

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.1. General

Local Authorities are required to prepare their annual financial statements by the Accounts & Audit (England) Regulations 2015. The regulations require these statements to be prepared in accordance with 'proper accounting practice'.

Each year CIPFA produces a "Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom" (The Code). The Code has been defined as proper accounting practice for the purpose of preparing the annual financial statements of the council and is based on approved accounting standards, comprising International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) approved by the International Accounting Standards Board, International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the Urgent Issues Task Force's (UITF) Abstracts.

The following Accounting Policies set out the general principles used by Gravesham Borough Council to prepare its annual financial statements.

### 1.2. Accounting Concepts & Qualitative Characteristics

In general, the accounts are prepared on the basis of historical cost modified by the revaluation of land, buildings, vehicles and plant, subject to and in accordance with the fundamental accounting concepts set out below:

#### Relevance

In accordance with IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the accounts are prepared to provide readers with information about the Council's financial performance and position that is useful for assessing the stewardship of public funds.

#### Reliability

The accounts are prepared on the basis that the financial information contained within them is reliable, i.e. they are free from material error, deliberate or systematic bias, complete within the bounds of materiality and represent faithfully what they intend to represent. Where there is uncertainty in measuring or recognising the existence of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure then caution or prudence has been used as a basis to inform the selection and application of accounting policies and estimation techniques.

#### Comparability

The accounts are prepared to enable comparison between financial periods. To aid comparability, the Council applies its accounting policies consistently both during the year and between years.

#### Understandability

Every effort is made to make the accounts as easy to understand as possible. Nevertheless, there is an assumption that the reader has a reasonable knowledge of accounting and local government. Where the use of technical terms is unavoidable, explanations are provided in the Glossary of Terms.

#### Materiality

Certain information may be excluded from the accounts on the basis that the amounts involved are not material either to the fair presentation of the financial position and transactions of the Council or to the understanding of the accounts.

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### Accruals

With the exception of the Cash Flow Statement, the accounts are prepared on an accruals basis. The accruals basis of accounting requires the non-cash effect of transactions to be reflected in the accounts for the year in which those effects are experienced and not in the year in which the cash is actually received or paid. Bills for Council Tax and Business Rates are recorded as issued at 31 March and no attempt is made to accrue for bills due but not processed at the year-end. The Council has set a de-minimis level of £2,000 for final accounts accrual adjustments.

### Going Concern

The accounts are prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

### Primacy of Legislative Requirements

Where a particular accounting treatment is prescribed by legislation, then that treatment prevails even if it conflicts with one or other of the accounting concepts outlined above. In the unlikely event of this arising, a note to that effect is included in the accounts.

### 1.3. Revenue Recognition

In accordance with IFRS15, revenue is accounted for at the point at which services are delivered to service recipients, not necessarily when cash payments are made or received. In particular:

- Revenue from the provision of goods and services is recognised when the Authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction, and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- Revenue from Council Tax and Business Rates is measured at the full amount receivable, as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- Supplies and services are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies or services are received and their consumption; they are held on the Balance Sheet.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

### 1.4. Estimation Techniques

Estimation techniques are the methods adopted by the Council to arrive at estimated monetary amounts, corresponding to the measurement bases selected for assets, liabilities, gains, losses and changes in reserves. Details of where these have been used are contained in the relevant Note to the Accounts. Where a change in an estimation technique is material, an explanation is also provided of the change and its effect on the results for the current period.

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### 1.5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Available for sale assets are shown in the Balance Sheet at fair value, and all other investments are shown at their nominal value. Internally managed short-term highly liquid investments of three months or less from the date of acquisition are recognised as cash equivalents.

### 1.6. Assets Held for Sale (Current Assets)

These are assets that have been declared surplus to the Council's operational requirements, are being actively marketed, and have an estimated sale date within twelve months of the Balance Sheet date. They are reported on the Balance Sheet date at the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value of the asset less the costs to sell the asset. Assets available for sale are not subject to depreciation.

### 1.7. Property, Plant and Equipment

#### - Recognition

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure on the acquisition of an asset, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing asset, should be capitalised, provided that it yields benefits to the authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

In defining capital expenditure, the Council operates a de minimis consideration level of £12,000 for non-current assets. Any expenditure below this level is charged to revenue in the year of acquisition.

#### - Measurement

Initially the assets are measured at cost, comprising the purchase price plus any costs associated with bringing the asset into use. The measurement of an asset acquired other than through purchase is deemed to be its fair value.

In accordance with The Code, Property Plant and Equipment is further classified as:

- Council Dwellings
- Other Land and Buildings \*
- Infrastructure assets
- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment
- Community Assets
- Assets under Construction

Each of these asset classifications are valued on the base recommended by CIPFA and in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), as follows:

- Infrastructure, Community Assets & Assets Under Construction – Depreciated Historical Cost
- Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of Existing Use Value for Social Housing

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- Surplus Assets – fair value, estimated at highest and best use
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, Depreciated Replacement Cost is used as an estimate of current value. Where non-property assets (such as Vehicles, Plant and Equipment) have short useful lives or low values (or both), Depreciated Historical Cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

\*These asset categories are revalued on a five-year rolling cycle. The programme of revaluations is continuing on this cyclical basis although values of those assets falling between scheduled valuation dates are reviewed annually to ensure that any material changes to asset valuations is adjusted in the interim period, as they occur.

### **- Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided for on those Property, Plant and Equipment assets with a finite useful life (which can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation) according to the following policy:

- newly acquired assets are not depreciated in the year of acquisition where this does not have a material effect upon the accounts.
- depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method.
- full depreciation is calculated in the year of disposal

The standard useful lives for each category of asset are up to the following number of years:

| Asset                       | Depreciation Methodology  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Operational Land            | Depreciation is not normally provided for freehold Land. 50 years (usually relating to car parks)   |
| Operational Buildings       | Usually 50 years, although this can vary according to the individual asset  |
| Council Dwellings           | Suitable components are identified and valued at Beacon level, together with an estimate of each component's useful life which together form the basis of the annual depreciation calculation.        |
| Infrastructure              | 40 Years  |
| Vehicles, Plant & Equipment | Vehicles & Plant - 10 Years depending on the type of asset<br><br>IT Equipment - 7 years depending on the nature of the asset<br><br>Non-IT Equipment - 20 years depending on the nature of the asset |

Provision for depreciation is made by allocating the cost (or revalued amount) less estimated residual value of the assets as closely as possible to the periods expected to benefit from their use.

Depreciation is not normally provided for on freehold land and certain Community Assets (whether operational or non-operational) on the basis that such assets do not

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have a determinable useful life. Depreciation is also not provided for on assets which are not yet available for use (i.e. Assets Under Construction).

### - Valuation

The freehold properties which comprise part of the Council's property portfolio have been valued at the direct request of the Council's Assistant Director (Corporate Services) in accordance with CIPFA's accounting arrangements. Valuations are undertaken by suitably qualified internal staff, or external firms as practicable in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Fixed plant and machinery is included in the valuation of buildings. Operational Properties are valued on open market (existing use) basis, or where this cannot be assessed because there is no market for the subject asset, the Depreciated Replacement Cost.

Council Dwellings are valued on Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUV-SH).

### - Components

The Council's policy is to account for components where the total asset has a gross book value in excess of £1m and where any individual component has a value in excess of £100,000. With regard to HRA dwellings, each dwelling is treated as a separate component, and the value of each component divided by its useful life provides the annual depreciation charge.

### - Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end to establish the possibility of impairment. Where indications exist and are estimated to be material, the asset is revalued and if lower than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

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

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

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

### - Disposal

Income from the disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment is accounted for on an accruals basis. Such income, following payment of any pooling liability to central government (in respect of housing capital receipts from the sale of dwellings through the Right to Buy (RTB) scheme), is included in the Balance Sheet within Usable Capital Receipts.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, any receipt arising (net of selling costs) is set against the carrying value of the asset in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, so comprising a gain or loss on disposal. Any remaining

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revaluation gains in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Proceeds in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of sales proceeds relating to HRA disposals is payable to the Government under pooling arrangements. Following the introduction of self-financing, and a revised RTB scheme, some elements of RTB proceeds have to be recycled to deliver new social housing.

Net receipts are credited to the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve to be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

### **1.8. Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets are non-financial fixed assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the local authority through custody or legal rights.

Intangible assets are measured at cost and are not subject to revaluations, they are amortised over their economic lives on a straight-line basis, typically over a period of 5 years.

### **1.9. Heritage Assets**

Separate disclosure of the carrying amounts of the council's heritage assets is required at 'valuation', where that valuation can be made by any method that is appropriate and relevant. There is no requirement for valuations to be carried out or verified by external valuers, nor is there any prescribed minimum period between valuations if the authority can demonstrate that such a process would not add value to users of the accounts. Thus assets identified as Heritage Assets by Gravesham are reflected in the accounts at their insurance valuation, which is reviewed annually.

The initial recognition of the asset is in accordance with our accounting policy on recognising Property, Plant & Equipment (See 13.7). Where information on the cost or value is not available, and the cost of obtaining the information outweighs the benefits to the users of the financial statements, that asset is not be recognised on the Balance Sheet, and an appropriate disclosure is made instead.

Due to the historic nature of the assets within this category, depreciation is not applied

### **1.10. Investment Properties**

Investment Property is property (land and/or buildings) held solely to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment Property is initially recognised at cost, but is subject to valuation at fair value at the end of each accounting period.

Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually to market conditions at year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing & Investment line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains/losses on disposal.

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### 1.11. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

General Fund service revenue accounts, central support services and trading accounts are charged with the following amounts in relation the use of assets during the year;

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- revaluation and impairment losses used by the service (where these exceed accumulated gains held in the Revaluation Reserve)
- amortisation of intangible fixed assets used by the relevant service

### 1.12. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS) represents expenditure that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of non-current assets. The expenditure items are generally outgoing grants, or expenditure on property not owned by the authority. Such expenditure incurred during the year is charged to the relevant service account in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where the council has determined to meet the cost of the revenue expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account is made. This reverses out the amounts charged against the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

### 1.13. Government Grants and Contributions

Government grants and contributions are recognised as due to the authority when there is reasonable assurance that;

- the Authority will comply with any conditions attached to the payments, and;
- the grants or contributions will be received.

Where conditions have not yet been complied with, the grants and contributions are carried within the Authority's Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, grant and contribution amounts are released to the individual Service Revenue Accounts within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Capital grants and contributions are credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant line in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement where conditions are satisfied. Capital grants that have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure are posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve; those that have been applied are credited to the Capital Adjustment Account.

### 1.14. Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Finance leases are accounted for when the risks and rewards relating to the leased asset are substantially transferred to the council, with rentals payable being apportioned between;

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the asset, with a liability in the Balance Sheet at the start of the lease, written down as leasing payments are due, and;
- a finance charge against Net Operating Expenditure in the authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the leasing payments are due.

Assets recognised by way of finance leases are treated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment assets, with the only notable exception being that depreciation is

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charged over the term of the lease where this is shorter than asset's estimated useful life. Finance leases are recognised within the Balance Sheet at fair value (at the date of the lease's inception).

### 1.15. Repurchase of Borrowing

Gains and losses on the repurchase of or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to Financing and Investment Income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year of repurchase/settlement.

However, where repurchase has taken place as part of a restructuring of the loan portfolio and therefore;

- old debt is replaced with new debt by means of an exchange of debt instruments between an existing borrower and lender or the terms of an existing liability are modified, and;
- the terms of the loan debt exchanged are not substantially different or the modification of the terms of an existing liability is not substantial,

the premium or discount is respectively deducted from or added to the amortised cost of the new or modified loan and the write-down to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate. Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. In the case of the Housing Revenue Account, in accordance with Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) Bulletin 26 the amount chargeable to the HRA is amortised over a maximum period of 10 years.

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

### 1.16. Debtors and Creditors

The accounts of the Council are maintained on an accruals basis i.e. sums due to or from the Council during the year are included whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year, with the exception set out above (policy 2).

Debts due to the Council are recorded as they become due and the Debtors section of the Balance Sheet represents the amounts due during the year which remain unpaid at the year-end, from which a sum is deducted as an expected credit loss provision.

Interest payable is accrued to 31 March annually on all loans outstanding at that date. Interest on short-term investments due, but not received as at 31 March is also accrued where this is material.

Instalments of interest on Housing Act advances and deferred payments are brought into account on the day they fall due for payment, irrespective of the period to which they relate.

Housing Revenue Account gross rent income is brought into account for the full year irrespective of debit and collection dates.

### 1.17. Stocks and Long Term Contracts

Vehicle fuel, and Woodville bar & catering stocks are valued at cost price.

Work-in-progress, representing uncompleted rechargeable jobs as at 31 March annually, is valued at cost including an allocation of overheads.



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Long Term contracts are defined as “contracts entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or of a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project) where the time taken substantially to complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into different accounting periods” The Council makes a disclosure in the notes to the Core Financial Statements in respect of any capital contracts that meet this definition.

### 1.18. Cost of Management and Support Services

The principles recommended by CIPFA (under the Service Reporting Code of Practice) on accounting for management and support services are followed with the following exceptions:

- the apportionment basis is derived from the estimated percentage allocations of the entire service across other services to whom activities relate
- costs are allocated based on the original budget set rather than the actual outturn for the year.

These exceptions are made in order to facilitate the smooth preparation of the accounts, the impact of which is not considered to be material.

### 1.19. Provisions

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the authority has an obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provisions carried in the balance sheet. Any under/over provision is then released/charged to revenue once the obligation has completed.

### 1.20. Reserves

Amounts set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions are considered as reserves, and transfers to and from them are distinguished from service expenditure disclosed in the Statement of Accounts. Certain items such as the Revaluation Reserve and the Capital Adjustment Account can only be used for specific statutory purposes and thus are not available for discretionary purposes earmarked by the Council, further details of which appear in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Reserves include earmarked reserves set aside for specific policy purposes and balances which represent resources set aside for purposes such as general contingencies and cash flow management. Statements concerning the purpose and usage of all provisions and specific reserves appear in the notes to the core financial statements.

### 1.21. Investments

Long-term investments such as those in Property Funds and Multi Asset Funds are classified at Fair Value through Profit and Loss under IFRS 9. The value of these investments on the balance sheet is based on the BID price and Net Asset Value respectively as at 31 March. Short-term are classified at Amortised Cost under IFRS 9 and are shown under current assets at the actual sums lent.

### 1.22. VAT

VAT, whether of a capital or revenue nature, is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement only to the extent it is unrecoverable. The Council's partial exemption status is reviewed on an annual basis.

### 1.23. Employee Benefits

Three categories of employee benefits exist under IAS 19 and IPSAS 25 Employee Benefits, as detailed below.

#### **Benefits payable during employment:**

- a) Short-term employee benefits, such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees.
  
- b) Benefits earned by current employees but payable twelve months or more after the end of the reporting period e.g. long-service awards

#### **Termination benefits:**

This covers costs that are payable as a result of either an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. These are often lump-sum payments, but also include enhancement of retirement benefits, and salary until the end of a specified notice period if the employee renders no further service that provides economic benefits to the authority.

In the event of notice of termination being served on an employee, the costs of redundancy are accrued to the year that the notice is served, but other costs will be charged to the year they are incurred.

#### **Post-employment benefits:**

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its employees, the Council offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits are not actually payable until employees retire, the commitment that the authority has to make those future payments must be recognised at the time that employees earn their entitlement. The Local Government Pension Scheme is administered by Kent County Council – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that both the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

Under International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19), the employer is required to recognise as an asset or liability the surplus/deficit in the pension scheme. The surplus / deficit in the pension scheme is the excess/shortfall of the value of assets when compared to the present value of the scheme liabilities. A pre-requisite of the introduction of IAS 19 was that it did not impact on taxation requirements. Where the contributions paid to the pension scheme do not match the change in the authority's recognised liability for the year, any such variance is dealt with by an equivalent appropriation to or from a pensions reserve. Actuarial gains/losses are shown as movements on the pensions asset/liability account and pensions reserve. There is no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The Balance Sheet shows the net pension asset or liability and an equivalent pension reserve balance.

Contributions to the pension scheme are determined by the Fund's actuary on a triennial basis. The amounts recorded in 2021/22 accounts are based on the contribution rates set following the valuation of the Kent County Council Pension Fund for funding purposes as at 31 March 2019. These rates took effect from 1 April 2020.

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- Service Cost comprising:
  - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
  - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. [Note that the treatment of past service costs will depend on the decisions of the authority about how they are allocated to service segments].
  - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period - taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Remeasurements comprising :
  - the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
  - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- Contributions paid to the Kent County Council pension fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

### 1.24. Expected Credit Loss Provision

The provision for expected credit losses is calculated having regard to the nature of the debt, its age and the likelihood of recovery. The calculations for each type of debt, i.e. Council Tax, NDR, Rents, Sundry Debtors etc. are based on historical evidence and

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the methodology and individual percentages applied to calculate the provisions are reviewed regularly.

### **1.25. Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable, and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year in the loan agreement.

### **1.26. Financial Assets**

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised costs
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

The classification is determined by the cash flow and business model characteristics of the financial assets, as set out in The Code, and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

### **1.27. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost**

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are those held with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. This includes most trade receivables, loans receivable and other simple investments.

After initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For most of the financial assets held by the Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

When soft loans are made (loans at less than market rates), a loss is recorded in the CIES for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the principal outstanding.

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

### **1.28. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income**

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are those held whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

### **1.29. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss**

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Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are those that are not otherwise measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. They are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus of Deficit on the Provisions of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- Instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

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

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

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

### **1.30. Financial Assets Expected Credit Loss**

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Council recognises expected credit losses on the financial instrument. The Code requires that local authorities shall not recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets where the counterparty for a financial asset is central government or a local authority for which relevant statutory provisions prevent default.

The Council adopts the simplified approach to impairment, in accordance with the Code, and measures the loss allowance for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. For other financial assets, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, otherwise at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

For financial assets that have become credit impaired since initial recognition, expected credit losses at the reporting date are measured as the difference between the net present value of all the contractual cash flows that are due to the Council in accordance with the contract for the instrument and the net present value of all the cash flows that the Council expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision as an impairment gain or loss.

### **1.31. Fair Value Measurement of non-financial assets**

The authority measures some of its non-financial assets at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell such an asset or paid to

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transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

Events arising after the Balance Sheet date are reflected in the Statement of Accounts if they provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date and materially affect the amounts to be included. These are known as 'adjusting events'.

Events which arise after the Balance Sheet date and concern conditions which did not exist at that time are detailed in the notes to the core financial statements if they are of such materiality that their disclosure is required for the fair presentation of the financial statements. These are known as 'non-adjusting events'.

### **1.33. Contingent Assets/Liabilities**

Any contingent assets as at the Balance Sheet date are disclosed within the accounts by way of a note if the inflow of a receipt or economic benefit is probable.

Contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date are disclosed within the accounts by way of a note if a payment or transfer of economic benefit is possible.

### **1.34. Council Tax & Business Rate (NDR) Income**

The Council is a billing authority and as such is required to bill local residents and businesses for Council Tax and Business Rates. The Council acts as an agent on behalf of the major precepting authorities, Kent County Council, the Kent Police and Crime Commissioner and the Kent and Medway Fire & Rescue Authority for Council Tax, and Kent County Council, Kent Fire & Rescue Service and the Government for Business Rates.

Accordingly, the debtors and creditors in the Balance Sheet only show the amount owed by and to taxpayers in respect of Council Tax and Business Rates for the element relating to Gravesham Borough Council. Amounts relating to major precepting authorities will be shown as net debtors or creditors on the Balance Sheet.

The amount shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the demand on the Collection Fund includes the accrued amount of Council Tax and Business Rates collected as well as amounts from previous year's estimates. This adjustment is subsequently reversed within the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account.

### 1.35. Group Accounts

Group Accounts are prepared in accordance with IFRS 10 (consolidated financial statements) and IFRS 12 (disclosure of interest in other entities), where it is considered that the Council has a material interest in other organisations.

In early 2020, Council Members approved formation of a Local Authority Trading Company (LATCO) Rosherville Limited, which is 100% owned by the Council as Shareholder. Two subsidiary companies have also been established to deliver specific services.

Where applicable, the following principles will be followed:

#### *Basis of Consolidation*

Group Accounts will be prepared on the basis of a full consolidation of the financial transactions and balances of the Council, incorporating significant or material balances of the LATCO. Any gains and losses arising from the LATCO will be fully reflected in the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet, Movement in Reserves Statement and Cashflow Statement within the Group column.

#### *Accounting Policies*

Group Accounts will be prepared using consistent accounting policies where possible; where there are conflicting policies with IFRS requirements, then the requirements of the Code of practice for Local Authority accounting will be adopted for consolidation purposes.

Where significant or material intra-group charges occur, they will be removed during consolidation of the accounts.

The decision to group account is determined by Qualitative and Quantitative materiality, therefore when considering whether to group, not only the values are relevant, the interest to all stakeholders is also taken into account.

### 1.36. Prior Period Adjustments

Material adjustments applicable to prior years arising from changes in accounting policies or standards are reflected by restating the comparable figures in the Statement of Accounts, together with a disclosure note detailing the reasons for such restatement.