracts	1	Market exchange rates at the year end	Not required	Not required
Exchange traded pooled investments	1	Closing bid value on published exchanges	Not required	Not required
Unquoted bonds	2	Average of broker prices	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Forward foreign exchange derivatives	2	Market forward exchange rates at the year end	Exchange rate risk	Not required
Pooled investments – fixed income	2	Closing price on the final day of the accounting period	NAV-based pricing set on forward pricing basis	Not required
Pooled investments – property funds	2	Closing price on the final day of the accounting period	NAV-based pricing set on forward pricing basis	Not required
Freehold and leasehold properties	2	Valued at fair value at the year end using the investment method of Mark White, BSc MRICS of Colliers International in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Global Standards 2017	Comparable recent market transactions on arm's-length terms	Not required

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy – level	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivity affecting the valuation provided
Alternative Investments – Hedge funds	3	Closing price on the final day of the accounting period	NAV-based pricing set on forward pricing basis	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statement provided and the Pension Fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts
Alternative Investments – Private equity	3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with *International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines*.	EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple Discount for lack of marketability Control premium	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statement provided and the Pension Fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Having analysed historical data and current market trends, and consulted with the Fund's investment managers, the Fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate within the following ranges and has set below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2019.

	Assessed valuation range (+/-)	Value at 31 March 2019	Value on increase	Value on decrease
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Alternative Investments - Hedge funds	5%	120,927	126,974	114,881
Alternative Investments - Private equity	10%	464,638	511,102	418,174

13a) Fair value hierarchy

Assets and liability valuations have been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair value. Transfers between levels are recognised in the year in which they occur.

Level 1

Assets and liabilities at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts.

Level 2

Assets and liabilities at Level 2 are those where 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 are used to determine fair value.

Level 3

Assets and liabilities 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.

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.

Values at 31 March 2019	Quoted market price Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	5,306,469	708,546	585,565	6,600,580
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		487,255		487,255
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	(43)	0	(43)
Net investment assets	**5,306,469**	**1,195,758**	**585,565**	**7,087,791**

Values at 31 March 2018	Quoted market price Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	5,439,261	62,381	497,470	5,999,112
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		433,070		433,070
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(1,275)	(4,045)	0	(5,320)
Net investment assets	**5,437,986**	**491,406**	**497,470**	**6,426,862**

The table includes only assets measured at fair value. Other assets included in the net assets statement valued at amortised cost are not included. There were no transfers in classifications in 2018/19.

13b) Reconciliations of fair value measurements within level 3

Period 2018/19	Market value 1 April 2018	Purchases during the year and derivative payments	Sales during the year and derivative receipts	Change in market value during the year	Market value 31 March 2019
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Alternative investments	497,470	247,316	(239,379)	80,158	**585,565**

14 Financial instruments

14a) Classification of financial instruments

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial instruments by category and Net Assets Statement heading. No financial instruments were reclassified during the accounting period.

31 March 2018 Fair value through profit and loss £'000	31 March 2018 Assets at amortised cost £'000	31 March 2018 Liabilities at amortised cost £'000		31 March 2019 Fair value through profit and loss £'000	31 March 2019 Assets at amortised cost £'000	31 March 2019 Liabilities at amortised cost £'000
			Financial assets			
256,696			Fixed interest securities	159		
2,652,257			Equities	755,114		
2,541,460			Pooled investments	5,208,539		
49,270			Pooled property investments	51,160		
497,470			Alternatives	585,565		
1,959			Derivative contracts	43		
	134,081		Cash	17,820	40,601	
	12,168		Debtors		10,182	
5,999,112	**146,249**	**0**		**6,618,400**	**50,783**	**0**
			Financial liabilities			
(5,320)			Derivative contracts	(43)		
		(5,058)	Creditors			(8,146)
(5,320)	**0**	**(5,058)**		**(43)**	**0**	**(8,146)**
5,993,792	**146,249**	**(5,058)**		**6,618,357**	**50,783**	**(8,146)**

14b) Net gains and losses on financial instruments

31 March 2018 £'000		31 March 2019 £'000
	Financial assets	
166,667	Fair value through profit and loss	447,575
	Financial liabilities	
(1,415)	Fair value through profit and loss	(9,708)
165,252	**Total**	**437,867**

The Administering Authority has not entered into any financial guarantees that are required to be accounted for as financial instruments.

14c) Transition to IFRS 9

The Pension Fund adopted the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments accounting standard with effect from 1 April 2018. The main change is the earlier recognition of the impairment of financial assets. The Pension Fund has made use of the transitional provisions in IFRS 9 to not restate the prior year's financial statements, and the effect of the impairment is instead shown as additional management expenses (investment management expenses). The changes made on transition to the balance sheet are summarised below:

	IAS 39 31 March 2018 £'000	Reclassification £'000	Remeasurement £'000	Impairment £'000	IFRS 9 01 April 2018 £'000
Financial assets					
Investments					
L&R/Amortised cost	0				0
FVPL	5,999,112				5,999,112
Total investments	**5,999,112**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,999,112**
Debtors					
L&R/Amortised cost	12,168				12,168
FVPL	0				0
Total debtors	**12,168**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12,168**
Cash and cash equivalents					
L&R/Amortised cost	134,081	(29)		(46)	134,006
FVPL	0	29		0	29
Total cash and cash equivalents	**134,081**	**0**	**0**	**(46)**	**134,035**
Total financial assets	**6,145,361**	**0**	**0**	**(46)**	**6,145,315**
Financial liabilities					
FVPL (derivative contracts)	(5,320)				(5,320)
Amortised cost (creditors)	(5,058)				(5,058)
Total financial liabilities	**(10,378)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(10,378)**
Management expenses					
Investment management expenses	38,186			46	38,232

L&R: Loans and receivables; FVPL: fair value through profit and loss

15. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Risk and risk management

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 Pension Fund 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 Fund Panel and Board. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Pension Fund's operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions.

15a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. 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 Pension Fund and its investment advisers undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

The Fund manages these risks in two ways:

- the exposure of the Fund to market risk is monitored through a factor risk analysis, to ensure that risk remains within tolerable levels
- specific risk exposure is limited by applying risk-weighted maximum exposures to individual investments.

Equity futures contracts and exchange traded option contracts on individual securities may also be used to manage market risk on equity investments. It is possible for over-the-counter equity derivative contracts to be used in exceptional circumstances to manage specific aspects of market risk.

Other price risk

Other 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 issuer 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 the fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from shares sold short are 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 Pension Fund to ensure it is within limits specified in the Fund investment strategy.

Other price risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, the Pension Fund has determined the following movements in market price risk for the 2018/19 reporting period based on a one standard deviation movement in the value of the Fund's investments. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same.

Asset type	Potential market movements (+/-)
UK equities	9.14%
Overseas equities	10.48%
UK bonds	12.46%
Overseas bonds	5.48%
Property	2.78%
Alternative investments	7.57%
Cash	0.11%

The potential price changes disclosed above are broadly consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the value of the assets. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same.

Had the market price of the Fund investments increased/decreased in line with the above, the change in the net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows (the prior year comparator is shown below):

Asset type	Value at 31 March £'000	Potential market movement £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Total assets 2019	**7,087,878**	**665,565**	**7,753,443**	**6,422,313**
Total assets 2018	6,442,816	621,994	7,064,810	5,820,822

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 risks, which represent the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's interest rate risk is routinely monitored by the Pension Fund in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmarks.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Pension Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the carrying value of Fund assets, both of which affect 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. The Pension Fund's fixed interest investment manager has applied their market experience to the Fund's portfolio of investments to calculate the effect of a change in interest rates. The figures below for Fixed Interest Securities do not include the Fund's pooled investment in Index Linked Gilts. This better reflects the Fund's approach to the management of investment risk and how this analysis is applied to the Fund's different investments.

Assets exposed to interest rate risk	Value as at 31 March 2019	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash & cash equivalents	58,335	0	58,335	58,335
Cash deposits	86	0	86	86
Fixed interest unit trusts	657,184	7,154	650,030	664,338
Total	**715,605**	**7,154**	**708,451**	**722,759**

Assets exposed to interest rate risk	Value as at 31 March 2018	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash & cash equivalents	118,127	0	118,127	118,127
Cash deposits	15,954	0	15,954	15,954
Bonds	256,697	20,800	235,897	277,497
Total	**390,778**	**20,800**	**369,978**	**411,578**

Income exposed to interest rate risk	Amount receivable as at 31 March 2019	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash deposits / cash & cash equivalents	557	963	1,520	(406)
Bonds	7,526	0	7,526	7,526
Total	**8,083**	**963**	**9,046**	**7,120**

Income exposed to interest rate risk	Amount receivable as at 31 March 2018	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash deposits / cash & cash equivalents	245	1,585	1,830	(1,340)
Bonds	7,048	0	7,048	7,048
Total	**7,293**	**1,585**	**8,878**	**5,708**

This analysis demonstrates that a 1% increase in interest rates will not affect the interest received on fixed assets but will reduce their fair value, and vice versa. Changes in interest rates do not impact on the value of cash/cash equivalent balances but they will affect the interest income received on those balances. Changes to both the fair value of assets and the income received from investments impact the net assets available to pay benefits.

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 the functional currency of the Fund (GB pounds). The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than GB pounds.

The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Pension Fund in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations.

Currency risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data the Pension Fund considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 9.5% (as measured by one standard deviation).

A 9.5% fluctuation in the currency is considered reasonable based on the Pension Fund's analysis of long-term historical movements in the month-end exchange rates over a rolling 36-month period.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

A 9.5% strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Asset type	Value at 31 March £'000	Potential market movement £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Total assets 2019	**2,701,298**	**256,808**	**2,958,106**	**2,444,490**
Total assets 2018	2,659,756	265,450	2,925,206	2,394,306

15b) Credit risk

Credit risk 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, with the exception of the derivatives positions, where the risk equates to the net market value of a positive derivative position. 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.

Credit risk on over-the-counter derivative contracts is minimised as counterparties are recognised financial intermediaries with acceptable credit ratings determined by a recognised ratings agency.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the Pension Fund's credit criteria. The Pension Fund has also set limits as to the maximum percentage of the deposits placed with any one class of financial institution. In addition, the Pension Fund invests an agreed percentage of its funds in the money markets to provide diversification. The money market funds chosen all have AAA rating from a leading ratings agency.

The Pension Fund has managed its exposure to credit risk and has had no experience of default or uncollectable deposits over the past five years. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements at 31 March 2019 was

£46.820 million (31 March 2018: £74.591 million). This was held with the following institutions:

	Rating as at 31 March 2019	Balance as at 31 March 2018 £'000	Balance as at 31 March 2019 £'000
Money market funds			
Aberdeen Standard	AAAm	7,390	4,350
Blackrock	AAAm	0	2,200
Deutsche	AAAm	6,560	2,010
Federated Investors UK	AAAm	7,390	4,550
Insight	AAAm	7,390	940
JP Morgan	AAAm	0	3,770
Bank deposits			
Barclays	A	5,580	0
Lloyds	AA-	7,400	1,000
Nationwide Building Society	A	5,000	0
Nordea Bank AB	AA-	5,000	0
Rabobank	AA-	5,000	5,000
Santander UK	A	5,000	5,000
Standard Chartered	A	0	5,000
Svenska Handelsbanken	AA-	4,060	1,000
Toronto-Dominion Bank	AA-	5,000	0
Treasury bills			
UK Government	AA-	3,821	12,000
Total		**74,591**	**46,820**

15c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Pension Fund therefore takes steps to ensure that it has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments.

The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Illiquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert into cash. As at 31 March 2019 the value of illiquid assets was £1,098 million, which represented 15.5% of the total fund assets (31 March 2018: £955 million, which represented 14.8% of the total fund assets).

Periodic cash flow forecasts are prepared to understand and manage the timing of the Fund's cash flows.

All financial liabilities at 31 March 2019 are due within one year.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the Pension Fund will be bound to replace on maturity a significant proportion of its financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. However, the Pension Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategy.

16. Funding arrangements

In line with The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the Fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place at 31 March 2016. The next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2019.

The key elements of the funding policy are:

- to ensure that the regulatory requirements to set contributions so as to ensure the solvency and long-term cost efficiency of the Fund are met and that sufficient funds are available to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due for payment
- to ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible
- to minimise the long-term cost of the Scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return
- to reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where the administering authority considers it reasonable to do so
- 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 aim is to achieve 100% solvency over a period of 19 years from 1 April 2017 and to provide stability in employer contribution rates by spreading any increases in rates over a period of time. Solvency is achieved when the value of assets held are equal to 100% of the Solvency Target as defined in the Funding Strategy Statement.

At the 2016 actuarial valuation, the Fund was assessed as 81% funded (80% at the March 2013 valuation). This corresponded to a deficit of £1,240 million (2013 valuation: £1,087 million) at that time.

Contribution schedules have been agreed for the two groups of employers. Generally, employers in the Scheduled Body Group are required to pay 14.1% of Pensionable Pay over 2017/18, increasing by 1% of Pensionable Pay per annum for 2 years followed by 16.9% of Pensionable Pay from 1 April 2020. In addition, most

Scheduled Body employers will continue to pay shortfall contributions based on the amounts being paid over in 2016/17 but increasing at 8.8% p.a. with effect from 1 April 2017 for 3 years and increasing by 3.9% p.a. thereafter until 31 March 2036. Employers in the Admission Body Group are required to pay 16.6% of Pensionable Pay over 2017/18, increasing by 1% of Pensionable Pay per annum for two years followed by 19.1% of Pensionable Pay from 1 April 2020. In addition, most Admission Body employers will continue to pay shortfall contributions based on the amounts being paid over in 2016/17 but increasing at 20.0% p.a. on 1 April 2017 and increasing by 3.9% p.a. thereafter until 31 March 2036.

Contribution schedules have also been agreed for the remaining employers who are not grouped. The contributions for those employers reflect the profiles of their membership, the approach taken to value the liabilities on exit, the covenant of the employer and take into account the recovery of any surplus or deficiency relating to their participation over an appropriate period.

The valuation of the Fund has been undertaken using the projected unit method for most employers, under which the salary for each member is assumed to increase until they leave active service by death, retirement or withdrawal from service.

Financial assumptions

Full details of the assumptions used by the Fund’s actuary are set out in the 2016 actuarial valuation report and summarised in the Statement of the Actuary.

Generally a common set of assumptions are adopted for all employers in the Fund with the exception of the discount rate (assumption for future investment returns) which is dependent on the circumstances of the employer. In setting the discount rate the actuary takes into account the financial risk of the employer and, if the employer is expected to exit the Fund in the future, the funding target that will be used in an exit valuation under Regulation 64.

The main actuarial assumptions that were used for the secure scheduled bodies in the Scheduled Body Group in the March 2016 actuarial valuation were as follows:

Financial assumptions:

Discount rate	4.5% a year
Rate of general pay increases	3.5% a year
Rate of increase to pension accounts and deferred pension increases	2.0% a year

Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)	2.0% a year

The assets were valued at market value.

Demographic assumptions:

A 65 year old male pensioner retiring in normal health in 2016 was assumed on average to live to 88.9 (rather than 89.6 under the assumptions adopted at the previous valuation). A 65 year old female pensioner retiring in normal health in 2016 was assumed on average to live to 91.9 (rather than 91.4).

Commutation assumption:

Each member was assumed to surrender pension on retirement, such that the total cash received (including any accrued lump sum from pre 2008 service) is 70% of the permitted maximum.

50:50 option:

All active members were assumed to remain in the Scheme they are in at the valuation date.

17. Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the Fund's Actuary also undertakes a valuation of the Pension Fund's liabilities, on an IAS 19 basis, using the same base data as the funding valuation. This valuation is not carried out on the same basis as that used for setting the Fund's contribution rates and the Fund Accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

In order to assess the value of the benefits on this basis, the actuary has updated the actuarial assumptions (set out below) from those used for funding purposes (see Note 16). The actuary has also valued ill health and death benefits in line with IAS 19.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits at 31 March 2016 was £7,595 million (31 March 2013: £6,565 million). The Fund Accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits earned after the valuation date.

As noted above the liabilities above are calculated on an IAS 19 basis and therefore differ from the results of the 2016 triennial funding valuation (see Note 16) because

IAS 19 stipulates a discount rate rather than a rate which reflects market rates and the circumstances of employers.

The principal financial assumptions used by the Fund's actuary for the March 2016 IAS 19 calculation were:

Discount rate	3.4%
RPI inflation	2.9%
CPI inflation / pension increase rate assumption	1.8%
Salary increase rate	3.3%

18. Current assets

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Debtors:		
- Contributions due - employees	575	173
- Contributions due - employers	34,443	25,508
- Transfer values receivable (joiners)	1,521	1,521
- Tax	5,167	4,221
- Sundry debtors	12,168	10,182
Cash balances	118,127	58,335
Total	**172,001**	**99,940**

Analysis of debtors

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Central government bodies	6,789	7,309
Other local authorities	17,697	18,006
Other entities and individuals	29,388	16,290
Total	**53,874**	**41,605**

19. Current liabilities

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Sundry creditors	5,058	8,146
Transfer values payable (leavers)	0	0
Benefits payable	537	184
Tax	547	650
Total	**6,142**	**8,980**

Analysis of Creditors

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Central government bodies	582	650
Other local authorities	773	2,452
Other entities and individuals	4,787	5,878
Total	**6,142**	**8,980**

20. Long term debtors

With effect from 1 April 2005, the Magistrates Courts Service (a body participating in the Hampshire Pension Fund) became part of the Civil Service. Terms have been agreed for the transfer of liabilities from all Local Government Pension Schemes (LGPS) to the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). Each affected LGPS fund's actuary has determined the value of the pensioner and deferred liabilities remaining with the LGPS and calculated the requirement for sufficient retained assets to match these liabilities.

The actuary determined that as insufficient assets remain to cover the remaining liabilities, a balancing payment of £15.213 million was required to the Fund by the Civil Service (Her Majesty's Courts Service) to be spread over 10 instalments commencing April 2012. The total amount of the remaining debt is £4.564 million; of this the following year's instalment (£1.521 million) is classified as a debt repayable in one year, and the remaining balance £3.043 million is a long term debtor.

	31 March 2018 £'000	31 March 2019 £'000
Magistrates Courts - agreed liability settlement due from central government body	4,564	3,043
Total	**4,564**	**3,043**

21. Additional voluntary contributions

	Market value 31 March 2018 £'000	Market value 31 March 2019 £'000
Prudential	10,250	13,323
Zurich	7,503	6,930
Equitable Life	1,073	932
Total	**18,826**	**21,185**

During the year, AVCs of £4.194 million were paid directly to Prudential (2017/18: £3.051 million), £0.455 million to Zurich (2017/18: £0.680 million), and £0.007 million to Equitable Life (2017/18: £0.006 million).

22. Related party transactions

The Hampshire Pension Fund is administered by Hampshire County Council. Consequently, there is a strong relationship between the County Council and the Pension Fund. The County Council is also the single largest employer of members of the Pension Fund and contributed £117.275 million to the Fund in 2018/19 (2017/18 £104.587 million).

During the reporting period, the County Council incurred costs of £2.935 million (2017/18: £2.458 million) in relation to the administration of the Fund and was subsequently reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses.

The key management personnel of the Fund are the Director of Corporate Resources of Hampshire County Council, acting as Treasurer to the Fund, and the Head of Pensions, Investments and Borrowing. Both of these officers charge a proportion of their time to the Hampshire Pension Fund as part of the County Council's charge for the administration of the Fund above. Details of the salary of the Director of Corporate Resources can be found in the main accounts of Hampshire County Council.

Part of the Pension Fund cash holdings are invested on the money markets by the treasury management operations of Hampshire County Council. During the year to 31 March 2019, the Fund had an average cash balance of £64.024 million (year to 31 March 2018: £74.300 million), earning interest of £0.515 million (2017/18 £0.241 million) on these funds.

23. Contingent liabilities and contractual commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2019 totalled £333.725 million (31 March 2018: £227.584 million). These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted private equity limited partnership funds held in the alternative investments part of the Fund. The amounts 'called' by private equity funds are irregular in both size and timing over a period of between four and six years from the date of each original commitment.

The Government is currently seeking leave to appeal in the McCloud and Sargeant cases, which are looking to show that the protections for those within ten years of retirement is age discriminatory. If the judgement stands then there is a possibility that it will be necessary to extend the underpin to all members that were in service on 1 April 2014. The underpin was a protection that was put in place when the scheme changed on 1 April 2014 and applied to members who were an active member on 31 March 2012 and were within 10 years of their normal retirement age (usually 65). At present the financial impact is difficult to determine, but it is a potential future liability for the fund.

24. Contingent assets

The Fund had no contingent assets on 31 March 2019.

25. Impairment losses

During 2018/19, the Fund has recognised an impairment loss for bad and doubtful debt of £0.003 million (2017/18: £0.033 million) for possible non-recovery of pensioner death overpayments, and there were no potential non-payment of cessation values where the employer is not backed up by a guarantee on 31 March 2019.

Annual Governance Statement for Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Pension Fund

1. Scope of Responsibility

Hampshire County Council is responsible for ensuring that

- its business is conducted in accordance with the law and to proper standards.
- public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.
- pursuant to the Local Government Act 1999 it secures continuous improvements in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of efficiency, effectiveness and economy.
- there is a sound system of internal control which facilitates the effective exercise of the County Council's functions and which include arrangements for the management of risk.

These responsibilities also extend to the administration of the Hampshire Pension Fund, which is undertaken by the Pension Fund Panel and Board. The combined Panel and Board is responsible for investment, management and governance of the Fund. This Statement explains how the County Council has complied with the Code and meets with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of an Annual Governance Statement during 2017-2018.

2. The purpose of Corporate Governance

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and cultures and values, by which the County Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the County Council to monitor the achievements of the County Council’s strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost effective services.

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

The governance framework has been in place at Hampshire County Council for the year ending 31 March 2019 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and the statement of accounts.

The County Council has approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government'. A copy of the Code is available on the County Council's Web site at:

Code of Corporate Governance

3. Core Principles of good governance

3.1 Behaving with Integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

3.1.1 The County Council's Constitution is founded on it operating in an open and transparent way, and for the Leader of the County Council and the Chief Executive to set the tone for the organisation by creating a climate and culture of openness, support, and respect.

3.1.2 The County Council is committed to the highest ethical standards and has adopted a governance framework to re-enforce this philosophy as well as procedures to investigate any issues should the need arise. The framework, policies and procedures are set out in the County Council's Code of Corporate Governance which was adopted by the County Council during 2016-17. The Code of Corporate Governance demonstrates a comprehensive commitment on the part of the County Council to integrity, ethical values and the rule of law.

3.1.3 An officer group comprising the Head of Governance and representatives from Democratic and Member Services, Legal Services has been established to specifically monitor new legislation. The Legislation Implementation and Review Group meet quarterly, or as required, and provides an effective mechanism for tracking new legislation and ensuring that the County Council is taking appropriate steps to implement it.

3.1.4 The County Council has established improved governance arrangements for overseeing and driving forward work to improve inclusion and diversity across the Authority and its services. This includes a Steering Group Chaired by the Chief Executive, and an Operational Forum bringing together Equalities Leads and Champions. A strategic work programme has also been agreed, alongside updated Corporate Equality Objectives, linked to the County Council's Strategic Aims. Regular reporting is provided to CMT and Cabinet via the Steering Group. This activity enables the County Council to meet, and go beyond, its statutory obligations under the Equalities Act.

3.2 Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

3.2.1 The County Council's Corporate Strategy – the *Serving Hampshire* Strategic Plan - contains clear strategic aims which are communicated on the County Council's website and through various communications. The Plan provides an operating model for business planning and is informed by various departmental and partnership strategies and priorities.

3.2.2 Clear guidance and protocols on decision making, effective arrangements for the approval of exempt reports and easy to use templates for decision reports and records ensure that that the County Council takes decisions in public when appropriate and after a full consideration of relevant factors. Details of the framework relevant to decision making is set out in the Corporate Governance Framework.

3.2.3 Public consultation and engagement to inform decision making is undertaken in accordance with the County Council's Consultation Policy, which includes five principles of consultation setting out when and how the County Council will consult the public. Significant consultation is supported by the County Council's Insight and Engagement Unit who operate within the Market Research Society's ethical Code of Conduct.

3.2.4 The results of all significant consultations are presented at the relevant Executive Member Decision Day to demonstrate how participants' views have been taken into account.

3.2.5 The County Council has also improved mechanisms for consulting and engaging its employees and now regularly undertakes organisation-wide staff surveys on priority topics (e.g. inclusion and diversity; health and wellbeing).

3.2.6 Each financial year, an annual report on the Pension Fund is prepared for the Fund's employers to consider at an Annual Employers Meeting to be held by 31 October in the next financial year. The report covers the Fund's accounts, investment arrangements and policy, investment performance, scheme changes and other issues of current interest.

3.2.7 In the autumn, a summary of the accounts, investment management and administrative arrangements is made available online to current, pensioner, and deferred members.

3.2.8 The Statement of Investment Principles is published and made available to scheme employers within three months of any amendments.

3.2.9 Annual benefit statements are provided to contributors and deferred pensioners, together with an annual newsletter to pensioners

3.3 Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.

3.3.1 The strategic aims set out in the *Serving Hampshire* Strategic Plan include a description of the County Council's overarching ambitions for delivering positive economic, social and environmental outcomes for Hampshire. These aims are underpinned by a series of key priorities, which reflect, and are supported by, other detailed departmental plans and strategies. Progress against the strategic aims and priorities is tracked through quarterly performance updates to the County Council's Corporate Management Team and Cabinet. Arrangements for reporting corporate performance are set out in the County Council's Corporate Management Framework. All reports to decision making bodies must also demonstrate their link to the *Serving Hampshire* Strategic Plan, as well as the results of the relevant impact assessments.

3.4 Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

3.4.1 Clear guidance and protocols for decision making and the involvement of legal and finance officers in all significant decisions of the County Council ensures that decisions are only made after relevant options have been weighed and associated risks assessed. Details of the guidance and protocols are set out in the Code of Corporate Governance.

3.4.2 The Director of Corporate Resources advises the Pension Fund Panel and Board on all Pension Fund investment and administrative matters.

3.4.3 The Pension Fund's independent adviser advises the Panel and Board on investment matters.

3.4.4 The Pension Fund Panel and Board uses the Fund's actuary and other consultants as necessary, for advice on matters when in-house expertise is not available. The Panel and Board takes advice from the actuary, the Fund's investment managers or specialist consultants or advisers as required on allocating assets and investment return targets.

3.4.5

Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) are used throughout the organisation to assess the impact of service proposals and to inform decision making. A review group comprising the Head of Legal, Head of Finance, Corporate Equalities Lead and Assistant Chief Executive undertake periodic cumulative EIAs to understand the overall impact of service proposals on groups with characteristics protected under the Equalities Act (2010).

3.4.6 The budget setting process is well established and Departments prioritise budgets and spending in order to achieve intended outcomes. In recent years the budget setting process has inevitably focussed on the achievement of savings to meet reductions in Government grant funding but this aims to be achieved whilst remaining true to the Council's strategic aims and objectives. This includes the consideration of the wider social value that the County Council can generate through its operations.

3.4.7 A medium-term financial strategy and three-year capital programme is updated each year together with relevant resource forecasts and takes full account of the changing regulatory, environmental, demographic and economic factors that impact on the financial environment in which the County Council operates.

3.4.8 Risks associated with the achievement of intended outcomes are detailed in Risk Registers held at Corporate, Department and project level. These evaluate the effectiveness of existing control measures as well as identifying proposed mitigation.

3.5 Developing the County Council's capacity including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it

3.5.1 The relationship between Members and Officers is led by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive who have established a culture of mutual respect and co-operation. The role of the Chief Executive is set out in the County Council's Constitution and is well understood by the Members of the County Council. The Protocol for Member Officer Relations also provides clear guidance for both officers and Members on how to manage their relationships effectively.

3.5.2 The County Council has a well-established cross-party forum, the Member Development Group (MDG) that supports and oversees the development of Members to support them in carrying out the responsibilities of their role. This is delivered informally, for example through internal training to support flexible working to make the best use of technology on mobile devices including accessing committee and panel papers electronically using specialist software, and via internal and external seminars and courses. The established monthly Briefing Programme continues to be well received.

3.5.3 Members of the Joint Pension Fund Panel and Board and officers in Corporate Services have opportunities to attend training courses and seminars on pension fund matters, when necessary and appropriate.

3.5.4 A training plan for members of the Joint Pension Fund Panel and Board has been prepared, and training logs for individual members are maintained.

3.5.5 The County Council regularly reviews the shape of its workforce against the needs of the service in the context of its capacity and capability requirements. This then informs a range of strategies, for example; recruitment, retention, operating models, ways of working and people development in order to provide effective leadership and deploy appropriate resources to meet the needs of services.

3.5.6 The Council's Valuing Performance policy provides a framework for staff and managers to meet, discuss and set goals in line with service requirements, following which regular reviews of performance, learning and progress takes place. Staff are held accountable for their own and their teams' performance and are encouraged to use the range of learning opportunities that are available across the Council.

3.5.7 There is an emphasis on the need for high performance and resilience, of which health and wellbeing and continuous development are critical elements in the regular discussions between managers and staff. A Wellbeing survey was completed by staff in early 2019, the feedback from which is informing outcomes to continue to consider how best to support staff in their health and wellbeing.

3.5.8 The County Council recognises the importance of its staff networks to supporting the inclusion and diversity of its workforce. Existing networks have been strengthened and new networks established. New mechanisms have been put in place to support Network Chairs and Vice Chairs, and to invest in their leadership capabilities and skills. In turn, the Networks provide valuable support to employees across the organisation. An Inclusion and Diversity (I&D) survey was undertaken in late 2018, the feedback from this has been considered by the I&D steering group in order to inform and identify actions to further improve in this area.

3.6 Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.

3.6.1 The County Council's Corporate Strategy is underpinned by the Corporate Performance Management Framework, which establishes how the quality of services for users is to be measured and reviewed on a regular basis. This includes quarterly reporting of progress against the *Serving Hampshire* Strategic Plan. The County Council's Annual Performance Report is published on the County Council's website and includes a summary of key areas of performance, including an analysis of any major performance risks and mitigations, as well as providing an overview of sources of external validation and customer feedback.

3.6.2 The County Council has in place a Risk Management Strategy, with oversight of arrangements provided by the Risk Management Board. The Audit Committee are responsible for considering the effect of the County Council's risk management arrangements.

3.6.3 A comprehensive Information Governance Framework is in place, overseen by the Risk Management Board, chaired by the Senior Information Risk Officer.

3.6.4 The Audit Plan 2018-19 was developed to operate at a strategic level providing a value adding, and proportionate, level of assurance aligned to the County Council's key risks and objectives, this includes a periodic review of the County Council's risk management processes.

3.6.5 The audit plan remains fluid to ensure internal audit's ability to react to the changing needs of the County Council.

3.6.6 The internal audit plan incorporates provision for both proactive and reactive counter fraud and corruption work, which is underpinned by an embedded Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy and Policy and Anti Bribery Act Policy.

3.6.7 The delivery of the internal audit plan enables the Chief Internal Auditor to provide an annual report providing an opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control which is reported to Senior Management and the Audit Committee.

3.6.8 The County Council's Audit Committee is well established and reports to Full Council. Members of the Audit Committee have no executive responsibility for the management of the organisation, thus ensuring that they are sufficiently independent to scrutinise and challenge matters brought to their attention.

3.6.9 The Audit Committee has a clear 'Terms of Reference' providing an effective source of scrutiny, challenge and assurance regarding the arrangements for managing risk and maintaining an effective control environment.

3.6.10 The County Council has a well-developed and effective scrutiny function, the structure of which is formalised through the County Council's Constitution. A pre-scrutiny approach enables Members to be engaged early in the process to ensure they are able to robustly challenge the Council's decision-making, to participate in policy review and development, and monitor the performance of the County Council as a whole. This function is supported by experienced officers.

3.6.11 The County Council has strong financial management arrangements at both the strategic and operational level and consistently obtains unqualified opinions for its annual accounts and value for money assessment. The Section 151 Officer is a member of the Corporate Management team and all formal financial decision making has the benefit of the advice and review of the Chief Financial Officer or her representative.

3.6.12 Key financial regulations and financial strategies form an important part of the Corporate Governance Framework together with effective risk based financial and performance reporting.

3.6.13 Financial management in key risk areas across the County Council focusses on activity and performance management alongside the budget management processes and the financial management framework throughout all tiers of the organisation is appropriately advised and supported by the Finance

Department, with a particular focus on the change management programmes that have been a feature of Departmental activity for many years.

3.7 Implementing good practices in transparency reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability.

3.7.1 The decision-making guidance, protocols and templates referred to in the Code of Corporate Governance and the involvement of senior departmental officers, legal officers and finance officers ensures that public reports are written in a clear and accessible way with sufficient information to enable members of the public to formulate informed opinions on the matters for decision.

3.7.2 The Corporate Performance Management Framework provides a transparent cycle of reporting on core performance metrics to CMT and Cabinet. Performance information is published online and is easily accessible to staff, partners and the public.

3.7.3 The 'Internal Audit Charter' is presented annually for approval by the Audit Committee. The Charter makes provision that 'Where it is considered necessary to the proper discharge of the internal audit function, the Chief Internal Auditor has direct access to elected Members of the Council and, in particular, those who serve on committees charged with governance (i.e. the Audit Committee).'

3.7.4 The on-going work of internal audit is presented through a quarterly progress report to Audit Committee providing an overview of service performance; delivery against the plan; and progress made by the organisation in the implementation of management actions agreed to mitigate risks identified through internal audit work.

3.7.5 Representatives of External Audit routinely attend Audit Committee meetings and present all External Audit reports. Any recommendations for corrective action detailed within External Audit reports are highlighted to Members who will track through to implementation. This is achieved through the clear and concise nature of the minutes to each meeting couple with the inclusion of any overdue recommendations within the internal audit progress report.

3.7.6 The internal audit plan includes provision to review the County Council's approach to governance, risk and controls for partnership working. Such reviews are formally reported through the Audit Committee with any significant issues highlighted accordingly.

3.7.7 Where appropriate internal audit will gain assurances from third parties to contribute to their overall assurance opinion.

3.7.8 Financial reporting complies with relevant statute, codes and good practice guidance and financial and performance information are reported consistently throughout the year alongside each other. Where relevant and appropriate performance comparisons are made to other organisations.

4 Obtain assurances on the effectiveness of key controls

4.1 Appropriate assurance statements are received from designated internal and external assurance providers

4.2 Key controls relating to risks, internal control (including financial management), and governance processes are identified by managers as part of the governance framework and recorded on regular returns. These are consolidated into the risk registers at corporate and departmental level. Internal Audit, as part of its planned review of internal controls regularly evaluates the key controls to determine their adequacy and also carries out tests to confirm the level of compliance. Together the results of each review enable an audit opinion on effectiveness to be provided to management, and any actions for improvement to be agreed.

4.3 This assurance is given to each manager in respect of the controls they are responsible for in the form of an audit report and regular summaries are provided for Chief Officers and the Audit Committee to ensure each level of the County Council's management is kept informed of findings and opinions.

4.4 External sources of assurance include the annual opinion and value for money conclusion by external auditors, and statutory inspections of adults' social care services, and children's services. These reports are subject to consideration by senior management and Members of the County Council, and appropriate response to any recommendations for improvements are agreed. These reports and responses are normally approved in public and published.

4.5 External sources of validation are being increasingly used to inform assessment of the organisation's performance as a core part of the Corporate Performance Framework.

5 Evaluate assurances and identify gaps in control/assurance

5.1 The County Council has made adequate arrangements to identify, receive and evaluate reports from the defined internal and external assurance providers to identify weaknesses in controls.

5.2 The County Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the officers within the County Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Chief Internal Auditor's annual report and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

5.3 The Head of Law and Governance and the Chief Internal Auditor have evaluated the reports from the internal and external assurance providers which have also been reported to the Audit Committee. This Annual Governance Statement sets out the County Council's arrangements for receiving reports and identifying weaknesses in Internal control.

5.4 One of the key elements of the Corporate Governance regime and the production of the Annual Governance Statement is the methodology applied to obtain the necessary assurance. This has included:

- a self assessment assurance statement being completed every year by all Chief Officers giving assurance about the governance arrangements in their Departments.
- consultation with other relevant officers throughout the County Council.

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5.5 In line with the Internal Audit Charter approved by the Audit Committee in July 2018 and which is available on the County Council's website, the key elements of the Corporate Governance framework are risk assessed and reviewed periodically by Internal Audit.

5.6 The assurance statements cover a range of Corporate Governance and performance issues and they refer to the existence, knowledge and application within departments of governance policies generally

5.7 The Internal Audit Team's work forms the basis of a report to the relevant Chief Officer or Key Corporate Manager for any follow up work necessary, and feeds into this Annual Governance Statement.

5.8 Departmental Corporate Governance assurance statements were sent out to Departments in 2018.

6 Action plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system of corporate governance

6.1 The review of the County Council's Risk Management Strategy including the operation of corporate and departmental risk registers commenced in 2017/18 will be completed.

6.2 Further develop the County Council's capacity and leadership to drive forward inclusion and diversity across its workforce and wider services. This will include making a submission to the Inclusive Employers' Standard assessment and undertaking a further staff survey, using the results to inform an updated version of the County Council's Equalities work programme in 2020. Work will also be done to establish principles to define and encourage staff participation in employee networks.

6.3 The improvements to the County Council's insurance arrangements identified in the review undertaken in 2018/19 will be implemented, an actuarial valuation of the County Council's self-insurance fund will be undertaken, along with a full market test of the County Council's principle insurance Policies.

6.4 Further embed the improvements in regard to the completeness and timeliness of recording on AIS. This will be through ongoing team communications reinforcing the message, completion of the mobile offline forms project and embedding the use of EPP field devices. Development of the new Social Care Practice Manual offline version and continued stabilisation in the use of new technologies including SharePoint and O365.

6.5 To review ongoing ownership and accountability for the County Council's Anti Fraud & Corruption Strategy and related policy documents to ensure internal audit retain sufficient independence to objectively review and report on the framework of governance, risk and control of organisational arrangements.

7 There is a robust mechanism to ensure that an appropriate action plan is agreed to address identified control weaknesses and is implemented and monitored

In response to the Action Plan identified in the 2017-2018 Annual Governance Statement: -

7.1 Revised performance pages have been published on the County Council's intranet and further work has been undertaken with Departments to develop customer experience performance Metrics

7.2 The staff wellbeing survey was launched in January 2019. Thereafter, the organisation-wide findings were reported to the County Council's Corporate Management Tea in early February, with high level messages communicated to staff through the Chief Executive's and Director's blogs. Work is currently underway to plan how this intelligence can be used to inform a corporate wide strategy. The updated portal gives staff access to a wide range of wellbeing related information and some useful on-line toolkits, supported by e-learning. Connect 5 (mental wellbeing training) has being piloted in the Adults Health & Care Department with 120 staff trained to-date. Feedback indicates it has been well received and it may be extended across the organisation.

7.3 A gap analysis of the County Council's data procedures has been undertaken and procedures have been updated since the GDPR implementation date reflecting updated guidance from the information Commissioners Office

7.4 The MySQL databases have been moved into alignment with the rest of the IT infrastructure. In addition, documentation to support the decision-making process and procedures to update / patch the SAP environment has been put in place.

7.5 Excellent progress has been made to improve the completeness and timeliness of recording on AIS and ongoing team communications reinforcing the message. EPP devices, offline forms and the new Social Care Practice Manual have all helped to support the teams to meet their obligations.

7.6 A comprehensive review of the County Council's insurance arrangements has been completed and a Report recommending improvements has been approved by the Corporate Management Team. A new Insurance Strategy has been prepared and Departments have been consulted through the Risk Management Board.

7.7 A revised and condensed risk management process is being drafted to include and integrate risk assurance mapping. A pilot has been agreed to test the new process against the Adults Health and Care business planning arrangements. Following a successful pilot, the new process will be evaluated by the Risk Management Board for roll out across the County Council.

7.8 IT have recruited a professional contract manager to review contracts as part of T19, with a target to remove £200K of recurring revenue. This will continue into T21 as the Council seeks to drive further value from its supply chain. ETE has made positive progress in this area – for example, the frameworks maintained by Engineering Consultancy. Children's Services' focus on contract management for new fostering frameworks is resulting in positive impacts in respect of capacity building and fostering rates. Resourcing and managing the new accommodation frameworks in a similar way intends to replicate these outcomes in other areas of high spend.

7.9 A new Corporate Resilience Plan has been approved and tested. A Corporate Exercise was developed and delivered on 6 February 2019. In addition training was developed and delivered before the Corporate Exercise. Learning points from the Corporate Exercise have been shared with participants. New guidance has been written and published and new templates have been prepared for Service Recovery Plans.

7.10 The DBS action plan that was put in place in 2018 has made significant progress in making the necessary corrective actions, with final changes being made by the end of April 2019. This has been an iterative programme, building on making corrections in SAP in a specified order to maintain control and to ensure that records are accurate following thorough review by individual managers. Specially developed upload programmes have been built to make the bulk corrective actions in SAP to mitigate any risk associated with manual data entry.

The significant data corrections will be supported by a new self-service report that will be available to all managers through their Shared Services Portal at the end of April 2019. This will enable managers to monitor DBS (and NPPV) checks and check statuses themselves for the staff who they manage, and therefore ensure that any required checks and re-checks are carried out in a timely manner. Clear guidance will support this report along with re-enforcement of manager accountabilities.

Changes within Recruitment Team internal practices, processes and team structures have been made, this includes having dedicated specialist individuals who are responsible for pre-employment checks with targeted knowledge and experience in this area.

In addition, significant enhancements are planned for the tool that is used to request DBS checks from the Ministry of Justice and integrate the returned results into SAP. Again, this will improve automation, reduce time frames and ensure further robustness in the end-to-end process.

Declaration

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Audit Committee and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are set out in this Statement.

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed:	Signed:
Chief Executive	Leader of the Council
Date:	Date:

Glossary

Academies
Publicly funded independent schools, free from local authority control. Freedoms held by academies include the ability to set their own pay and conditions for staff, freedoms around the delivery of the curriculum, and the ability to change the lengths of terms and school days. The income, expenditure and assets of academies within Hampshire do not form part of the Council’s accounts.

Accruals basis
Accounting for income and expenditure during the financial year in which they are earned or incurred, not when money is received or paid.

Actuary
A person or firm who analyses the assets and future liabilities of a pension fund and calculates the level of contributions needed to keep it solvent.

Admitted bodies
These are employers who have been allowed into the Hampshire Pension Fund at the County Council’s discretion.

Alternative investments
These are less traditional investments where risks can be greater but potential returns higher over the long term, for example investments in private equity partnerships, hedge funds, commodities, foreign currency and futures.

Amortisation
The process of writing down the cost of an asset or liability through depreciation or repayment of principle over a suitable period of time.

Assets held for sale
Assets that the Council intends to sell within the next year and are actively marketed as such.

Additional voluntary contributions (AVCs)
Additional voluntary contributions are paid by a contributor who decides to supplement his or her pension by paying extra contributions to the Scheme’s AVC providers (Zurich and Equitable Life).

Budget requirement
Planned spending to be met from council tax, general Government grants and business rates.

Capital adjustment account
An account that reflects the difference between the cost of fixed assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them.

Capital expenditure
Expenditure on the acquisition or creation of a fixed asset or expenditure that adds to and does not merely maintain the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital receipt
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (e.g. land, buildings and equipment).

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)
The professional accountancy body for public services which recommends accounting practice for the preparation of local authority accounts.

Community asset
An asset that the Council intends to hold forever, that has no determinable useful life, and that may have restrictions on its disposal. An example of a community asset is parkland.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)
Statement that shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Contingent asset
A potential asset that is uncertain because it depends on the outcome of a future event.

Contingent liability
A potential liability that is uncertain because it depends on the outcome of a future event.

Council tax
A domestic property tax based on capital values with a personal element (a 25% discount for single-adult households). Each property is allocated to one of eight tax bands according to its capital value.

Creditor
An individual or body to which the Council owes money at the Balance Sheet date.

Current asset
An asset that is realisable or disposable within less than one year without disruption to services.

Current liability
A liability that is due to be settled within one year.

Current service costs
The increase in the present value of pension liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Custodian
A bank that looks after Pension Fund investments, implements investment transactions as instructed by the Fund’s managers and provides reporting, performance and administrative services to the Fund.

Debtor
An individual or body that owes money to the Council at the Balance Sheet date.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)
A Government grant that can only be used to fund expenditure within the schools’ budget.

Deferred liability
An amount owed by the Council that will be repaid over a significant period of time. For example, the Council holds a deferred liability to pay for assets constructed as part of the waste and street lighting PFI contracts, which will reduce over the life of the assets.

Defined benefit pension scheme
A pension scheme in which a pensioner’s benefits are specified, usually relating to their length of service and either final salary or average earnings.

Deposit
Receipt held that is repayable in prescribed circumstances.

Depreciated historical cost
The valuation of fixed assets at their original cost less depreciation charged to date.

Depreciated replacement cost
Relating to fixed assets, the current replacement costs adjusted for depreciation. This method of valuation is used when it is not practical to estimate the open market value for the existing use of a specialised property.

Depreciation
The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

Developers' contribution
Developers may be required to provide contributions for building infrastructure. These may result from the Community Infrastructure Levy, section 106 and section 278 planning obligations, or planning conditions.

Discretionary increase in pension payments
This increase arises when an employer agrees to the early retirement of an employee other than for reasons of ill health and agrees to pay pension benefits based on more years than he or she actually worked.

Dividends
Income to the Pension Fund on its holdings of UK and overseas shares.

Earmarked reserve
See Reserve.

Equities
Shares in UK and overseas companies.

Exceptional item
An item identified separately in the accounts because of its exceptional nature to make sure the presentation of the accounts is fair.

Expected credit loss
An estimate of the losses an authority expects it will incur from financial instruments.

Expected loss allowance
The Council is unlikely to recover some debts because something has happened since the debt was raised. An assessment of the reduction in recoverable debt is made both individually (for individually significant debts) and collectively.

Fair value
The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction.

Finance lease
Under this type of lease, the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased goods transfer to the lessee.

Financial instruments
Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another.

Fixed asset
An asset that yields benefits to the local authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Foundation schools
A category of school that receives its funding from the County Council, but are run by their own governing body, which employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria. Land and buildings are usually owned by the governing body or a charitable foundation

General Fund
The accumulated credit balance on the General Fund. It is the excess of income over expenditure in the Income and Expenditure Account after adjusting for movements to and from reserves and other non-cash items. This balance is needed as a cushion against unforeseen expenditure.

Gross book value (GBV)
The original or revalued cost of an asset before the deduction of depreciation.

Gross expenditure
The total cost of providing the Council’s services before deducting income from Government grants, or fees and charges for services.

Hedge fund
A specialist fund that seeks to generate consistent returns in all market conditions by exploiting opportunities resulting from inefficient markets.

Heritage assets
Assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The principal heritage assets owned by the Authority are its museum collections, archives collection and a small number of historic buildings and archaeological sites.

Historical cost
The amount originally paid for a fixed asset.

Impairment loss
A loss arising from an event that significantly reduces an asset’s value, such as physical damage or a fall in market value.

Infrastructure assets
Fixed assets that cannot be taken away or transferred, and whose benefits can only be obtained by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure assets are highways and footpaths.

Intangible assets
Assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council and bring benefits to the Council for more than one year, such as computer software.

Internal trading account
A service within the Council that operates on a trading basis with other parts of the Council.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
International accounting standards that govern the treatment and reporting of income and expenditure in an organisation’s accounts.

Inventories
Goods that are acquired in advance of their use in the provision of services or their resale. At the year-end inventories are a current asset in the balance sheet and they will be charged to the CIES in the year they are consumed or sold.

Investment property
Property (land or buildings) that are held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both.

Lessee
The party that leases an asset that is owned by another party.

Lessor
The owner of an asset which is leased to another party.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)
The LGPS is a nationwide scheme for employees working in local government or working for other employers participating in the Scheme.

Long-term asset
An asset that may be held indefinitely for the provision of services or is realisable over a longer period than one year.

Long-term borrowing
A loan repayable in more than one year from the Balance Sheet date.

Long-term debtor
An individual or body that owes money to the Council that is not due for payment within one year from the Balance Sheet date.

Minimum revenue provision (MRP)
The minimum amount (as specified in statute) which must be charged to the CIES each year and set aside as a provision for repaying external loans and meeting other credit liabilities.

Net assets
The amount by which assets exceed liabilities (same as net worth).

Net assets statement
A statement showing the net assets of the Pension Fund.

Net book value (NBV)
The value of an asset as recorded in the accounts. This usually equates to the net current replacement or original cost less any depreciation charged against the asset over its life to date.

Net current liabilities
The amount by which current liabilities exceed current assets.

Net worth
The amount by which assets exceed liabilities (same as net assets).

Non-ringfenced government grants
Amounts received from central Government towards funding the Council’s activities that are not required to be spent on a particular service.

Operating lease
Under this type of lease, the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased goods remain with the lessor.

Operational asset
A fixed asset held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of services.

Past service cost
For a defined benefit pension scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme’s liabilities related to employee service from prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

Payment in advance
A payment for a service due to be received in a future financial year.

Pooled budget
Partners contribute a set amount of money to form a separate budget. The purpose and scope of the budget is agreed at the outset and then used to pay for relevant services and activities.

Precept
The demand made by the County Council on the collection funds maintained by the district councils for council taxpayers' contribution to its services.

Private equity
Mainly specialist pooled partnerships that invest in private companies not normally traded on public stock markets – these are often illiquid (i.e. not easily turned into cash) and higher-risk investments that should provide high returns over the long term.

Private finance initiative (PFI)
Contracts typically involving a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing property used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that property for a specified period of time. The operator is paid for its services over the period of the arrangement.

Projected unit method
One of the common methods used by actuaries to calculate a contribution rate to the LGPS, which is usually expressed as a percentage of the members' pensionable pay.

Provisions
An estimated figure within the accounts for liabilities that are known to exist but cannot be measured accurately.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)
A central government agency that provides loans to local authorities at a slightly higher rate than the Government is able to borrow. In most cases, the interest rates offered are lower than local authorities can achieve in the open market.

Receipt in advance
A receipt that is attributable to a future financial year.

Related party
An organisation, body or individual that has the potential to control or significantly influence the Council, or to be controlled or influenced by the Council.

Reserve
The Council's reserves fall into two categories. The 'unearmarked' reserve is the balance on the General Fund. An 'earmarked' reserve is an amount set aside in the Council's accounts for specific purposes.

Revaluation reserve
Records unrealised net gains from asset revaluations made after 1 April 2007.

Revenue contributions to capital
The use of revenue funds to finance capital expenditure.

Revenue expenditure
The operating costs incurred by the Council during the financial year in providing its day-to-day services. It is distinct from capital expenditure on projects that benefit the Council over a period of more than one financial year.

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)
Expenditure that is classified as capital expenditure under statutory provisions, but does not result in the creation or enhancement of fixed assets owned by the County Council. Such expenditure incurred during the year is treated as revenue expenditure and charged to the relevant service in the CIES.

Scheduled bodies
These are organisations that have a right to be in the LGPS.

Service concession
Contracts typically involving a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing property used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that property for a specified period of time. The operator is paid for its services over the period of the arrangement.

SAPS
Self administered pension scheme

SETS
Stock Exchange Trading Service – a service provided by the Stock Exchange, enabling shares to be bought and sold electronically.

Short-term investments
An investment that is readily realisable within one year.

Specific grants
Central Government grants to finance a particular service.

Straight-line basis
Dividing a sum equally between several years.

Surplus assets
Fixed assets held by the Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. These are assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified as either investment property or assets held for sale.

Transfer value
The value of an employee’s pension rights, which can be transferred from one pension scheme to another.

Transferred debt
Debt serviced by bodies that are independent of the Council following the transfer of services formerly provided by the Council.

Trust fund
A fund set up under a trust deed in which the Council is a trustee.

Useful life
The period over which the Council will benefit from the use of a fixed asset.

Voluntary aided schools (VA schools)
Mainly religious or 'faith' schools, although anyone can apply for a place. As with foundation schools, the governing body employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria.

Voluntary controlled schools (VC schools)
Similar to voluntary aided schools, but are run by the local authority. As with community schools, the local authority employs the school's staff and sets the admissions criteria.

Write-off
Elimination of an asset or liability over a defined period, usually by means of charging or crediting the CIES.