



PEAK
DISTRICT
NATIONAL
PARK

Statement of Accounts

2019/20





Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year

1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020

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Signed: *Andrew McCay*

Date: 27 November 2020

Chair of the Authority

In accordance with the requirements of the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015 paragraph 9 (2) c

Peak District National Park Authority

Annual Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March 2020

1. Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Authority's responsibilities

The Authority is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that person is the Chief Finance Officer.
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- to approve the statement of accounts.

The Chief Finance Officer's responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in The United Kingdom ('the Code').

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code.

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

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

Authorisation for Issue and Certificate of Chief Finance Officer

I certify that the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the National Park Authority as at 31st March 2020 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2020.



Justine Wells
Chief Finance Officer to the Authority
27 November 2020

Peak District National Park Authority

Annual Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March 2020

2 Narrative Report

2.1 These Accounts contain all the information required by the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015 and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, with accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). As the Authority does not have any material interests in subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities, these Accounts represent the accounts of a single entity and no consolidated Group Accounts are required.

2.2 Accompanying notes, cross referenced from the statements, explain in greater detail some of the calculations and reasoning behind the figures; these notes, on pages 24 – 57, form part of the financial statements. The figures are rounded up to the nearest pound. The accounts comprise the following principal statements:-

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into “usable” reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and other unusable reserves. The Statement shows how the movement 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 required to be reported to show the impact on the General Fund Balance, in line with statute for Local Authorities.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The net assets (assets less liabilities) of the Authority are matched by the reserves held by the Authority, which are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves i.e. those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The Capital Receipts Reserve may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt, and the remaining revenue reserves comprise the “General Fund Balance”, although this is split further into Restricted Reserves, Earmarked reserves, and the General Reserve. The second category of reserves comprises those that the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses - e.g. 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 from income and expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis”.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Authority are funded by way of National Park Grant, other grant income, or from the recipients of services provided by the Authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Authority’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 Authority.

2.3 Each year the Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) sets the level of funding for the National Park Authority. In 2019-20 the funding was set at £6,698,847 (£6,585,575 in 2018-19). An annual balanced budget is set by the Authority based on the National Park Grant, income from sales, fees and charges and internal financing measures such as interest on cash flow and use of reserves.

2.4 Overall, the Authority's usable reserves increased by £40,136, with a £426,746 net transfer into earmarked reserves (mainly for the Covid 19 emergency reserve), and there was a £71,204 decrease in the Capital Reserve, required to finance projects approved in the current Capital Programme. The General reserve decreased by £305,699, mainly the result of a £304,000 transfer of previously committed funds to earmarked reserves, reflecting the fact that the General Reserve should not contain earmarked commitments. Restricted reserves decreased by £9,707.

2.5 The Service Expenditure Analysis recommended for all National Park Authorities has been retained, with income and expenditure being allocated across 8 functional headings. Note 36 highlights the possible future impact on the Authority's accounts of any accounting changes required by accounting standards which have been issued, but not yet adopted.

2.6 The Authority continued its rolling programme of asset re-valuations, concentrating on cycle hire centres, toilets, and some miscellaneous properties.

2.7 In accordance with accounting practice, the Authority must show the present value surplus or deficit position on its share of the Pension Fund on the Balance Sheet. The net position as at 31st March 2020 shows a liability of £13.807m, a decrease of £6.658m compared to the liability of £20.465m for the preceding year (representing a pension liability which is considered to be covered by pension scheme assets up to 79% rather than 73% the previous year). The liability is assessed on an actuarial basis using a present value estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years, over and above the assets within the Fund retained for this purpose. The level of employer and employee contributions into the Fund are assessed every three years with a view to ensuring that the assets within the Fund are capable of financing in full future pension commitments. Fluctuations often occur as the valuations made for the purpose of the accounts are based on prevailing economic conditions (e.g. bond yields, stock market values, inflation rates etc) at balance sheet date. Full details are explained in Note 32.

2.8 For the 2019-20 financial year the Authority set a borrowing limit (the "authorised" limit) of £2.0m. The Authority's external borrowing as at 31st March 2020 was £419,942. The Authority's Capital Financing Requirement, i.e. its underlying need to borrow for capital purposes, was £1,161,461 at 31/03/2020 (£1,143,308 at 31/03/2019). The Authority did not enter into any financing transactions during the year, and relied upon internal cash resources.

2.9 Analysis of amounts recognised in the financial statements.

On February 1st 2019 the Authority approved the 2019/20 Budget and the variances from the previous year were mainly in line with budget expectation and allocations. A more detailed financial commentary on the 2019/20 results can be found in the outturn report which was reported to the Authority meeting on the 22nd May 2020; obtainable from the Authority's website (www.peakdistrict.gov.uk - under Committee meetings) or by request to the Head of Finance, Aldern House, Baslow Rd, Bakewell, Derbyshire tel 01629 816366. Many of the changes shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement arise from normal business and project related fluctuations; the main differences (above £50,000 and 10% of the previous year's net expenditure) are outlined below.

	Difference £,000	Comment
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)		
Natural Environment & Rural Economy	+79	Mainly higher grant support to farmers compared to the previous year, plus the impact of higher current service cost of the pension fund apportioned pro-rata to staff costs
Conservation & Environment Projects	-107	Natural fluctuation in project costs between years
Cycle Hire	+66	A combination of higher staff & non-pay costs, increased depreciation on cycle hire premises and reduced income (some related to Covid 19 closure in March)
Access Walking and Riding Routes	+139	Higher maintenance expenditure on the trails and downwards revaluation of Millers Dale buildings following 5 yearly valuation cycle
Visitor Centres	+80	Increase in staff costs and maintenance expenditure, with reduced income (some related to Covid 19 closure in March)
Promoting Understanding Projects	-58	Natural fluctuation in project costs between years
Development Control	+129	Higher staff costs compared to the previous year, plus the impact of higher current service cost of the pension fund apportioned pro-rata to staff costs
Strategy	+91	Staff costs and increased programme expenditure including bus subsidy for Edale explorer
Customer & Business Support Team	+75	Mainly higher staff costs, plus the impact of higher current service cost of the pension fund apportioned pro-rata to staff costs
Non-Distributed Costs / past service costs	-350	Reduced redundancy costs and lower past service cost of pension fund
Balance Sheet		
Long Term Assets	+474	Capital additions of some £665k (mainly enhancement of tenanted farms, trails facilities, vehicle purchases, and IT expenditure); reclassifications of £168k asset valuation increases of £326k; disposals of £55k; depreciation of £630k;
Current Assets	-58	Current Assets have decreased, mainly a reclassification of assets held for sale, back to the surplus properties category as the tests for inclusion as assets held for sale have not been met this year.
Current Liabilities	+635	The level of creditors normally fluctuates between years because of one-off project expenditure variations; the increase is mainly because of project fluctuations in creditors, but also because for accounting system data refresh reasons all outstanding system creditors were paid before 31 st March 2019; whereas this was not necessary at 31 st March 2020.
Long Term Liabilities	-7,159	Largely the impact of the actuarial estimates used to provide notional figures to comply with International Accounting Standard 19 – Retirement Benefits - (see Note 32), with a decrease in the long term liability of £6.658k

Useable Reserves	+40	The Authority's useable reserves increased by £40k with some increase in earmarked reserves, mainly to accommodate the Covid 19 emergency reserve and to ensure that the General Reserve contained unearmarked contingency sums only.
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Other significant movements are sufficiently explained in the accompanying Notes to the Accounts.

The Development and Performance of the Authority in the 2019-20 Financial Year

2.10 The Authority has two significant operational plan documents relevant to the financial year covered in this Statement of Accounts:-

- The Annual Governance Statement
- The Performance and Business Plan 2019-20, with the Authority meeting receiving a quarterly performance monitoring report on progress in achieving year end performance targets, based on this plan.

The fourth quarter monitoring report and Appendices 1 – 3 can be found on the website following these links:-

- <https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s36498/HW%20201920%20Year%20End%20Performance%20Report%20201920%20Performance%20and%20Business%20Plan%20and%202021%20Corporate%20Risk.pdf>
- <https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s36499/HW%20Appendix%201a%20-%20Executive%20summary%20Q4%20performance%20report.pdf>
- <https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s36500/HW%20Appendix%201b%20-%20Q4%20performance%20report.pdf>
- <https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s36501/HW%20Appendix%202%20-%20Performance%20and%20Business%20Plan%202019-20%20draft%20content.pdf>
- <https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/documents/s36502/HW%20Appendix%203%20-%202019-20%20Q4%20and%20year%20end%20Corporate%20Risk%20Register%20status.pdf>

The Annual Governance Statement can be found on the website here:-

- <https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ecSDDisplayClassic.aspx?NAME=SD3897&ID=3897&RPID=488958&sch=doc&cat=13647&path=13348%2c13647>

The quarterly performance monitoring report summarises progress into two categories:- priorities on target and priorities with performance issues. The Chief Finance Officer has reviewed the above documents with a view to reporting any additional explanations which may help users of these accounts to understand what impact any significant departure from planned expectations has had on the reported financial statements. Where items are identified as not achieved, an explanation will be provided if this has a material financial impact on the Statement of Accounts. In relation to the 2019/20 year, the quarter 4 and final outturn monitoring report do not raise any such performance concerns in this category.

The Annual Governance Statement reviews the Authority's governance arrangements and identifies any issues relevant during the year which may have an affect on effectiveness. The Annual Governance Statement for 2019/20 identifies 9 issues for improvement action. The Chief Finance Officer has reviewed the statements on governance for the 2019/20 year, and these issues, alongside their impact on the reported financial statements. There are two issues identified which will have a future impact on the Authority's resources; the first is the impact of the recommendations in the Landscapes Review of National Parks, if implemented, and the second is the unknown level of National Park Grant settlement from 2021-22 onwards. The 2020-21 single year settlement announced in January 2020 was a disappointing static settlement with no inflation allowance, despite the overall Defra revenue grant settlement from government itself benefitting from a substantial real terms resource increase.

The Authority's Cashflow

2.11 The Cashflow statement shows how cash resources were expended or received during the year. The main factors affecting the Authority's cashflows are:-

- The timing of grant monies, usually claimed after funds are expended
- The timing of drawdown of National Park Grant from the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
- Any significant capital expenditure and the timing of any borrowing to support this expenditure
- The availability of reserve monies.

The Authority estimates cashflow expenditure and draws down National Park grant in advance on a quarterly basis; because of the variability of grant funding and the significant amount of external grant funding the Authority receives, a large margin of safety is built into the drawdown of National Park Grant, so that the Authority does not have to borrow monies temporarily for cashflow purposes.

Capital Expenditure and Commitments

2.12 The Authority approved a Capital Strategy in December 2015 which set out a forward Capital Programme which remains current. The strategy estimated potential capital expenditure in support of the corporate strategy of up to £3.59m, financed by borrowing of up to £2.49m and allocations from the Authority's Capital Reserve of up to £1.1m. Four principal business cases have been approved for capital expenditure since the Strategy was approved; the first is a £600,000 commitment from the Capital Reserve to support structural work on the Trails structures for high priority work (ARP Minute 51/16 16th September 2016); the second was approval of a £330,000 enhancement of Castleton Visitor Centre (ARP Minute 18/16 4th March 2016), which has been completed; the third was a £657,000 project for Stage 1 of Miller's Dale station (ARP Minute 21/18 16 March 2018), of which project the conversion of the station buildings into a café has been completed in 2018/19, and the fourth is approval of up to £450,000 of borrowing for replacement of the vehicle fleet. Two prior approvals are also in progress, a minor works programme (£213,000 original commitment Minute 58/11) and an environmental programme (£250,000 original commitment Minute 58/11); of which programme there are remaining commitments of £35,000 and £115,000 respectively from the Capital Reserve. A number of smaller projects have also been approved within the confines of the above Capital Strategy. All Capital expenditure is governed by the key principles and working assumptions outlined in the Capital Strategy which can be found on the Authority's website under the agenda and reports section of the Authority meeting for December 2015. The Capital Reserve reported in the Balance Sheet has been supplemented by a number of asset sales. The Capital Financing Requirement is estimated to increase based on the additional borrowing and this has been covered by a higher Authorised Limit as approved in the March 2020 Authority report, rising from £2m in 2019/20 to £3m in 2022/23. Debt repayments for the additional borrowing are either found within current revenue budgets (e.g. vehicle replacements) or are deemed to be prudent based on income generating proposals, with the risk covered by a combination of strong interest cover ratios and increased asset values, rather than underwritten by reliance on National Park Grant.

Major Changes in Statutory Functions or delivery, and Reduction in Services

2.13 There are no major changes in statutory functions. The budget for the 2019/20 year was approved on the basis that the Authority would be able to balance its revenue budget with reasonable assurance up to March 2020, based on the current Spending Review period.

National Park Grant

2.14 DEFRA confirmed in February 2020 that the 2020-21 National Park Grant figure would be frozen at its 2019-20 cash level and there is no indication of what the figure will be for the remaining years of this next Spending Review period. The government commissioned and published its Landscapes Review in September 2019 which recommended inflation protection for National Park Grant as a minimum, although this has yet to be implemented. The medium term financial stability of National Parks therefore remains uncertain.

The European Union Referendum

2.15 The people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. In respect of the Authority's financial position, there are two main impacts identified, Euro funding for the Moorlife 2020 project, and UK government funding for National Parks. We have received a letter (February 2016) from the Permanent Secretary of Defra confirming that the UK government will underwrite the European grant funding for the Moorlife 2020 project.

Covid 19 emergency

2.16 In March 2020 following government advice the Authority closed its directly managed recreation and tourism facilities. The resulting loss of income in March affected the final month's figures for this Statement of Accounts, and will affect the first and second quarter of 2020-21, with further effects felt later in the year, depending on the lockdown and social distancing measures still in place. It is unclear as to what the precise financial impact will be but the loss of income is estimated to be approximately £1.2m up to the end of October 2020 and up to £1.8m for the full year, on a worst case basis. It is hoped that the impact will be mitigated by actual income losses being lower than this, depending on when the Authority's operations can be re-opened, but current expectation is that this will start during the second quarter of 2020-21, and possibly earlier. Paragraph 8 of the outturn report mentioned in paragraph 2.9 covers this in a little more detail. In order to prepare to meet the initial cost a Covid emergency reserve of £500,000 has been found, and close monitoring of the actual situation as it emerges will take place during 2020-21.

Conclusion

2.16 The Authority has maintained a satisfactory financial position in 2019/20, and this strength stems from the operation of four principal aspects of our financial strategy. The first is achieving a balance between maximising funding sources, and ensuring that agreed budgets do not include speculative or imprudent assumptions. The second follows on as a consequence, ensuring that our budgetary control procedures remain robust, particularly in early monitoring of the risks implicit in our provision of demand-led services. The third is the need to ensure that the Authority's fixed asset base is sustainable, with an approved Asset Management Plan in place and a matching capital strategy approved, with rationalisation of the Authority's property portfolio reducing maintenance liabilities and providing possible capital receipts. The fourth concerns a cautious approach to longer term commitments, ensuring the Authority is able to maintain a degree of flexibility in responding to future settlements, whilst retaining sufficient contingency reserves.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 General Principles

3.1.1 The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2019/2020 financial year and its position at the year-end of March 2020. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which require preparation in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK (2019/20), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

3.1.2 The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historic cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

3.1.3 The analysis of expenditure used in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is based on the requirements contained in the Grant Funding Agreement issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and is consistent with internal management reporting.

3.2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised when the Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of a transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed; where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for as income and expenditure respectively on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument, rather than the cash flows fixed or agreed by the contract, which may be different.
- When 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 amount which might not be collected is written down from the debtors' balance and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

3.3 Acquisitions and Discontinued Operations

3.3.1 Any income or expenditure directly related to the acquisition of operating services, or discontinued operations, is shown in a separate disclosure note to the accounts (Note 22), together with any outstanding liabilities arising from closure of a service.

3.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

3.4.1 Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that

mature within 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with no significant risk of a change in value.

3.4.2 In the Cashflow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand.

3.5 Exceptional Items

3.5.1 When items of income and expenditure are material, their amount is disclosed separately in a note to the accounts.

3.6 Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting policies and estimates and errors

3.6.1 Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for in the year affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

3.6.2 Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected. Where a change is made it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied, or as if the error had not been made.

3.7 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

3.7.2 The Authority is not required to charge the National Park Grant with the amount required to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. It is however required to make an annual contribution from revenue to the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, which is derived from an amount prudently determined by the Authority in accordance with its Treasury Management Policy. This contribution is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision and any difference between the two amounts is adjusted for between the capital adjustment account and the General Fund balance.

3.8 Employee Benefits

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

3.8.2 Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy, and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate

service in the CIES when the Authority is committed to the termination. Where termination before retirement involves additional cost to the pension fund, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are therefore required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

3.9 Post - Employment Benefits

3.9.1 Employees of the Authority can choose to be a member of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Derbyshire County Council, which provides defined pension benefits to members earned as employees whilst working for the Authority. The cost of providing pensions for employees in this scheme is funded in accordance with the statutory requirements governing the scheme, and is accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19, as interpreted by the Code of Practice.

3.9.2 The liabilities of the pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc and projections of earnings for current employees. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate.

3.9.3 The assets of Derbyshire County Council's pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value – at current bid price for quoted securities; professional estimate for unquoted securities; and market value for property.

3.9.4 The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into six components:-

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employee worked.
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years –debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES as part of Non-Distributed Costs.
- Net interest cost – the change during the period in the scheme's net liability arising from the passage of time - debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES.
- Re-measurements: – the return on scheme assets attributable to the Authority, excluding amounts included in the net interest cost above, charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- Re-measurements:- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions, charged to the Pensions' Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- contributions paid to the pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities, not accounted for as an expense.

3.9.5 Statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are movements to and from the Pensions' Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid or payable to the pension fund. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions' Reserve therefore measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than when benefits are earned by employees.

3.10 Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

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

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

3.11 Financial Instruments

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

3.11.1 For most of the Authority's borrowings this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable, and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

3.11.2 Gains and losses on the re-purchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES in the year of re-purchase / settlement. Where re-purchase has taken place as part of restructuring the loan portfolio, and involves modification or exchange of existing instruments, the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the CIES is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

3.11.3 Financial Assets are classified into two types – loans and receivables, which are assets which have fixed or known payments but are not quoted in an active market; and available-for-sale assets, which have a quoted market price and may or may not also have fixed or known payments.

3.11.4 Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

3.11.5 Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service, or to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES if not attributable. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

3.11.6 Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES.

3.11.7 Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, the instrument is carried at cost (less any impairment losses).

3.12 Foreign Currency Translation

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

3.13 Government Grants and Contributions

3.13.1 Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Authority when there is reasonable assurance that the Authority will comply with the conditions attached to the payments and that the grants or contributions will be received.

3.13.2 Amounts recognised as due to the Authority are not credited to the CIES until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution, are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, otherwise the future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

3.13.3 Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line, if attributable, or to Taxation and non-specific Grant Income in the CIES if not ring-fenced or if they are capital grants.

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

3.14 Heritage Assets

3.14.1 Heritage assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities which are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The accounting standard has been introduced in order to move these assets onto a valuation basis on the Balance Sheet, rather than as previously, a historic cost basis; the predominant reason for the introduction of the change is to ensure that items held within Local Authority museum and gallery collections are properly reflected in valuation terms on the Balance Sheet.

The standard also allows a Local Authority to move other Community Assets, which are currently accounted for on the same historic cost basis, onto a valuation basis.

Notwithstanding its historical or other heritage qualities, any asset used by an organisation in its operations is still accounted for as an operational asset, and not as a heritage asset. It is therefore accounted for as set out in the Summary of Accounting policies note paragraph 3.19. The current approach to Heritage assets in this Statement of Accounts is summarised in Note 31.

3.15 Intangible Assets

3.15.1 Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Authority as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Authority.

3.15.2 Intangible assets are measured initially at cost, and are carried on the Balance Sheet at their amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line in the CIES, as are any losses arising from impairment of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES.

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

3.16 Inventories and Long Term Contracts

3.16.1 Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the average costing formula.

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

3.16 Leases

3.16.1 Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification. If an arrangement does not have the legal status of a lease but in substance conveys a right to use an asset in return for payment, and fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets, they are also accounted for under this policy.

3.16.2 The Authority as Lessee, Finance Leases: property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the start of the lease at either its fair value measured at the lease's inception or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset, and any premia paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. The lease payments are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset – which is used to write down the lease liability, and a finance charge which is debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES. Property, plant & equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life, assuming ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Authority at the end of the lease period. The Authority is not required to account for depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with the Authority's Treasury Mgt Policy. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the

General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

3.16.3 The Authority as Lessee, Operating Leases: rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the CIES as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant and equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

3.16.4 The Authority as Lessor, Finance Leases: where the Authority grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the start of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant & Equipment or Assets held for sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Authority's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the CIES also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet. Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset – which is used to write down the lease debtor, and finance income which is debited to the Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure line in the CIES. The gain credited to the CIES on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve. The written off value of disposals is not a charge against National Park Grant, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3.16.5 The Authority as Lessor, Operating Leases where the Authority grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income.

3.18 Overheads and Support Services

3.18.1 The costs of overheads and support services are not recharged to those services that benefit from the supply or service, as this is how these services are reported in the internal management accounts, however the Authority does maintain an activity based costing model which helps to inform what these charges would be, which supports our budget setting and determination of financial objectives for services.

3.19 Property, Plant & Equipment

3.19.1 Assets that have physical substance, are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and that are expected to be used for more than one financial year, are classified as Property, Plant & Equipment. Assets below the de minimis value of £10,000 are not introduced into the balance sheet unless they are part of a pooled system of assets.

3.19.2 Recognition: expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant & Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the

future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure which maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

3.19.3 Measurement: Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price, and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The Authority does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction. The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be fair value, unless the acquisition has no impact on cash flow, in which case, where an asset is exchanged, the cost of the acquisition is deemed to be the carrying amount of the asset given up in exchange. Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the CIES, unless the donation has been made conditionally, in which case until conditions are satisfied the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves statement. Assets are carried into the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:-

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historic cost.
- Surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.
- other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value = EUV).

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.

3.19.4 Revaluation: Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the CIES where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service. Where decreases in value are identified, and there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against that balance, up to the amount of the accumulated gains. Where decreases in value are identified, and there is no balance, or an insufficient balance, of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against the relevant service line in the CIES. The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1st April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date were consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

3.19.5 Impairment: Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for this shortfall. Where decreases in value are identified, and there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against that balance, up to the amount of the accumulated gains. Where impairment losses are identified, and there is no balance, or an insufficient balance, of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, they are accounted for by writing down the carrying amount of the asset against the relevant service line in the CIES. Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line in the CIES, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

3.19.6 Depreciation: Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant & Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets which are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction). Depreciation is calculated on a reducing balance basis as follows:-

Type of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Period
Land & Community assets	Nil
Furniture & Equipment	over the life of the asset – 5-10 years ; computer hardware 3 years
Vehicles	over the life of the asset - 6-20 years
Car Parks	over the life of the asset - 15-20 years
Buildings	over the life of the asset - 60 years, unless the valuer indicates a shorter asset life.
Intangible Assets	over the life of the asset – 5 years
Surplus Assets	Surplus assets are usually Buildings, so they share the same 60 year asset life, unless the valuer indicates a shorter asset life.
Infrastructure Assets	over the life of the asset - 60 years, unless a shorter asset life is warranted as a result of applying a component accounting approach

Where an item of Property, Plant & Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historic cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

3.19.7 Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale: When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is re-classified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is re-valued immediately before re-classification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale. If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are re-classified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale (adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale) and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision that the criteria were not met. Assets that are to be scrapped are not re-classified as Assets Held for Sale.

3.19.8 Where an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the CIES (i.e. netted off). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account. The written off value of disposals is not a charge against National Park Grant, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate Local Authority arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3.19.9 Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000, or where the asset has been previously capitalised, are categorised as capital receipts and are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, available only for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are

appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3.20 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.20.1 Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CIES in the year that the Authority becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. When payments are eventually made they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. If the provision proves not to be required, the provision is reversed and credited back to the CIES. Income potentially recoverable from a third party which would offset the provision is only recognised if it is virtually certain to be received.

3.20.2 A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed in a note to the accounts. Where the event might give rise to an asset (i.e. a contingent asset) these are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed in a note to the accounts only where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

3.21 Reserves

3.21.1 The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future National Park purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES. The reserve is then transferred back in to the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against National Park Grant for the expenditure. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority.

3.22 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

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

3.23 VAT

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

4. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2018/19			2019/20		
Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
£	£	£	£	£	£
557,139	(33,133)	524,006	Conservation of the Natural Environment		
70,346	(31,447)	38,899	Natural Environment & Rural Economy		
637,200	(479,891)	157,309	Woodlands		
4,848,944	(4,279,440)	569,504	Estates Management		
6,113,629	(4,823,911)	1,289,718	Conservation & Environment Projects		
208,000	(10,729)	197,271	Conservation of Cultural Heritage		
51,256	(5,263)	45,993	Historic Buildings & Village Management		
0	(0)	0	Archaeology		
259,256	(15,992)	243,264	Cultural Heritage Projects		
268,903	(285,184)	(16,281)	Recreation Management & Transport		
486,166	(82,218)	403,948	Cycle Hire		
256,964	(407,342)	(150,378)	Access, Walking & Riding Routes		
198,181	(32,746)	165,435	Car Parks & Concessions		
98,591	(124,276)	(25,685)	Toilets		
62,786	(45)	62,741	Campsites, Hostels & Barns		
1,371,591	(931,811)	439,780	Recreation & Transport Projects		
857,714	(554,260)	303,454	Promoting Understanding		
263,757	(1,363)	262,394	Visitor Centres		
611	(0)	611	Communications and Design Services		
1,013,835	(936,220)	77,615	Outreach		
2,135,917	(1,491,843)	644,074	Promoting Understanding Projects		
1,035,586	(291,190)	744,396	Rangers, Estates Service & Volunteers		
139,096	(49,728)	89,368	Rangers		
193,793	(42)	193,751	Countryside Volunteers		
184,014	(30,147)	153,867	Property Team		
1,552,489	(371,107)	1,181,382	Estates Workers		
			1,096,490	(284,920)	811,570
			171,923	(44,814)	127,109
			229,224	(17)	229,207
			199,297	(28,062)	171,235
			1,696,934	(357,813)	1,339,121

Gross Expenditure	2018/19		Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account (Continued)	2019/20	
	Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Income
913,033	(345,918)	567,115	Development Planning	1,007,234	(311,146)
913,033	(345,918)	567,115	Development Planning	1,007,234	(311,146)
					696,088
					696,088
223,440	(0)	223,440	Forward Planning & Communities	175,698	(12)
342,177	(0)	342,177	Planning Policy	433,416	(0)
174,234	(50,435)	123,799	Strategy	186,205	(58,881)
739,851	(50,435)	689,416	Community Development	795,319	(58,893)
					736,426
301,851	(47,934)	253,917	Corporate Management & Support Services	315,562	(46,775)
287,896	(11,488)	276,408	Headquarters Building	294,006	(11,842)
267,355	(62)	267,293	Legal Services	287,724	(565)
698,441	(12,123)	686,318	Democratic Services & Members	749,964	(12,785)
453,780	(16,154)	437,626	Information Management	526,186	(13,593)
317,682	(1,842)	315,840	Customer & Business Support Team	324,848	(5,679)
250,326	(55,257)	195,069	Finance	177,957	(1,808)
269,917	(16,823)	253,094	Corporate Management	273,997	(10,642)
94,101	(0)	94,101	Human Resources	8,669	(0)
315,000	(0)	315,000	Non-Distributed Costs	0	(126,000)
3,256,349	(161,683)	3,094,666	Past Service Cost (Gain)	2,958,913	(229,689)
					2,729,224
16,342,115	(8,192,700)	8,149,415	Total Cost of Services	17,090,878	(8,672,465)
					8,418,413
0	(33,345)	(33,345)	Other Operating Expenditure (Note 8)	8,839	(0)
447,287	(60,672)	386,615	Financing and Investment Income (Note 9)	530,693	(70,966)
0	(0)	0	Surplus or deficit on discontinued operations (Note 22)	0	(0)
0	(7,283,787)	(7,283,787)	National Park Grant, non-specific grant and capital income (Note 10)	0	(6,907,866)
16,789,402	(15,570,504)	1,218,898	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	17,630,410	(15,651,297)
					1,979,113
0	(1,191,897)	(1,191,897)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment assets	0	(401,525)
4,082,598	(0)	4,082,598	Actuarial (gains) losses on pension assets / liabilities	0	(8,517,809)
4,082,598	(1,191,897)	2,890,701	Other Comprehensive (Income) Expenditure (Note 5)	0	(8,919,334)
					(8,919,334)
20,872,000	(16,762,401)	4,109,599	Total Comprehensive (Income) Expenditure	17,630,410	(24,570,631)
					(6,940,221)

5. Movement in Reserves Statement 2019/20

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Un-usable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 31st March 2019	5,005,458	1,363,897	6,369,355	(1,436,710)	4,932,645
Movement in reserves during 2019/20 year					
Total Comprehensive (Expenditure) & Income	(1,979,113)	0	(1,979,113)	8,919,334	6,940,221
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	2,090,453	(71,204)	2,019,249	(2,019,249)	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in 2019/20	111,340	(71,204)	40,136	6,900,085	6,940,221
Balance at 31st March 2020	5,116,798	1,292,693	6,409,491	5,463,375	11,872,866

Previous Year 2018/19

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves	Un-usable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 31st March 2018	4,932,205	1,289,375	6,221,580	2,820,664	9,042,244
Movement in reserves during 2018/19 year					
Total Comprehensive (Expenditure) & Income	(1,218,898)	0	(1,218,898)	(2,890,701)	(4,109,599)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	1,292,151	74,522	1,366,673	(1,366,673)	0
Net Increase (Decrease) in 2018/19	73,253	74,522	147,775	(4,257,374)	(4,109,599)
Balance at 31st March 2019	5,005,458	1,363,897	6,369,355	(1,436,710)	4,932,645

6. Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

2018-19	Notes	2019-20
£		£
		Property, Plant & Equipment
18,969,474	- Land & Buildings	11 19,552,981
1,071,985	- Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	11 1,001,397
235,028	Intangible Assets	12 196,521
0	Long Term Investments	0
0	Long Term Debtors	0
20,276,487	Total Long Term Assets	20,750,899
		Inventories
280,913	13 324,182	
3,510,853	Short Term Debtors	14 3,780,053
169,500	Assets held for Sale	16 0
5,205,164	Cash & Cash Equivalents	15 5,004,129
9,166,430	Total Current Assets	9,108,364
		Cash & Cash Equivalents
(219,187)	15 (0)	
(26,995)	Short Term Borrowing	35 (28,278)
(1,054,554)	Short Term Creditors	17 (1,863,142)
(274,386)	Accumulated Absences	20 (319,063)
(1,575,122)	Total Current Liabilities	(2,210,483)
		Long Term Borrowing
(419,942)	35 (391,664)	
(20,465,000)	Other Long Term Liabilities	32 (13,807,000)
(2,050,208)	Grants Receipt in Advance	26 (1,577,250)
(22,935,150)	Total Long Term Liabilities	(15,775,914)
4,932,645	TOTAL NET ASSETS	11,872,866
		Financed by:
		Usable Reserves
657,402	General Reserve	351,703
118,968	Restricted Funds	7 109,261
4,229,088	Specific Reserves	7 4,655,834
5,005,458	General Fund Balance	1 5,116,798
		Capital Receipts Reserve
1,363,897	19 1,292,693	
6,369,355		6,409,491
		Unusable Reserves
8,099,851	Revaluation Reserve	20 8,312,614
11,202,825	Capital Adjustment Account	20 11,276,824
(20,465,000)	Pensions' Reserve	20 (13,807,000)
(274,386)	Accumulated Absences Account	20 (319,063)
(1,436,710)		5,463,375
4,932,645	Total Reserves	11,872,866

7. Cashflow Statement

2018-19		2019-20
	£	£
<u>Operating Activities</u>		
(311,482)	Rents	(305,925)
(2,295,021)	Charges for Goods and Services	(1,054,620)
(3,542,902)	Grants and Partnership Income	(6,399,114)
(6,585,575)	National Park Grant and Levies	(6,698,847)
(60,672)	Interest Received	(70,966)
(0)	Discontinued Operations	(0)
(12,795,652)	Cash Inflows	(14,529,472)
7,703,363	Employment Costs	7,890,943
6,287,977	Payments for Goods and Services	5,953,480
232,101	Other Costs	163,063
33,287	Interest Paid	20,693
0	Discontinued Operations	0
14,256,728	Cash Outflows	14,028,179
1,461,076	Operating Activities Net Cash Flow	(501,293)
<u>Investing Activities</u>		
593,328	Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	673,072
0	Purchase of Investments	0
(143,957)	Sale of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(7,907)
(73,212)	Capital Grants received	(209,019)
0	Discontinued Operations	0
376,159	Investing Activities Net Cash Flow	456,146
<u>Financing Activities (Note 38)</u>		
25,769	Repayments of amounts borrowed	26,995
0	New Loans	0
0	Discontinued Operations	0
25,769	Financing Activities Net Cash Flow	26,995
1,863,004	Net (Increase) Decrease in Cash and Cash equivalents	(18,152)
6,848,981	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Reporting Period (Note 15)	4,985,977
(1,863,004)	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents as above	18,152
4,985,977	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Reporting Period (Note 15)	5,004,129

8. Notes to the Accounts

Note 1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2018/19				2019/20		
Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (See Note 21)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
885,604	404,114	1,289,718	Conservation of the Natural Environment	1,045,452	241,606	1,287,058
216,527	26,737	243,264	Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	258,289	50,265	308,554
348,434	91,346	439,780	Recreation Mgt & Transport	289,731	367,363	657,094
557,767	86,307	644,074	Promoting Understanding	515,554	149,294	664,848
1,004,418	176,964	1,181,382	Rangers, Estates Services & Volunteers	1,057,825	281,296	1,339,121
475,169	91,946	567,115	Development Control	545,241	150,847	696,088
621,355	68,061	689,416	Forward Planning & Communities	624,541	111,885	736,426
2,589,505	505,161	3,094,666	Corporate Management & Support Services	2,517,361	211,863	2,729,224
6,698,779	1,450,636	8,149,415	Net Cost of Services	6,853,994	1,564,419	8,418,413
(6,772,032)	(158,485)	(6,930,517)	Other Income and Expenditure	(6,965,334)	526,034	(6,439,300)
(73,253)	1,292,151	1,218,898	(Surplus) or Deficit	(111,340)	2,090,453	1,979,113
4,932,205			Opening General Fund Balance	5,005,458		
73,253			Surplus (Deficit) on General Fund	111,340		
5,005,458			Closing General Fund Balance at 31st March	5,116,798		

Note 2 Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies & Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the accounting policies set out in Section 3, the Authority has to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events, and their potential impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Authority believes there are no judgements made arising from its application of accounting policies which require disclosure.

The National Park Grant, the principal funding source for the Authority, has been confirmed for the 2020-21 financial year only, with the settlement being the same in cash terms as the 2019/20 figure; nonetheless with agreed savings and other measures the 2020-21 revenue budget has been approved by the Authority and is a balanced budget; but there remain concerns over the level of grant beyond this year, and what assumptions can be made in forward financial planning. The Authority's net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements, e.g. the discount rate used, the rate of wages' inflation, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and the return on pension fund assets. These judgements are made by the actuaries engaged by Derbyshire County Council to advise on the Pension Fund, within statutory guidelines. Note 32 contains more information on the assumptions made and the impact on the accounts. The estimated pensions' liability as at 31/03/20 is £13,807,000, and estimates of the liability in the last five years have ranged between £12,190,000 and £20,465,000.

The Land & Buildings figure (within the Property, Plant & Equipment heading on the Balance Sheet) is determined by the accounting policies outlined in paragraph 3.19.3 and 3.19.4, and as such, any revaluations of assets within this category may be subject to variations arising from the nature of the valuation process. In particular, the Authority's Valuer has issued a notification that, due to Covid-19, there is material uncertainty over the valuation of Land and Buildings at Balance Sheet date. The Authority's valuation of its Land and Buildings assets is therefore reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' as indicated in Global Valuation Technical and Performance Standards and Practice Guidance Applications VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Red Book Global Standards, containing mandatory rules, best practice guidance and related commentary for all members undertaking asset valuations. Consequently, less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to the Authority's Land and Buildings valuation than would normally be the case. The carrying amount as at 31/03/2020 was £19,552,981. There are no other significant estimations or assumptions which require disclosure.

The Authority participates in the Derbyshire Pension Fund (DPF). DPF's direct property portfolio valuation as at 31 March 2020 includes a 'material valuation uncertainty' clause. The response to COVID-19 meant that property valuers were faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances on which to base a judgement. As at the valuation date, the Pension Fund's valuers noted that market activity was impacted by Covid-19 and were unable to rely upon previous market evidence to fully inform opinions of value. Their valuations are therefore reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' as indicated in Global Valuation Technical and Performance Standards and Practice Guidance Applications VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Red Book Global Standards". Consequently, less certainty, and a higher degree of caution, should be attached to their valuation than would normally be the case. The Council's share of Pension Fund property assets, subject to the 'material valuation uncertainty' declaration, as set out in Note 32, is £4.5m, which is material to the Authority's financial statements.

Note 3 Material Items of Income and Expenditure

The Narrative Report helps to explain a number of variances from the previous year where the figures are materially different, but there are no significant items meriting specific disclosure.

Note 4 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Chief Finance Officer authorised these Statement of Accounts for issue on 29th May 2020 and the audited accounts were reported to the Authority for approval on the 24th July 2020. Events taking place after this date will not be reflected in the financial statements or notes. Events which have occurred since the Balance Sheet date (31/03/20) and up to the authorisation of the accounts (24th July 2020) have been considered. These events are of two kinds:- either “adjusting events” (events arising relating to conditions which existed at the Balance Sheet date which materially affect the amounts included in the accounts) or “non-adjusting events” (events arising relating to conditions which arose after the Balance Sheet which are material, and for which disclosure is required for the purposes of fair presentation). There are no such events to report.

Note 5 Other Comprehensive Expenditure & Income

2018-19		2019-20
£		£
(1,191,897)	(Surplus) Deficit arising on revaluation of non-current assets	(401,525)
3,995,000	Actuarial (Gain) Loss on pension fund assets and liabilities	(8,456,000)
87,598	Other – difference between actuarial and actual charge against government grant	(61,809)
<u>2,890,701</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(8,919,334)</u>

Note 6 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

This note details the adjustments made for items included or not included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure required by accounting standards, in order to understand the total Income and Expenditure which is required to be reported by Local Authorities as required by statute.

<u>2019/20</u>	General Fund	Capital Receipts Reserve	Un-used Reserves
	£	£	£
Adjustments to Revenue Resources			
Pension costs – removal of accrual of full pension costs as reported on an actuarial basis under IAS19	2,960,000		(2,960,000)
Pension costs - replacement by employers actual paid contributions in year	(1,100,191)		1,100,191
Holiday Pay – removal of accrual for holiday pay costs leaving actual pay costs paid in year	44,677		(44,677)
Reversal of entries in relation to depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	629,589		(629,589)
Reversal of entries - revaluation gain (loss) on Property, Plant & Equipment	76,964		(76,964)
Reversal of entries - amortisation of Intangible assets	47,006		(47,006)
Reversal of entries for carrying value of non-current assets as part of gain / loss no disposal	16,746		(16,746)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	2,674,791		(2,674,791)
Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(7,907)	7,907	(0)
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(106,165)		106,165
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue balances	(261,247)		261,247
Total Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources	(375,319)	7,907	367,412

Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		(79,111)	79,111
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(209,019)		209,019
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(209,019)	(79,111)	288,130
Total Adjustments	2,090,453	(71,204)	(2,019,249)

The corresponding comparatives for the previous year are shown as follows:-

<u>2018/19</u>	General Fund	Capital Receipts Reserve	Un-used Reserves
	£	£	£
Adjustments to Revenue Resources			
Pension costs – removal of accrual of full pension costs as reported on an actuarial basis under IAS19	2,870,000		(2,870,000)
Pension costs - replacement by employers actual paid contributions in year	(1,139,598)		1,139,598
Holiday Pay – removal of accrual for holiday pay costs leaving actual pay costs paid in year	18,074		(18,074)
Reversal of entries in relation to depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	553,486		(553,486)
Reversal of entries - revaluation gain (loss) on Property, Plant & Equipment	0		(0)
Reversal of entries - amortisation of Intangible assets	33,858		(33,858)
Reversal of entries for carrying value of non-current assets as part of gain / loss no disposal	110,613		(110,613)
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	2,446,433		(2,446,433)
Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(143,957)	143,957	(0)
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(131,650)		131,650
Capital Expenditure financed from revenue balances	(180,463)		180,463
Total Adjustments between Revenue & Capital Resources	(456,070)	143,957	312,113
Adjustments to Capital Resources			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		(69,435)	69,435
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	(698,212)		698,212
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	(698,212)	(69,435)	767,647
Total Adjustments	1,292,151	74,522	(1,366,673)

Note 7 Earmarked Reserves and Transfers to and from the Reserves

This note sets out the amount set aside from, and allocated to, the General Fund in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans. The Authority also administers Restricted Funds made up of donations or bequests, expended according to the wishes of the donor, or funds which have a legal restriction on their use.

Earmarked Reserves

	£ Balance at 1 st April 2018	Transfers Out 2018/19	Transfers In 2018/19	£ Balance at 31 st March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	£ Balance at 31 st March 2020
Minerals Reserve	507,959		32,000	539,959			539,959
Reducing Resource / Restructuring Reserve	146,693	(85,641)		61,052			61,052
ICT Reserve	246,816	(47,000)		199,816	(3,500)		196,316
Warslow Reserve	40,466	(40,466)		0		7,700	7,700
North Lees Reserve	78,946		23,000	101,946		12,345	114,291
Minor Properties Reserve	16,164		1,881	18,045			18,045
Conservation Acquisitions Reserve	19,000			19,000			19,000
Visitor Centre Reserve	0			0			0
Aldern House Reserve	47,620		36,929	84,549	(9,011)		75,538
Design Reserve	42,106			42,106			42,106
Forestry Reserve	18,140		5,000	23,140			23,140
Trail Reserve	371,910		48,000	419,910		27,300	447,210
Vehicle Maintenance Reserve	18,009			18,009			18,009
Planned Maintenance Reserve	21,545			21,545			21,545
Car Park Reserve	36,901			36,901	(27,000)		9,901
Cycle Hire Reserve	90,771			90,771			90,771
Covid 19 Reserve	0			0		481,900	481,900
Matched Funding Reserve	1,045,086	(123,745)	350,000	1,271,341	(187,176)	354,000	1,438,165
Slippage Reserve	1,250,423	(819,587)	850,162	1,280,998	(888,162)	658,350	1,051,186
Total Earmarked Reserves	3,998,555	(1,116,439)	1,346,972	4,229,088	(1,114,849)	1,541,595	4,655,834

Restricted Reserves

	£ Balance at 1 st April 2018	Transfers Out 2018/19	Transfers In 2018/19	£ Balance at 31 st March 2019	Transfers Out 2019/20	Transfers In 2019/20	£ Balance at 31 st March 2020
Cyril Bennett Bequest	9,105			9,105	(677)		8,428
Graham Attridge Bequest	2,046	(1,400)		646	(646)		0
Sheila Streek Bequest	36,020			36,020	(36,020)		0
Margaret Nicholls Bequest	3,000			3,000			3,000
Memorial Landscape Fund	1,934			1,934			1,934
Alan Beardsley Memorial Fund	12,000			12,000	(1,296)		10,704
Dr J Disney Bequest	0			0		33,157	33,157
Restoration Bond	4,225			4,225	(4,225)		0
Friends of Losehill Hall	2,500			2,500			2,500
Section 106 Funds	55,000	(55,000)	49,538	49,538			49,538
Moss Rake East Restoration Bond	137,329	(137,329)		0			0
Total Restricted Funds	263,159	(193,729)	49,538	118,968	(42,864)	33,157	109,261
Total Transfers		(1,310,168)	1,396,510		(1,157,713)	1,574,752	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Earmarked Reserves				86,342			417,039

Note 8 Other Operating Expenditure

	2018-19 £		2019-20 £
0	Write Down of carrying amount of asset to fair value as a result of transfer to asset held for sale category		0
(33,345)	(Gains) Losses - disposal of non-current assets		8,839
(33,345)			8,839
	Total		8,839

Note 9 Financing and Investment Income and expenditure

	2018-19 £		2019-20 £
33,287	Interest payable and similar charges		20,693
414,000	Pensions' interest cost and expected return on pensions' assets		510,000
(60,672)	Interest receivable and similar income		(70,966)
386,615	Total		459,727

Note 10 National Park Grant, non-specific and capital grant income

	2018-19 £		2019-20 £
6,585,575	National Park Grant (DEFRA)		6,698,847
0	Non-specific grant income		0
<i>Capital Grants</i>			
43,150	European Life Grant Aid, Moorlife 2020		0
0	Natural England		25,463
0	Rural Development Programme		182,231
19,459	Heritage Lottery Fund		0
625,000	Donated Property		0
10,603	Other Capital Grants each under £10,000		1,325
698,212	Total Capital Grants		209,019
7,283,787	Total		6,907,866

Note 11 Property, plant & Equipment – Movements on Balances

The Authority is a major landowner and its principal assets comprise woodlands, tenanted farms, car parks, toilets, cycle hire centres, Visitor Centres and a headquarters building. The Authority's Intangible assets comprise only purchased software. The Authority's network of trails along disused railway lines are regarded as infrastructure assets.

2019/20	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, plant, equipment	Community Assets	Infra-structure Assets	Surplus Assets	Total
Cost or Valuation	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Book Value at 1 st April 2019	16,695,658	3,122,649	1,769,100	1,682,124	1,262,972	24,532,503
Additions	264,628	107,111	257,907	35,550	0	665,196
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	401,525	0	0	0	0	401,525
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(76,964)	0	0	0	0	(76,964)
De-recognition: disposals	(0)	(54,613)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(54,613)
De-recognition: other	(2)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(5)
Assets re-classified (to) from Held for Sale / surplus assets	167,500	0	500	0	0	168,000
Other Movements – accumulated depreciation w/o on revaluation	(399,580)	0	0	0	0	(399,580)
Gross Book Value at 31st March 2020	17,052,765	3,175,144	2,027,507	1,717,674	1,262,972	25,236,062
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 st April 2019	(1,442,618)	(2,050,664)	(123,829)	(685,606)	(188,327)	(4,491,044)
Depreciation Charge	(367,547)	(162,451)	(23,036)	(60,092)	(16,462)	(629,588)
Impairment Charge	0	0	0	0	0	(0)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	140,465	0	0	0	0	140,465
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	259,115	0	0	0	0	259,115
Impairments recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments recognised in the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Re-classifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition - disposals	0	39,368	0	0	0	39,368
Accumulated depreciation & impairment at 31st March 2020	(1,410,585)	(2,173,747)	(146,865)	(745,698)	(204,789)	(4,681,684)
Net Book Value 31 March 2019	15,253,040	1,071,985	1,645,271	996,518	1,074,645	20,041,459
Net Book Value at 31st March 2020	15,642,180	1,001,397	1,880,642	971,976	1,058,183	20,554,378

At Historical Cost

As at 31/03/2020	8,003,360	-	-	-	1,004,547
Fair Value Movement 2019/20	227,851	-	-	-	(272)
Fair Value Movement 2018/19	916,604	-	-	-	(280)
Fair Value Movement 2017/18	(1,414,769)	-	-	-	(93,575)
Fair Value Movement 2016/17	268,961	-	-	-	(1,752)
Fair Value - up to 2015/16	7,640,173	-	-	-	149,515
Net Book Value at 31/03/2020	15,642,180	-	-	-	1,058,183

Note 11 continued

2018/19	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, plant, equipment	Community Assets	Infra-structure Assets	Surplus Assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation						
Gross Book Value at 1 st April 2018	16,083,721	3,055,381	1,699,942	1,641,432	637,972	23,118,448
Additions	178,104	135,867	69,158	40,692	0	423,821
Donations	0	0	0	0	625,000	625,000
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,227,797	0	0	0	0	1,227,797
Revaluation increases (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition: disposals	(77,100)	(68,599)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(145,699)
De-recognition: other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Assets re-classified (to) from Held for Sale / surplus assets	(205,400)	0	0	0	0	(205,400)
Other Movements – accumulated depreciation w/o on revaluation	(511,464)	0	0	0	0	(511,464)
Gross Book Value at 31st March 2019	16,695,658	3,122,649	1,769,100	1,682,124	1,262,972	24,532,503
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 st April 2018	(1,665,373)	(1,929,352)	(102,318)	(620,913)	(182,153)	(4,500,109)
Depreciation Charge	(288,709)	(172,399)	(21,511)	(64,693)	(6,174)	(553,486)
Impairment Charge	0	0	0	0	0	(0)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	308,671	0	0	0	0	308,671
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	202,793	0	0	0	0	202,793
Impairments recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments recognised in the Surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Re-classifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition - disposals	0	51,087	0	0	0	51,087
Accumulated depreciation & impairment at 31st March 2019	(1,442,618)	(2,050,664)	(123,829)	(685,606)	(188,327)	(4,491,044)
Net Book Value 31 March 2018	14,418,348	1,126,029	1,597,624	1,020,519	455,819	18,618,339
Net Book Value at 31st March 2019	15,253,040	1,071,985	1,645,271	996,518	1,074,645	20,041,459

Effects of Changes in Estimates

There are no material effects arising from changes in accounting estimates for residual values, useful lives or depreciation methods. The impact of Covid 19 on property values, if any ensues, is not yet capable of estimation.

Revaluations

The Authority's property shown in the Land & Buildings column has been valued as at 31st March 2020 by the District Valuer. The valuations are in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the relevant sections of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors Appraisal and Valuation Manual. The Authority values these assets over a five-year rolling programme, concentrating this year on toilets and cycle hire facilities, with a number of minor properties also included.

Impairments

There were no impairments this year.

Note 12 Intangible Assets

The Authority accounts for its software as intangible assets, at their historic purchase cost. The Authority does not capitalise internally generated assets. All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Authority. The useful life in all cases is 5 years unless a shorter asset life is more appropriate. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a reducing balance basis. The amortisation charge forms part of the charge to the Information Technology Support Service and is then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£	£
657,874	Gross carrying amounts at Start of Year	757,470
(488,584)	Accumulated amortisation to date	(522,442)
169,290	Net Carrying Amount at Start of Year	235,028
99,596	Additions	8,499
0	Assets reclassified as Held for Sale	0
0	Other disposals	0
0	Impairment losses recognised in the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	0
0	Reversals of past impairment losses written back to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	0
(33,858)	Amortisation for the period	(47,006)
0	Other changes	0
235,028	Net carrying amount at end of year	196,521
<u>Comprising:</u>		
757,470	Gross carrying amounts	765,969
(522,442)	Accumulated amortisation	(569,448)
235,028		196,521

There are no intangible assets which are material to the financial statements requiring individual disclosure in this note. There are no contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets which require individual disclosure in this note.

Note 13 Inventories

There is no work in progress. Stocks of publications & other items for resale are:-

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	£	£
226,280	Balance o/s at start of year	280,913
299,495	Purchases	283,236
(245,958)	Recognised as an expense in the year	(236,162)
1,096	Written off balances / Reversals of write offs in previous years	(3,805)
280,913	Balance o/s at year end	324,182

Note 14 Debtors

Debtors can be analysed as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	£	£
1,598,153	Central Government Bodies	1,741,340
24,345	Other Local Authorities	44,438
0	NHS Bodies	0
0	Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0
1,920,343	Bodies external to general government	2,024,111
0	Study Loans to staff	2,131
(31,988)	Less: Provision for Bad Debts	(31,967)
3,510,853	Total	3,780,053

Note 15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Bank can be analysed as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	£	£
(221,349)	Bank current accounts	20,857
2,162	Cash held by the Authority	1,966
5,205,164	Deposits with North Yorks. County Council	4,981,306
4,985,977	Total	5,004,129

The above bank figures represent the value of the bank accounts on the accounting system. The bank statements show a different amount owing to timing differences, which are reconciled in the bank reconciliation process. At the end of each working day a transfer is made to and from the investment account, ensuring the bank accounts overall remain in credit by a small amount. The investment account represents deposits invested with North Yorkshire County Council on which interest is received. The amounts are invested daily, with surplus funds from the Authority's pooled bank accounts being transferred and invested in accordance with the Authority's Treasury Management Policy, leaving a small surplus balance in current accounts. The Authority's Short Term investments are all cash resources.

Note 16 Assets Held for Sale

An analysis of the Assets Held for Sale category within current assets is shown below.

	2018/19	2019/20
	£	£
16,000	Balance outstanding at start of year	169,500
205,400	Property, Plant & Equipment newly identified	0
(35,900)	Revaluation (losses) gains	(0)
0	Impairment losses	0
0	Property, Plant & Equipment declassified as held for sale	(168,000)
(16,000)	Assets sold	(1,500)
169,500	Balance outstanding at year end	0

Note 17 Creditors due within 12 months

Creditors can be analysed as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
	£	£
183,528	Central Government Bodies	125,452
29,201	Other Local Authorities	30,027
0	NHS Bodies	0
0	Public Corporations and Trading Funds	0
841,825	Bodies external to general government	1,707,663
0	Provision for unpaid cheques	0
1,054,554	Total	1,863,142

Note 18 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

There are no provisions or contingent liabilities. The Authority considers that it has made sufficient financial arrangements to cover estimates of potential liabilities which may arise not covered by the accounting definition. Financing for these potential liabilities is achieved within the usable earmarked reserves (Note 7).

Note 19 Capital Receipts Reserve

Movements in the Authority's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Note 7. The Capital Receipts Reserve, built up from the proceeds of the sale of fixed assets and available for use to finance capital expenditure, is as follows:-

	2018-19	2019-20
	£	£
1,289,375	Balance at 1 April	1,363,897
143,957	Receipts received in year	7,907
(69,435)	Receipts used to finance Capital Expenditure	(79,111)
1,363,897	Balance at 31 March	1,292,693

Note 20 Unusable Reserves

The Authority's unusable reserves are shown in full in the Balance Sheet.

The Revaluation Reserve records the accumulated gains on the Property, Plant & Equipment assets held by the Authority arising from increases in value, as a result of inflation or other factors, less any subsequent downward movements in value – impairments and/or depreciation. The balance on the reserve therefore represents the amount by which the current value of fixed assets carried in the Balance Sheet has been revalued above their depreciated historic cost. It is the Authority's policy to revalue 20% of total assets each year as a rolling programme over a five-year period and the account includes these changes, together with any written down value of assets which have been disposed of in the year.

2018-19	Revaluation Reserve	2019-20
	£	£
7,100,997	Balance at 1 April	8,099,851
1,191,897	Upward revaluation of assets	401,525
(0)	Downward revaluation of assets & impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(0)
8,292,894	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	8,501,376
(140,897)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(187,262)
(52,146)	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped / Other	(1,500)
(193,043)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(188,762)
8,099,851	Balance at 31 March	8,312,614

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements on the one hand, for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets, and on the other hand, for the financing of the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets as required by statute. The Capital Adjustment Account is credited with the amount of capital expenditure financed from revenue, capital receipts and capital grants, together with the Minimum Revenue provision (the amount charged to the Income and Expenditure account to ensure that an appropriate level of financing is set aside for the repayment of the principal element of any borrowing outstanding). As assets are consumed, either by depreciation, impairment or disposal, the charge is made to this account as a debit.

2018-19	Capital Adjustment Account	2019-20
	£	£
10,627,979	Balance at 1 April	11,202,825
	<i>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES)</i>	
(553,486)	Charges for depreciation of non-current assets	(629,589)
(0)	Charges for impairment of non-current assets	(0)
(0)	Revaluation (losses) gains on Property, Plant & Equipment	(76,964)
(33,858)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(47,006)
0	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	0
(110,613)	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(16,746)
(697,957)		(770,305)
193,043	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	188,762
(504,914)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(581,543)
	<i>Capital financing applied in the year:-</i>	
69,435	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	79,111
698,212	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	209,019
131,650	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	106,165
180,463	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	261,247
1,079,760	Total Capital Financing applied in year	655,542
11,202,825	Balance at 31 March	11,276,824

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

2018-19	Pensions' Reserve	2019-20
£		£
(14,652,000)	Balance at 1 April	(20,465,000)
(3,995,000)	Actuarial gains or (losses) on pensions assets and liabilities	8,456,000
(2,957,598)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	(2,898,191)
1,139,598	Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1,100,191
(20,465,000)	Balance at 31st March	(13,807,000)

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 eg annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31st March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2018-19	Accumulated Absences Account	2019-20
£		£
(256,312)	Balance at 1 April	(274,386)
256,312	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	274,386
(274,386)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(319,063)
(18,074)	Amounts by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable on a salary basis in accordance with statutory requirements	(44,677)
(274,386)	Balance at 31st March	(319,063)

Note 21 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Expenditure and Funding Analysis Amounts

2019-20 £	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Footnote 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Footnote 2)	Other Differences (Footnote 3)	Total Adjustments
Conservation of the Natural Environment	(162,604)	392,842	11,368	241,606
Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	0	48,919	1,346	50,265
Recreation Mgt & Transport	269,836	94,070	3,457	367,363
Promoting Understanding	19,602	126,081	3,611	149,294
Rangers, Estates Services & Volunteers	41,973	232,545	6,778	281,296
Development Control	253	146,155	4,439	150,847
Forward Planning & Communities	0	108,960	2,925	111,885
Support Services	871	200,238	10,754	211,863
Net Cost of Services	169,931	1,349,810	44,678	1,564,419
Other Income & Expenditure: Expenditure and Funding Analysis	16,034	510,000	0	526,034
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	185,965	1,859,810	44,678	2,090,453

2018-19 £	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Footnote 1)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Footnote 2)	Other Differences (Footnote 3)	Total Adjustments
Conservation of the Natural Environment	162,751	236,960	4,403	404,114
Conservation of the Cultural Heritage	0	26,280	457	26,737
Recreation Mgt & Transport	30,345	59,633	1,368	91,346
Promoting Understanding	(11,478)	96,008	1,777	86,307
Rangers, Estates Services & Volunteers	36,101	138,229	2,634	176,964
Development Control	316	89,913	1,717	91,946
Forward Planning & Communities	0	66,930	1,131	68,061
Support Services	(101,877)	602,450	4,588	505,161
Net Cost of Services	116,158	1,316,403	18,075	1,450,636
Other Income & Expenditure: Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(572,485)	414,000	0	(162,485)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(456,327)	1,730,403	18,075	1,292,151

Footnote 1

Adjustments for Capital purposes: for the Net Cost of Services, this column adds in depreciation and impairment, and any revaluation gains and losses chargeable to the CIES. In respect of Other Income & Expenditure, this comprises adjustments not allowable under generally accepted accounting principles, either operating expenditure (See Note 8) – an adjustment for the gain or loss on the disposal of a non-current asset compared to its net book value; or a fair value adjustment; Financing & investment (see Note 9) – deductions for the statutory charges for capital financing (minimum revenue provision and other revenue contributions); and Taxation and non-specific grant income – the removal of capital grants.

Footnote 2

Adjustments for the removal of employers' pension cash contributions and the addition of employee benefit pensions' related expenditure and income: for the Net Cost of Services, this column removes the employer pension cash contributions made by the Authority as required by statute, and replaces with a current and past service cost figure assessed by the actuary. In respect of Other Income & Expenditure, this comprises the net interest cost of the defined benefit liability

Footnote 3

Other differences , in this case the adjustment reflecting the difference between staff salaries paid in cash during the year, and the adjustment required to reflect unused leave and flexi-hours carried forward by staff.

Expenditure and Income analysed by Nature

Expenditure	2018-19	2019-20
Employee expenses	9,037,838	9,285,429
Other service expenses	6,848,581	7,032,057
Capital accounting transactions	455,693	647,392
Interest Payments	443,287	530,693
Loss on the disposal of fixed asset	0	8,839
Total Expenditure	16,789,399	17,504,410
Income		
Fees, charges, and other service income	(2,309,580)	(2,247,113)
Grants	(3,531,174)	(4,526,583)
Government Grants	(9,605,860)	(8,618,802)
Donations	(29,870)	(61,833)
Interest & Investment Income	(60,672)	(70,966)
Gain on the disposal of fixed asset	(33,345)	(0)
Total Income	(15,570,501)	(15,525,297)
(Surplus) Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,218,898	1,979,113

Note 22 Acquired and Discontinued Operations

There were no acquisitions or discontinuation of operations during the year.

Note 23 Members' Allowances

The following amounts were paid to the 30 Members of the Peak District National Park Authority as allowances in the year ended 31st March 2020.

2018-19	2019-20
£	£
60,099 Basic Allowance	68,549
19,818 Special Responsibility Allowance	20,765
8,907 Travel and Subsistence	7,722
88,824	97,036

Further information on Members' Allowances and payments to individual Members is published annually on our website, or can be obtained upon request from Democratic Services, Aldern House, Baslow Rd, Bakewell, DE45 1AE (Telephone 01629 816200).

Note 24 Employee Remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration in the year, excluding employer pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were as follows:

Payment Range	Number of Employees	
	2018-19	2019-20
£50,000 - £54,999	0	1
£55,000 - £59,999	0	0
£60,000 - £64,999	2	2
£64,999 - £69,999	0	0
£70,000 - £74,999	0	0
£75,000 - £79,999	0	0
£80,000 - £84,999	0	0
£85,000 - £89,999	0	0
£90,000 - £94,999	1	1
£95,000 - £99,999	0	0

The remuneration for individual senior employees in this category is shown in the table below – with 2018-19 comparator payments shown in brackets alongside.

Job Title	Salary	Benefits in Kind	Subtotal	Employers Pension contributions	Total Remuneration
Chief Executive	£92,016 (£90,212)	£0 (£0)	£92,016 (£90,212)	£17,087 (£16,752)	£109,103 (£106,964)
Director of Commercial Development and Engagement	£61,509 (£17,852)	£0 (£0)	£61,509 (£17,852)	£11,408 (£3,315)	£72,917 (£21,167)
Director of Planning	£62,439 (£61,215)	£0	£62,439 (£61,215)	£11,595 (£11,368)	£74,034 (£72,583)
Director of Corporate Resources	£51,262 (£61,215)	£0 (£0)	£51,262 (£61,215)	£9,539 (£11,368)	£60,801 (£72,583)

During the year decisions relating to the termination of contracts of staff were as follows:-

Exit package cost band	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band £	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20
£0-£20,000	0	0	2	0	2	0	18,956	0
£20,001-£40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001 - £80,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	71,173	0
Total	1	0	2	0	3	0	90,129	0

All voluntary termination of contracts were based on the Authority's Managing Change policy. All payments were calculated according to the statutory requirement with no enhancements.

Note 25 External Audit Cost

Fees paid to Mazars LLP for audit services were as follows:-

	2018-19 £	2019-20 £
External audit services as appointed auditor	11,708	10,208
Fees in respect of statutory inspection	0	0
Fees payable for certification of grant claims and returns	0	0
Fees payable in respect of any other services provided by the appointed auditor	0	0
Total	11,708	10,208

Note 26 Grant Income

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donated assets to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in 2019/20, with amounts over £10,000 only shown:-

	2018-19 £	2019-20 £
<u>Revenue Grants Credited to Services</u>		
- Rural Development Programme for England – Moors for the Future Project		157,226
- Rural Development Programme for England – South West Peak Projects		17,171
133,547 Visit Peak District – Pedal Peak Business Initiative		-
569,685 Dept of Culture, Media & Sport - Discover England Project		190,758
875,543 DEFRA – Environmental Stewardships		709,117
38,687 MHCLG – Neighbourhood Planning Grants		17,446

-	Forestry Commission – Woodland Grants	15,023
119,639	Environment Agency – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	118,964
35,702	Natural England - Pennine Way Ranger	32,639
518,444	Natural England – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE work	228,435
110,524	Heritage Lottery Fund – MFF Community Science Project	-
11,408	Heritage Lottery Fund – MFF Moor Business Project	51,289
382,224	Heritage Lottery Fund – South West Peak Project	637,628
27,863	RSPB - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE work	41,710
20,000	Derbys County Council – Rights of Way	20,000
-	Sheffield City Council – Rights of Way Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE work	62,300
17,848	Derbys Dales DC – Pedal Peak Business Initiative	-
90,600	9 Other National Parks – Discover England Project	-
20,000	Tarmac Ltd – Conservation Volunteers Project	20,000
-	The Woodland Trust – Small Woodlands Creation Scheme	17,230
-	National Grid – Longdendale Landscape Enhancements	18,180
-	Esme Fairburn – South West Peak Project	20,270
93,219	Private Landowners - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE work	-
93,900	United Utilities – Joint Ranger Costs	97,498
249,406	United Utilities – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	325,718
49,189	Severn Trent Water - Joint Ranger Costs	50,369
238,768	Severn Trent Water – MFF/MoorLIFE Project	349,053
50,000	Severn Trent Water – Car Park	50,000
14,751	Severn Trent Water - Operating Costs at Upper Derwent Visitor Centre	14,939
36,724	Yorkshire Water - Joint Ranger Costs	37,340
238,534	Yorkshire Water - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	290,897
-	BMC - Moors for the Future Project	11,697
16,279	National Trust – Moorland Discovery Project	16,822
31,446	National Trust - Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	50,826
1,556,849	European Life Funding – MoorLIFE Project	2,391,660
20,705	OFGEM – Aldern House / Other Biomass Boilers	22,990
183,898	Other Revenue Grants each under £10,000	151,898
5,845,382	Total	6,237,093

The Authority may receive a number of grants, contributions and donations that are not yet recognised as income as they might have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The items at year end are:-

2018-19		2019-20
	£	£
<u>Grants Received in Advance</u>		
15,724	English Heritage – Ecton Mine Project	16,917
13,049	European Outdoor Conservation Award - MFF	-
40,160	National Grid - Longdendale Landscape Enhancements	227,480
-	Coldhouse Collective - Moors for the Future Project	12,000
-	British Mountaineering Council - Moors for the Future Project	98,176
24,286	National Trust – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	18,137
36,081	Environment Agency – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	31,311
-	RSPB - Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	11,367
-	DEFRA – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	24,108
42,366	Natural England – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	-
17,560	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust - Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	11,320
27,857	Sheffield City Council – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	40,000
677,380	Severn Trent Water – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	328,327
564,108	Yorkshire Water – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	280,803
410,991	United Utilities – Moors for the Future / MoorLIFE Project	300,931
16,192	HLF – Moors for the Future Project / MoorLIFE Project	-
60,841	Visit England – Discover England Project	29,282
-	Derbyshire Environment Trust – South West Peak Project	23,158
72,567	Other Revenue Grants received in advance each under £10,000	114,411
2,050,208	Total	1,577,250

Note 27 Related Party Transactions

The Authority is required to disclose any material transactions with related parties that are not disclosed elsewhere in the accounts. The UK government, operating through the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), has significant influence over the general operations of the Authority and is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates, provides the majority of funding in the form of grants, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions

that the Authority has with other parties.

The Authority engages in a variety of formal and informal partnerships, and may contribute to those organisations financially to help further National Park purposes. It does not have control of those bodies. The Authority is a Member of National Parks Partnerships LLP, a body constituted to further the sponsorship ambitions of National Parks, and the Chair of the Authority is the Member representative. The Chair of the Authority is also a Director of National Parks England Ltd, which is a company limited by guarantee furthering the interests of the English National Parks; the Authority has joint ownership with the other National Parks of this company. Three Authority Members are Trustees of the new Peak District Foundation charity, which is an independent registered charity with the principal aim being to raise funds for the Peak District National Park. There are no other related parties with joint control or significant influence, subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures in which the Authority is a venturer. All Members and Chief Officers of the Authority are deemed to be key management personnel and are required to disclose any financial transactions with the Authority, other than those received as part of normal conditions of employment or approved duties, in the Members' Register of Financial and Other Interests which is open to public inspection; this disclosure also applies to their involvement with entities which they may have significant influence over. One Member provided land for temporary use at a cost of £576 and whose spouse also charged the Authority for Health & Safety training totalling £15,640 during the year. One Member has a writing business to which the Authority paid £100 for publications during the year. In summary during the normal course of business the following significant transactions were made between the Authority and other related parties:

	Income	Outstanding	Expenditure	Outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Government Bodies – other	1,354,413	1,099,611	-	-
Other Local Authorities	98,783	38,549	250,842	29,801
Other National Parks	63,596	5,889	38,068	227
National Parks UK Ltd	-	-	10,000	-
National Parks Partnership LLP	11,500	-	10,000	-
National Parks England	-	-	21,300	-
Rural Development Funds	356,523	325,151	-	-
European Funds	2,391,660	1,221,805	-	-
Water companies	1,229,321	12,575	80,185	23,708
Lottery	690,285	204,128	-	-
OFGEM	22,990	6,768	-	-
Tarmac	20,000	397	-	-
Support Staffordshire	9,859	-	236,611	80,743
The Wildlife Trusts	18,128	9,200	89,796	17,842
The Woodland Trust	43,682	31,132	-	-
RSPB	41,710	5,508	120,074	7,576
National Trust	76,163	4,832	173,412	3000
Total	6,428,613	2,965,544	1,030,288	162,897

Note 28 Capital Expenditure

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

2018-19		2019-20
£		£
1,074,651	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	1,143,308
	Capital Investment	
803,104	Land & Buildings	264,628
135,867	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	107,111
69,158	Community Assets	257,907
40,692	Infrastructure Assets	35,550
99,596	Intangible Assets	8,499
0	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	0
1,148,417	Total	673,695
	Sources of Finance	
(69,435)	Capital Receipts	(79,111)
(698,212)	Government Grants and other contributions	(209,019)
	Sums set aside from Revenue	
(180,463)	Direct Revenue Contributions	(261,247)
(131,650)	Minimum Revenue Provision for repayment of principal	(106,165)
1,143,308	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	1,161,461
	Explanation of Movements in year	
0	Increase in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	0
0	Expenditure financed from new external borrowing (not supported by government financial assistance)	0
200,307	Expenditure not supported by government financial assistance financed from internal funds	124,318
0	Use of Capital Receipts to reduce CFR	0
(131,650)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(106,165)
0	Assets acquired under finance leases	0
68,657	Increase (Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	18,153

Note 29 Statement of Capital Charges charged to Revenue

The following statement shows the amount of capital charges calculated and charged to services, comprising depreciation, upwards and or downwards revaluation and/or impairment of the Authority's fixed assets.

2018-19		2019-20
£		£
	Conservation of the Natural Environment	
1,285	Forestry & Tree Mgt	2,123
32,145	Conservation Projects	42,382
70,798	Estates Management	81,037
104,228		125,542
	Recreation Management	
16,073	Campsites, Hostels & Barns	18,957
66,184	Access, Walking and Riding Routes	146,880
127,489	Car Parks & Concessions	158,032
6,627	Cycle Hire	11,115
19,838	Toilets	33,441
236,211		368,425
	Promoting Understanding	
38,300	Visitor Centres	40,833
611	Environmental Education	524

38,911		41,357
Rangers, Estate Service & Volunteers		
26,544		21,442
14,766		21,953
277		263
41,587		43,658
Development Control		
317		253
Service Management and Support Services		
5,852		6,658
56,952		53,671
103,286		113,995
166,090		174,324
587,344	Total	753,559

Note 30 Leases

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Authority does not have any finance leases. As such the liability for future rentals, or any asset value, is not shown in the balance sheet.

Operating Leases

Vehicles

The fleet management policy was unchanged during 2019/20 and again had no vehicle leases in operation. Three vehicle were sold during the year and one new vehicle was purchased.

Equipment

The Authority continues to acquire its ICT services (namely networking servers including processing power, memory (RAM) and storage capacity) by leasing equipment from an external provider, with the current IaaS Core Services contract running until January 2022.

Property

The revenue charge reports the total lease payments made in year (including arrears payments where specified).

During the year ended 31st March 2020 the Authority made the following payments for operating leases charged to revenue:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Vehicles	0	0
Equipment	85,618	80,684
Property	80,953	77,125
Total	166,571	157,809

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

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Not later than one year	185,149	173,667
Later than one year and not later than five years	438,708	545,721
Later than five years	86,326	86,855
Total	710,183	806,243

Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Authority has not issued any finance leases.

Operating Leases

The Authority leases out property under operating leases primarily for the following purposes:

- For the provision of Farm Business Tenancies on Authority owned land and Agricultural Grazing of livestock for private working farms
- The lease of office accommodation to private businesses
- The provision of local market rents on the Warslow Estate
- The lease of the Eastern Moors to the EM Partnership for moor management and sustainability

The Authority collected the following rents in 2019/20 from its assets as lessor:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
General Rents	2,497	1,973
Agricultural Rents	110,660	120,574
Residential Rents	95,745	91,522
Business Rents	48,830	26,947
Agricultural Licences	18,446	16,916
Business Licences	29,748	53,551
Eastern Moors Lease	22,569	22,083
Total	328,495	333,566

The table below shows in aggregate the future minimum lease payments receivable for non-cancellable leases in future years. Residential rents and agricultural licences have been excluded from these disclosures because they do not fit a non-cancellable operating lease as defined in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

As last year the projected lease income excludes possible changes to the property portfolio as per the asset management strategy, nor does it include any changes expected from any new initiatives under the Authority's commercial strategy.

The year on year increases have been retained and calculated according to expected returns as advised by the Authority's Property Service. There have been no changes to the method of calculation.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	£	£
Not later than one year	222,590	229,631
Later than one year and not later than five years	935,778	965,376
Later than five years	245,757	253,531
Total	1,404,125	1,448,538

Note 31 Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities which are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The accounting standard (FRS 30) has been introduced in order to move these assets onto a valuation basis on the Balance Sheet, rather than as currently, a historic cost basis; the predominant reason for the introduction of the change is to ensure that items held within Local Authority museum and gallery collections are properly reflected in valuation terms on the Balance Sheet. The standard also allows a Local Authority to move other Community Assets, which are currently accounted for on the same historic cost basis, onto a valuation basis. Notwithstanding its historical or other heritage qualities, any asset used by an organisation in its operations is still required to be accounted for as an operational asset, and not as a heritage asset; it is therefore accounted for as set out in the Summary of Accounting policies note paragraph 2.19.

Whilst some of the Authority's properties may contain historical, geophysical or environmental qualities which could meet some of the criteria relating to heritage assets, it is considered that they are owned primarily to achieve the Authority's operational purposes (the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and cultural heritage) and these assets are accounted for as operational assets and valued and depreciated accordingly. Where the assets meet the definition of Community Assets they remain within this asset category. The Authority therefore is not recognising any of its assets within the Heritage asset category. The Authority's Community assets are property holdings - predominantly the Warslow Moors Estate – and the Authority does not intend to take the option of valuing these assets and they are expected to remain within the Balance Sheet at their historic cost.

Note 32 Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

All entries made in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet relating to pensions are shown together in this note. As part of the terms and conditions of employment the Authority offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until the employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make these payments, which needs to be disclosed at the time that the employees earn this entitlement. The Authority operates only one pension scheme, the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Derbyshire County Council; this is a funded scheme, with the Authority and employees paying contributions calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions' liabilities with investment assets. The principal risks to the Authority of the scheme are the longevity assumptions of members, statutory or structural changes to the scheme, changes to inflation, bond yields (used to measure the value of future liabilities) and the performance of investments (predominantly equity based).

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Total Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the Authority makes its statutory payments to the Pension Fund, which are determined by the Scheme's Actuary. The charge which needs to be accounted for against government grant however is the actual cash paid to the Pension Fund during the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:-

2018-19	2019-20
£	£
	<u>Cost of Services</u>
2,141,000	Current Service cost
0	Curtailments / Settlements
315,000	Past Service cost (gain)
<u>2,456,000</u>	<u>(126,000)</u>
	<u>Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure</u>
414,000	Net Interest Expense
	Note 9
<u>2,870,000</u>	<u>510,000</u>
	Total Chargeable to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services
<u>2,870,000</u>	<u>2,960,000</u>
	<u>Other amount chargeable to the CIES (Re-measurement of plan liabilities)</u>
(1,549,000)	Return on plan assets excluding amount included in net interest expense above
(0)	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions
5,527,000	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions
17,000	Other Experience
<u>3,995,000</u>	<u>(5,825,000)</u>
	Total Re-measurements
<u>3,995,000</u>	<u>(4,013,000)</u>
	<u>Total Charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account</u>
<u>3,995,000</u>	<u>(8,456,000)</u>
	<u>Movement in Reserves Statement</u>
(2,870,000)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services
	(2,960,000)
	<u>Employers' Contributions payable</u>
1,139,598	Actual amount charged against the General Fund balance for pensions in the year
	1,100,191

Balance Sheet

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the Authority as at 31st March 2020 are as follows:

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
£	£	£	£	£	£
(54,366,000)	(65,737,000)	(66,819,000)	(75,238,000)	Estimated Liabilities in scheme	(65,336,000)
42,176,000	50,849,000	52,167,000	54,773,000	Estimated Assets in scheme	51,529,000
(12,190,000)	(14,888,000)	(14,652,000)	(20,465,000)	Net Asset (Liability)	(13,807,000)
78%	77%	78%	72%	% Funded	79%

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Authority has in the long-run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £13.807m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains sound as the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary in triennial valuations of the scheme. Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

Analysis of Present Value of Scheme Liabilities

	£
Opening Balance 1st April 2019	75,238,000
Current Service cost	2,576,000
Interest Cost	1,821,000
Contributions from scheme participants	381,000
Re-measurement (Gains) and losses:-	
-changes in demographic assumptions	(2,641,000)
-changes in financial assumptions	(5,825,000)
-Other	(4,013,000)
Past Service Gain	(126,000)
Curtailment (gains) losses	0
Benefits paid	(2,075,000)
Closing Balance 31st March 2020	65,336,000

Analysis of Value of Scheme Assets

	£
Opening fair value 1st April 2019	54,773,000
Interest income	1,311,000
Re-measurement gain (loss):-	
Return on plan assets excluding amount in net interest expense charged to CIES	(4,023,000)
Other	0
Contributions from employer	1,114,000
Contributions from employees into the scheme	381,000
Benefits paid	(2,027,000)
Closing fair value 31st March 2020	51,529,000

Analysis of Pension Fund Assets

Asset Category	Period Ended 31 st March 2020				Period Ended 31 st March 2019			
	Quoted in active markets £,000	Not Quoted in active markets £,000	Total £,000	% of Total Assets	Quoted in active markets £,000	Not Quoted in active markets £,000	Total £,000	% of Total Assets
Equity Securities:								
Consumer	1,405.0	0	1,405.0	3	3,327.3	0	3,327.3	6
Manufacturing	803.6	0	803.6	2	3,456.7	0	3,456.7	6
Energy/Utilities	377.3	0	377.3	1	2,421.1	0	2,421.1	4
Financial institutions	567.3	0	567.3	1	2,667.2	0	2,667.2	5
Health & Care	810.8	0	810.8	2	1,735.4	0	1,735.4	3
Information Technology	1,207.2	0	1,207.2	2	1,308.4	0	1,308.4	2
Other	4,271.8	0	4,271.8	8	5,854.2	0	5,854.2	11
Debt Securities:								
Corporate Bonds (Investment Grade)	0	6,521.0	6,521.0	13	0	5,776.8	5,776.8	11
Corporate Bonds (non-Investment Grade)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK Government	5,119.5	0	5,119.5	10	5,103.0	0	5,103.0	9
Other	1,289.4	0	1,289.4	3	1,066.4	0	1,066.4	2
Private Equity:								
All	610.1	1,108.6	1,718.7	3	763.7	731.6	1,495.3	3
Real Estate:								
UK property	0	4,528.7	4,528.7	9	0	4,369.1	4,369.1	8
Overseas Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Funds & Unit Trusts:								
Equities	15,805.9	0	15,805.9	31	9,647.8	0	9,647.8	18
Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hedge Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commodities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure	861.8	2,956.4	3,818.2	7	863.6	1,329.6	2,193.2	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives:								
Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash & Cash Equivalents:								
All	0	3,284.6	3,284.6	5	0	4,351.1	4,351.1	8
Totals	33,130	18,399	51,529	100	38,215	16,558	54,773	100

The Authority's scheme has been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, using the methodology required by IAS 19, based on the current valuation which was based on information as at 31st March 2020. The actuaries have relied upon mortality assumptions based on a bespoke set of "VitaCurves" specifically tailored to fit the membership profile of the Fund, in line with the 2018 model published by the Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI):-

Life expectancy beyond age 65	Male	Female
Current Pensioners	21.6	23.7
Future Pensioners (assumed age 45)	22.6	25.1

The main assumptions used in their calculations have been

31 March 2019		31 March 2020
	%	%
3.0	Rate of increase in salaries	2.6
2.5	Rate of increase in pensions (CPI)	1.9
2.4	Discount rate for scheme liabilities	2.3

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible, with a view to achieving a funding level of 100%, and the scheme is valued formally every three years. The employer's contributions for 2020/21 are expected to be in the region of £1,104,000. The projected current service cost for 2020/21 is estimated to be £1,995,000. The estimation of the scheme obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out above. The sensitivity analysis below has 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. In practice some of the assumptions may be inter-related.

Change in assumption at March 2020	Approximate % increase to Employer liability	Approximate monetary amount £,000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9	5,994
1 year increase in member life expectancy	3-5	-
0.5% increase in the Salary increase Rate	1	500
0.5% increase in the Pension increase Rate	8	5,449

McCloud Judgement

When the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) benefit structure was reformed in 2014, transitional protections were applied to certain older members close to normal retirement age. The benefits accrued from 1 April 2014 by these members are subject to an 'underpin' which means that they cannot be lower than the benefits they would have received under the previous structure. The underpin ensures that these members do not lose out from the introduction of the new scheme, by effectively giving them the better of the benefits from the old and new schemes. In December 2018 the Court of Appeal upheld a ruling ("McCloud/Sargeant") that similar transitional protections in the Judges' and Firefighters' Pension Schemes were unlawful on the grounds of age discrimination. The implications of the ruling are expected to apply to the LGPS (and other public service schemes) as well. The UK

Government requested leave to appeal to the Supreme Court but this was denied at the end of June 2019. LGPS benefits accrued from 2014 may therefore need to be enhanced so that all members, regardless of age, will benefit from the underpin. Alternatively, restitution may be achieved in a different way, for example by paying compensation. In either case, the clear expectation is that many more members would see an enhanced benefit rather than just those currently subject to these protections. There will therefore be a retrospective increase in members' benefits, which in turn will give rise to a past service cost for the Fund employers. The Accounts include the Fund Actuary's assessment of the impact of the judgement, and the past service gain of £126,000 reflects a revision by the actuaries of their previous estimate.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) Equalisation

Guaranteed minimum pension (GMP) was accrued by members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) between 6 April 1978 and 5 April 1997. The value of GMP is inherently unequal between males and females for a number of reasons, including a higher retirement age for men and GMP accruing at a faster rate for women. However overall equality of benefits was achieved for public service schemes through the interaction between scheme pensions and the Second State Pension. The introduction of the new Single State Pension in April 2016 disrupted this arrangement and brought uncertainty over the ongoing indexation of GMPs, which could lead to inequalities between men and women's benefits.

As an interim solution to avoid this problem, GMP rules were changed so that the responsibility for ensuring GMPs kept pace with inflation passed in full to pension schemes themselves for members reaching state pension age between 6 April 2016 and 5 April 2021. This new responsibility leads to increased costs for schemes (including the LGPS) and hence scheme employers.

The Fund's actuary has carried out calculations in order to estimate the impact that the GMP indexation changes will have on the liabilities of the Authority for financial reporting purposes. The estimate assumes that the permanent solution eventually agreed will be equivalent in cost to extending the interim solution to all members reaching state pension age from 6 April 2016 onwards.

Note 33 Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The Authority has a number of exposures to risks arising from financial instruments.

£	Long Term			Current		
	31 st March 2018	31 st March 2019	31 st March 2020	31 st March 2018	31 st March 2019	31 st March 2020
Investments						
Loans and receivables	0	0	0	6,848,981	4,985,977	5,004,129
Debtors						
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	0	0	0	2,307,049	3,319,196	3,494,357
Total Debtors & Investments	0	0	0	9,156,030	8,305,173	8,498,486
Borrowings						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(459,971)	(419,942)	(391,664)	(12,735)	(26,995)	(28,278)
Total Borrowings	(459,971)	(419,942)	(391,664)	(12,735)	(26,995)	(28,278)
Creditors						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	0	(1,133,106)	(803,267)	(1,495,285)
Total Creditors	0	0	0	(1,133,106)	(803,267)	(1,495,285)

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments. The fair values of loans, provided by PWLB, are reported in Note 35. Short term debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value. The risks and mitigating actions are described below.

Credit Risk

This is defined as the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet its contractual obligations causing a loss for the other party. The Balance Sheet contains two items of this nature, Debtors (Note 14) and Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 15). The Debtors figure contains £1,785,778 of debt from government agencies, Local Authorities and other public bodies. These funds are owed because of projects the Authority undertakes either in partnership or as a result of grant aid. The risks of non payment are assessed as relatively low as project outcomes and eligibility rules are believed to have been met for funds expended during 2019-20. The Debtors figure of £2,024,111 relating to bodies external to government arises from a combination of normal business activity and one-off projects. The bad debts provision of £31,967 is regarded as reasonable mitigation of the risks of general debts not being paid, representing 17% of debt outstanding over 4 months in age. The provision is reviewed annually. All Short Term investments, in accordance with the Authority's Treasury Mgt Policy, are invested with North Yorkshire County Council under a Service Level Agreement. The risk of North Yorkshire County Council failing to meet its contractual obligations under this agreement is judged to be low. The Authority has adopted North Yorkshire County Council's Treasury Management Policy at its March 2020 meeting. The Authority's Treasury Management Policy emphasises that the security of its cash resources is the primary objective of its Treasury Management, over and above the need to obtain a reasonable investment return.

Liquidity Risk

This is defined as the possibility that the Authority might not have the funds available to meet its commitment to make payments. The Balance Sheet shows that the Authority has sufficient cash to finance its current liabilities, and the Treasury Mgt Policy allows the Authority to borrow to finance its working capital needs if necessary. In practice this has not been needed as Defra allow National Park Grant to be drawn down quarterly based on cashflow forecasts, and these forecasts include prudent contingencies for working capital. For its capital resources the Authority is able to draw on long term loans from the Public Works Loan Board.

Market Risk

This is defined as exposure to movement in prices arising from market conditions. The Authority does not have any investment in equity shares. The Authority has some exposure to exchange rate risk because of a European funded grant project, which is paid retrospectively in euros.

The exposure relates to the Moorlife 2020 project, which is a five year project with 75% grant aid from the European Commission of €11,984,887, starting in 2016/17, which has been extended to 2022. The project therefore has an element of exchange rate risk depending upon the exchange rate of the euro against sterling, at key points in the project. Sterling expenditure on the project is converted monthly by the Commission at the exchange rate on the first working day of the calendar month, which then represents the project expenditure for the year denominated in euros, from which the appropriate % of grant aid is derived in euros. The grant is drawn down in four stages, and the date on which the euro grant is drawn down and paid over determines the value of sterling income received. The first tranche (40%) of the

grant, €3,595,466, was paid in advance in October 2015, and the second tranche (30%) of €2397,176 was paid in May 2019.

A financial risk to the Authority was identified if sterling strengthened significantly against the euro during the project, considered to be in the region of £1.5m at its maximum. The risk was therefore be mitigated by adjusting the overall sterling budget of the project (downwards by up to £1.5m), and also by considering how forward exchange contracts might be used to give greater certainty over future transaction exchange rates. A contingency of £500,000 has been allocated to an earmarked reserve to take account of any further exchange rate and grant draw down risks to the completion of the project, and this is considered to be sufficient based on current analysis of the project. A further risk was identified as a result of "Brexit" and specific assurances have been sought that the project would be covered by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury's guarantee that such projects would be underwritten by the UK government. A letter from Defra's Permanent Secretary was received on the 9th February 2016, to this effect.

In terms of interest rate risk, the unprecedented reduction in variable interest rates during the 2008-09 year and continuing very low base rates has had a large impact on the rate of interest earned on surplus funds during the year. Budgetary assumptions have been adjusted assuming these low variable interest rates would prevail. There is not therefore considered to be a significant risk in the Authority's financial position arising from changes in variable interest rates, other than continuing pressure on budgets because of the depressed receipts. The Authority's long term borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest, and it is the Authority's policy to manage these risks by monitoring prevailing long term interest rates, ensuring that exposure to uncompetitive interest rate payments is minimised where possible. The timing of capital investment and raising of loan finance is also reviewed and forecast, in order to take advantage of interest rates which compare favourably against long term averages; the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is also managed in the short term with internal use of funds. Of the £1,161,461 CFR £419,942 is financed from external fixed rate debt, with £741,519 at risk of interest rate fluctuations, and it is considered that there is a reasonable risk in continuing to finance this from internal funds while the markets are still pricing medium term interest rates at low levels.

Note 34 Prior Year Adjustments

There have been no prior year adjustments.

Note 35 Loans

The Authority's short-term borrowing is as follows:-

31 March 2019		Analysis by Type of Loan	31 March 2020	
£			£	
26,995		Public Works Loan Board	28,278	
26,995		Total	28,278	

The Authority's Long-term borrowing is as follows:-

31 March 2019		Analysis by Type of Loan	31 March 2020		Ave. Interest Rate
£			£		%
419,942		Public Works Loan Board	391,664		4.7
419,942		Total	391,664		

Analysis by maturity				
28,278	Between 1 and 2 years	29,623	4.7	
76,720	Between 2 and 5 years	97,593	4.7	
182,948	Between 5 and 10 years	174,424	4.7	
131,996	Between 10 and 15 years	90,024	4.7	
0	Between 15 and 20 years	0	-	
0	Between 20 and 25 years	0	-	
419,942		391,664	4.7	

The Code requires disclosure of the fair value of the loan, which is calculated by the PWLB based on the repayment rates prevailing on the dates below. This value is compared against the carrying value in the Balance Sheet, including debt repayments due within one year.

31 March 2019	31 March 2020
569,803	547,090
PWLB Fair Value	
Balance Sheet Carrying Value	
26,995	Under 1 year
419,942	Between 1 and 30 years
446,937	419,942

The Fair Value is more than the carrying amount at 31st March 2020 because the fixed rate loan interest payable on existing loans is higher than the rates available for similar loans at that date. This Fair Value is derived by discounting the current fixed repayments remaining on the loan using the interest rates available at Balance Sheet date, with the result that if the Authority requested an early repayment of the loan, the lower interest rates prevailing at Balance Sheet date would result in the PWLB requesting a higher current value for the repayment than the amount outstanding shown in the Balance Sheet.

The Authority has one long term loan only:-

- a 25 year PWLB loan, repayable using the annuity method of repayment, with fixed half-yearly payments including principal and interest. The loan was taken out on 30/10/06 at a fixed rate of 4.7% with a final payment 30/09/2031.

Note 36 Impact of Accounting Changes

Under the Code, the Authority is required to disclose details on the impact of an accounting change required by a new accounting standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code.

The principal accounting change that will affect this Authority's accounts will arise from the introduction of IFRS 16 – Leases. This standard is anticipated to apply from 1st April 2021, and establishes a new model for accounting for leases of substantial long term leased assets. The likely impact is that leases classified as operating leases may need to be re-classified and dealt with as a balance sheet asset, in a similar way to finance leases currently. The precise impact on the Authority has not yet been calculated as the application of the standard to Local Authorities is still being discussed, but it is expected that a number of property leases will be affected by the change. The balance sheet values affected may not be a material sum, depending on the accounting treatment required under the new standard, especially for peppercorn or nil consideration leases.

Note 37 Reconciliation of Operating Activities in Cash Flow Statement to Revenue Expenditure

	2018-19 £		2019-20 £
1,218,898	(Surplus) Deficit on Income & Expenditure Account		2,155,113
(1,292,151)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis (Note 6)		(2,266,453)
86,342	Transfers to (from) earmarked reserves (Note 7)	417,039	(1,849,414)
13,089	(Increase)/Decrease in General Reserve Balance for the year		305,699
(131,650)	Minimum / Voluntary Revenue Provision		(106,165)
(230,533)	Contributions (to)/from Reserves		(426,746)
144,191	Contributions (to)/from Restricted Funds		9,707
373,518	(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors		(852,617)
359,790	(Increase)/Decrease in Advance Income		509,251
1,058,501	Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors		277,556
54,633	Increase/(Decrease) in Stock		43,269
(180,463)	Revenue Contribution to Capital Expenditure		(261,247)
1,447,987			(806,992)
1,461,076	Net Cash Flow Operating Activities		(501,293)

Note 38 Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	1 st April 2019 £	Financing cashflows £	1 st March 2020 £
Long Term Borrowings	(419,942)	28,278	(391,664)
Short Term Borrowings	(26,995)	(1,283)	(28,278)
Total Liabilities from Financing activities	(446,937)	26,995	(419,942)

Independent auditor's report to the members of Peak District National Park Authority

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peak District National Park Authority for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Peak District National Park Authority as at 31st March 2020 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter – Effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the valuation of land and buildings and Pension Fund property assets

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the valuation of the Council's land and buildings and the valuation of the Council's share of Derbyshire Pension Fund's direct Property Portfolio of assets. As disclosed in Note 2 of the financial statements, the Council's and Pension Fund's valuers included a 'material valuation uncertainty' declaration within their reports as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Head of Finance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Chief Finance Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Finance Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Chief Finance Officer is required to comply with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless the Authority is informed of the intention for dissolution without transfer of services or function to another entity. The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing each year whether or not it is appropriate for the Authority to prepare its accounts on the going concern basis and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

We are required by the Code of Audit Practice to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make a recommendation under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we exercise any other special powers of the auditor under sections 28, 29 or 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Conclusion on Peak District National Park Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Peak District National Park Authority

has put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Basis for conclusion

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

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, the Authority had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Responsibilities of the Authority

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

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

We are required under section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the members of Peak District National Park Authority, as a body, in accordance with part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 44 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Authority, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of Peak District National Park Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice.



Mark Surridge

For and on behalf of Mazars LLP

45 Church Street, Birmingham

28 November 2020