

Kilncraigs, Greenside Street, Alloa, FK10 1EB (Tel.01259-450000)

Audit Committee

Thursday 3 February 2022 at 9.30 am

The meeting will be held by Video Conference (MS Teams)

Audit Committee

The remit of the Audit Committee is:

To ensure that the authority's assurance statements, including the annual governance statement, properly reflect the risk environment and any actions required to improve it.

In relation to the authority's internal audit functions:

- oversee its independence, objectivity, performance and professionalism
- support the effectiveness of the internal audit process
- promote the effective use of internal audit by approving the annual Internal Audit Plan

To consider the effectiveness of the authority's risk management arrangements and the control environment, reviewing the risk profile of the organisation and assurances that action is being taken on risk-related issues, including partnerships and collaborations with other organisations

To monitor the effectiveness of the control environment, including arrangements for ensuring value for money, supporting standards and ethics and for managing the authority's exposure to the risks of fraud and corruption

To consider the reports and recommendations of external audit and inspection agencies and their implications for governance, risk management or control

To support effective relationships between external audit and internal audit, inspection agencies and other relevant bodies, and encourage the active promotion of the value of the audit process

To review the financial statements, external auditor's opinion and reports to members, and monitor management action in response to the issues raised by external audit.

Members of the public are welcome to attend our Council and Committee meetings to see how decisions are made.

Details of all of our Council and Committee dates and agenda items are published on our website at www.clacks.gov.uk

If you require further information about Council or Committee meetings, please contact Committee Services by e-mail at committees@clacks.gov.uk or by telephone on 01259 452006 or 452004.

26 January 2022

A MEETING of the AUDIT COMMITTEE will be held via VIDEO CONFERENCE (MS TEAMS), on THURSDAY 3 FEBRUARY 2022 at 9.30 am.

STUART CRICKMAR Strategic Director (Partnership and Performance)

BUSINESS

		Page no.
1.	Apologies	
2.	Declaration of Interests Members should declare any financial or non-financial interests they have in any item on this agenda, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest in accordance with the Councillors' Code of Conduct. A Declaration of Interest form should be completed and passed to the Committee Officer.	
3.	Confirm Minutes of Meeting of the Audit Committee held on 25 November 2021 (Copy herewith)	05
4.	Audited Annual Accounts 2020/21 – report by the Chief Finance Officer (Copy herewith)	09
5.	Annual Report to those charged with Governance and the Controller of Audit for Financial Year Ended 2020-21 report by Chief Finance Officer (Copy herewith)	185
6.	Council Financial Performance 2021/22 – October Outturn – report by the Chief Finance Officer (Copy herewith)	237
7.	Exceptions from the Application of Contracts Standing Orders – report by the Strategic Director (Partnership and Performance) (Copy herewith)	263
8.	Corporate Risk Register - report by the Strategic Director, Partnership and Performance (Copy herewith)	267
9.	Covid 19 Debrief – Lesson Learned to Date - report by Senior Manager Partnership and Transformation (Copy herewith)	281

Audit Committee – Committee Members (Membership 8 - Quorum 4)

Councillo	ors	Wards		
Councillor	Dave Clark (Convenor)	2	Clackmannanshire North	LAB
Councillor	Martha Benny (Vice Convenor)	2	Clackmannanshire North	CONS
Councillor	Tina Murphy	1	Clackmannanshire West	SNP
Councillor	Helen Lewis	2	Clackmannanshire North	SNP
Councillor	Derek Stewart	3	Clackmannanshire Central	LAB
Councillor	Chris Dixon	4	Clackmannanshire South	IND
Councillor	Ellen Forson	4	Clackmannanshire South	SNP
Councillor	Denis Coyne	5	Clackmannanshire East	CON

The Council agreed that the Convenor of the Audit Committee will rotate between the 2 Opposition parties on an annual basis.



THIS PAPER RELATES TO ITEM 3 ON THE AGENDA

MINUTES OF MEETING of the AUDIT COMMITTEE held Via MS Teams on THURSDAY 25 NOVEMBER 2021 at 9.30 AM.

PRESENT

Councillor Dave Clark (Convenor) (Chair) Councillor Martha Benny (Vice Convenor) Councillor Donald Balsillie (S) Councillor Denis Coyne Councillor Jane McTaggart (S) Councillor Derek Stewart

IN ATTENDANCE

Stuart Crickmar, Strategic Director (Partnership & Performance) (Clerk to the Committee) Pete Leonard, Strategic Director (Place)

Ursula Lodge, Audit Scotland

Lindsay Sim, Chief Finance Officer (Partnership & Performance)

Chris Alliston, Senior Manager, HR and Workforce Development (Partnership & Performance)

Michael Boyle, Improving Outcomes Business Manager (People)

Elizabeth Hutcheon, Management Accountancy Team Leader (Partnership & Performance)

Ali Hair, Organisational Development Adviser (Partnership & Performance)

Rose Hetman, Strategy and Performance Adviser (Partnership & Performance)

Judi Richardson, Performance and Information Adviser (Partnership & Performance)

Isabel Wright, Internal Auditor Manager, Falkirk Council

Melanie Moore, Committee Services, Legal and Governance (Partnership & Performance)

AC(21)42 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Ellen Forson and Councillor Helen Lewis. Councillor Donald Balsillie was in attendance today as substitute for Councillor Lewis and Councillor Jane McTaggart was in attendance today as substitute for Councillor Forson.

AC(21)43 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

AC(21)44 CONFIRM MINUTES OF MEETING HELD 30SEPTEMBER 2021

The minutes of the Meeting of the Audit Committee held on 30 September 2021 were submitted for approval.

Decision

The minutes of the Meeting of the Audit Committee held on 30 September 2021 were agreed as a correct record.

AC(21)45 COUNCIL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2021/22 – AUGUST OUTTURN

The report, submitted by the Chief Finance Officer, provided an update on the financial performance for the Council as at August 2021, in respect of the General Fund (GF) revenue and capital spend and the achievement of savings to date, for the current financial year 2021/22 and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue and capital spend, for the current financial year, 2021/22.

Motion

That Committee agrees the recommendations set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Donald Balsillie. Seconded by Councillor Martha Benny.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the report on:

- General Fund revenue is forecasted overspend of £2.445m for the year to 31 March 2022, prior to allocation of £1.500m Covid19 funding resulting in a net projected overspend of £0.945m;
- 2. The Clackmannanshire element of the Health and Social Care Partnership (H&SCP) forecasted overspend for the year to 31 March 2021 of £1.535m;
- 3. The HRA forecasted revenue underspend for the year of $\pounds(0.090)$ m to 31 March 2022;
- 4. The Housing Revenue Account Capital forecasted underspend of £(0.468)m which will be proposed to carry forward to 2022/23;
- 5. The General Fund Capital Programme is forecasting an underspend of £(1.316)m as at June 2021 and an update will be provided to the next Committee, and
- 6. Progress to date in delivering the £2.126m approved savings programme, currently forecast to achieve 87.6%, as at 31 March 2022.

AC(21)46 EXCEPTIONS FROM THE APPLICATION OF CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS

It is a requirement of Contract Standing Orders that exceptions should be reported to the next available Audit Committee. The purpose of the report, submitted by the Strategic Director, Partnership and Performance, provided detail on Exceptions to Contract Standing Order submitted in the previous paper.

Motion

That Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Denis Coyne. Seconded by Councillor Donald Balsillie.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the report on.

AC(21)47 CORPORATE RISK REGISTER

The report, submitted by the Strategic Director, Partnership and Performance, provided the regular update on Clackmannanshire Council's Corporate Risk Log (Appendix A).

Motion

That Committee agrees the recommendations set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Martha Benny. Seconded by Councillor Balsillie.

Decision

Having commented and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the report.

AC(21)48 INTERNAL AUDIT UPDATE REPORT

The report, submitted by the Internal Audit Manager, Falkirk Council provided an update on 2021/22 Internal Audit work.

Motion

That Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Denis Coyne. Seconded by Councillor Jane McTaggart.

Decision

The Committee agreed to note progress being made with completing the 2021/22 Internal Audit Plan.

AC(21)49 PROCUREMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 Section 18 states that the Council must prepare an annual procurement report on its regulated procurement activities as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the financial year. The report, submitted by the Strategic Director, Partnership & Performance updated the committee on key procurement activity and statistical performance during the Financial Year 2020-21 and provided an overview of the resources that are available to deliver effective procurement.

Motion

That Committee agrees the recommendation set out in the report.

Moved by Councillor Derek Stewart. Seconded by Councillor Donald Balsillie.

Decision

Having commented on and challenged the report, the Committee agreed to note the report.

Ends 10:19 hrs

THIS PAPER RELATES TO ITEM 4 ON THE AGENDA

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Report to: Audit Committee

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2022

Subject: Audited Annual Accounts 2020/21

Report by: Chief Finance Officer

1.0 Purpose

1.1. This report provides the council with the Audited Annual Accounts for the Council for the financial year 2020/21 to 31 March 2021. The report highlights the material changes that have been made to the draft annual accounts during the audit period.

2.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee:

- 2.1. approve the 2020/21 Audited Annual Accounts;
- 2.2. approve the submission of the Annual Accounts to the Controller of Audit, and
- 2.3. otherwise note the contents of the report.

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21. The Financial Statements show the actual figures for 2020/21 and the comparable figures for 2019/20.
- 3.2. Due to additional workload within the finance team supporting the Council in its response to coronavirus, the preparation and the submission of the draft and final annual accounts have been finalised later than usual. This planned extension was in line with the provisions within the Coronavirus (Scotland) Act 2020.

4.0 Material Changes to the Financial Statements

- 4.1 As a result of the audit, there were eight significant findings which are detailed in Exhibit 2 of the Auditors Report (Appendix 2). Two of these findings resulted in a change to the General Fund Reserves as noted below:
 - Additional Discretionary Housing Income notified by the Scottish Government after the 2020/21 draft accounts had been prepared. This adjustment resulted in an increase in income by £0.221m resulting in an increase to

- uncommitted reserves of the same amount. Debtors were also increased by the same amount, and
- £0.118m relating to income from Developers was initially recorded as a Creditor, however, there was found to be no liability to repay this balance and has been reclassified as income in the year and recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This income has been included within earmarked general fund reserves for specific use in future years and as a result increases the committed reserves and total general fund reserves balance as at 31 March 2021.
- 4.2 There were no unadjusted errors in the Accounts.
- 4.3 During the audit process, a number of disclosure enhancements were recommended by the external auditors and these have been made to the accounts. These additional disclosures help to aid the understanding of the reader of the accounts.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 The Annual Accounts have been audited by Audit Scotland and the adjustment noted above have been disclosed and reflected in the audited annual accounts.
- 5.2 There has been an increase of £0.339m in the level of general fund reserves and a resulting increase of £0.221m in uncommitted reserves as a result of the adjustments.
- 5.3 It is recommended that the Annual Accounts are approved for submission to the Controller of Audit.

6.0 Sustainability Implications

6.1 Not applicable

7.0 Resource Implications

- 7.1 Financial Details
- 7.2 The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where appropriate.
- 7.3 Finance have been consulted and has agreed the financial implications as set out in the report. Yes ✓
- 7.4 Staffing

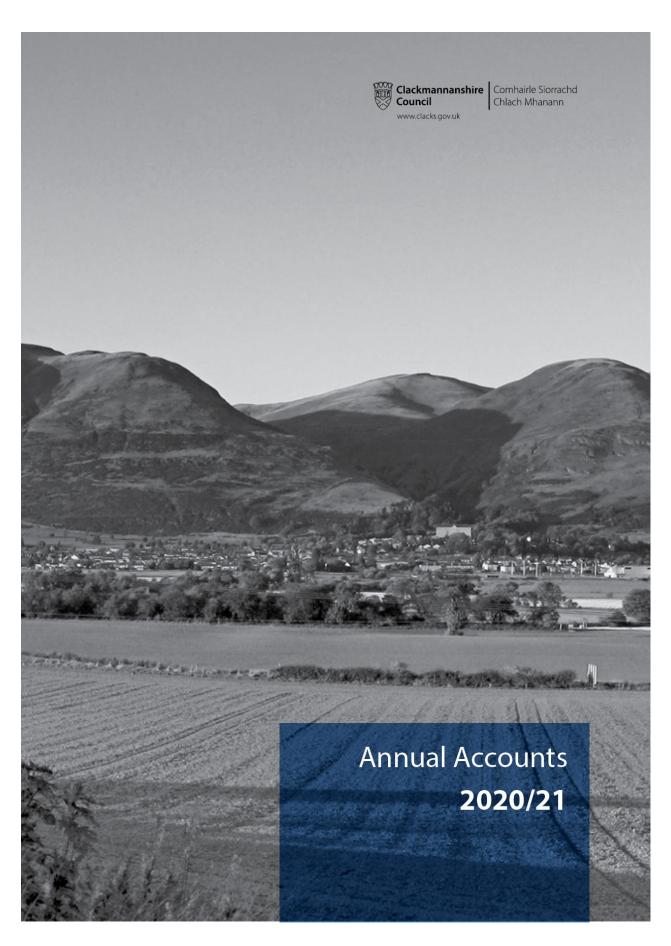
8.0 Exempt Reports

8.1 Is this report exempt? Yes \square (please detail the reasons for exemption below) No \square

9.0 Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1)	Our Priorities						
	The area has a positive image and attracts people and businesses Our communities are more cohesive and inclusive People are better skilled, trained and ready for learning and employment Our communities are safer Vulnerable people and families are supported Substance misuse and its effects are reduced Health is improving and health inequalities are reducing The environment is protected and enhanced for all The Council is effective, efficient and recognised for excellence						
10.0	Equalities Impact						
10.1	Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations? Yes □ No ☑						
11.0	Legality						
11.1 12.0	report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes						
12.1	Audited Financial Statements 2020/21						
13.0	Background Papers	;					
13.1	kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered) Yes Council Draft and Audited Financial statements 2020/21						
NAME		DESIGNATION	TEL NO / EXTENSION				
	Lindsay Sim Chief Financial Officer 2022						
Appro	ved by						
NAME		DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE				
Lindsa	y Sim	Chief Finance Officer					
Stuart	Crickmar	Director Partnership and Performance					





Comhairle Siorrachd Chlach Mhanann

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CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21

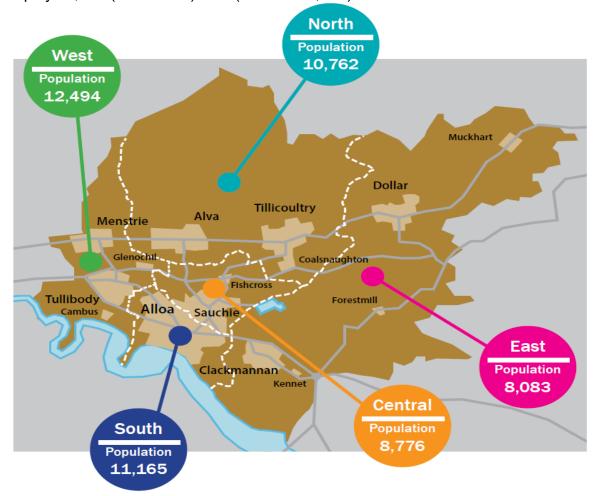
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Introduction

This commentary sets the scene and context for the Financial Statements for Clackmannanshire Council, for the year ended 31 March 2021 and provides specific details in relation to the Council's financial position, its priorities and performance and strategies and plans for achieving these objectives. The commentary is compliant with The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014. The Management Commentary is required to present the collective view of those charged with governance and apply relevant sections of the Companies Act 2006 in respect of the preparation of a Strategic Report. The Financial Statements have been compiled in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 which sets out the format and content contained within them.

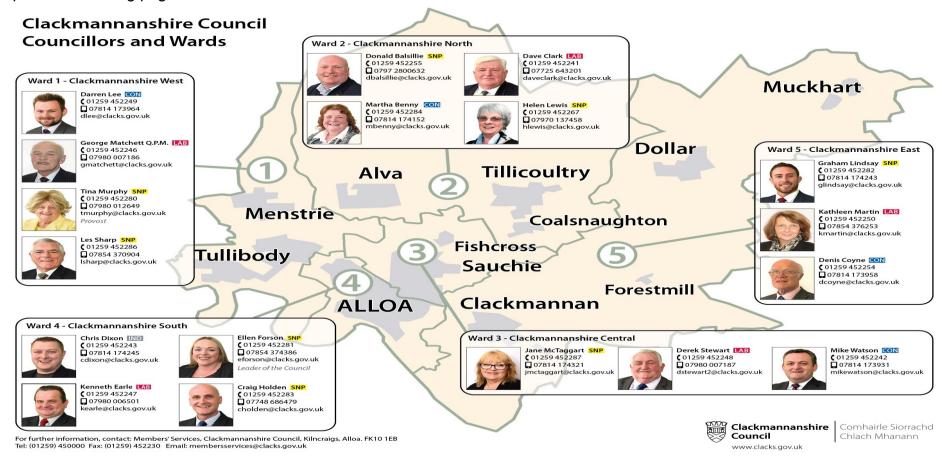
2020/21 has been a challenging year for everyone worldwide due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Council has played a key role in supporting the residents and businesses within Clackmannanshire, reviewing and reshaping the services that it provides. Further detail of how the pandemic has impacted the Council and its services is provided on P29.

Clackmannanshire is located in Scotland's central belt, sharing administrative borders with Stirling, Perth and Kinross and Fife, and with natural boundaries provided by the Ochils and the River Forth. Clackmannanshire is the smallest mainland Council in Scotland, covering 61 square miles and serving a population of 51,280 (as at 2018). The Council employs 2,680 (headcount) staff (2019/20: 2,639).



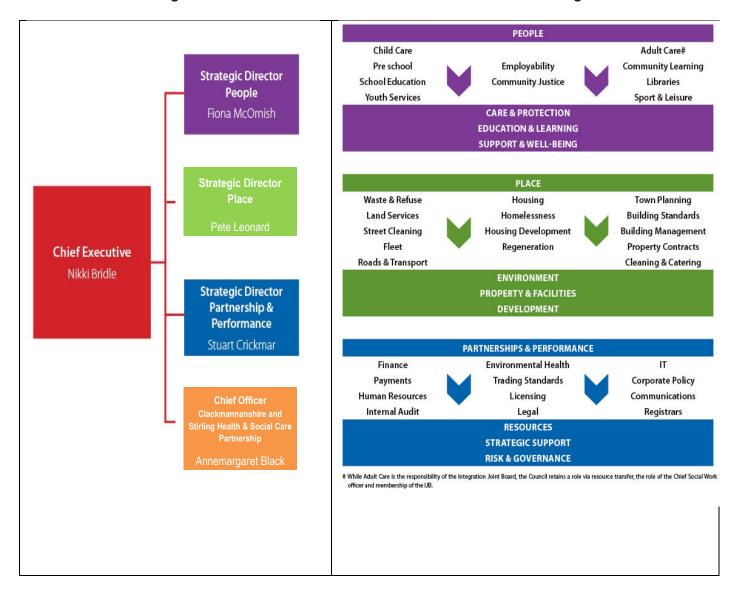
Local Government

Clackmannanshire Council consists of 5 wards, each represented by 3 or 4 elected members. The Council has 18 Councillors whose political make up at the end of 2020/21 was 5 Labour, 8 SNP, 1 Independent and 3 Conservative. There was one vacant seat within the Clackmannanshire East Ward following the resignation of Councillor Mason during the year to which Councillor Coyne was appointed as a result of the by-election held in November 2020. Information on Senior Councillors can be found in the Remuneration Report commencing page 58.



Management Structure & Service Areas

The Council's Management Structure and service areas are set out in the diagram below:



The Council continued with its Organisational Redesign programme during 2020/21, concluding the second phase focused at Senior Manager Level.

Throughout 2020/21, Clackmannanshire Council's Chief Executive was Nikki Bridle. The Chief Executive is the Head of Paid Service who leads and takes responsibility for the work of the Council and who runs the local authority on a day to day basis. The Chief Executive provides leadership, vision and strategic direction, and effective management of the Council.

During 2020/21 a new Transformation Directorate was created to take forward the Councils Transformation activity and to provide greater corporate resilience across response and recovery work. Specifically this area will support the development of specific priority transformation proposals and create additional resilience and cover in respect of deputising arrangements for both the Chief Executive (as nominated deputy) and Strategic Directors.

The post holders at Strategic Management level as well as statutory post holders are shown below with appointment or leaving dates as appropriate:

Nikki Bridle



Chief Executive (appointed 16 July 2018)

Stuart Crickmar



Strategic Director of Partnership & Performance (appointed 27 August 2018)

Lorraine Sanda



Strategic Director of People (& Chief Education Officer) (appointed 15 September 2020)

Chief Education Officer (appointed 13 January 2020 to 20 December 2020)

Acting Chief Education Officer (appointed 2 December 2019 to 12 January 2020)

Fiona McOmish



Strategic Director of People (appointed 18 February 2019 to 18 September 2020)

Pete Leonard



Director of Place (appointed 5 August 2019)

Annemargaret Black



Clackmannanshire & Stirling Health & Social Care Partnership Chief Officer (appointed 17 June 2019)

Fiona Colligan

Director of Transformation (Appointed 1 March 2021)



Statutory Officers

The postholders for all statutory posts are shown below:

Lindsay **Thomson**



Monitoring Officer (appointed 1 November 2018)

Lindsay Sim



Chief Finance Officer (S95 Officer) (appointed 1 February 2019)

Catherine Quinn



Interim Chief Education Officer (appointed 21 December 2020)

Sharon Robertson



Interim Chief Social Work Officer (appointed 1 April 2021)



Fiona Duncan

Chief Social Work Officer (appointed 3 June 2019 to January 2021)

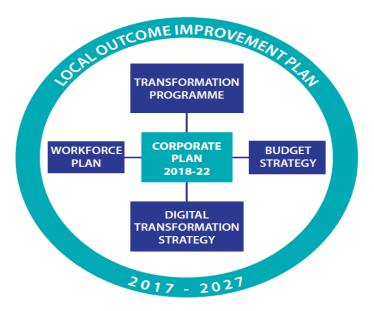
Carolyn Wylie



Head of Community Health and Care for Clackmannanshire & Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership

Interim Chief Social Work Officer (Clackmannanshire Council) (appointed 31 December 2020 to 31 March 2021)

The "Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027" sets out the vision of the Clackmannanshire Alliance for the 10 years to 2027 and builds upon the successes of our previous plan the Single Outcome Agreement for Clackmannanshire 2013-2023. A central theme of this Plan is a joint commitment to tackling the inequalities that exists in Clackmannanshire as a result of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage.



The LOIP has been developed by the Clackmannanshire Alliance and sets out the ambitions for change for Clackmannanshire over the next decade. This plan sets out the commitment to reducing inequality and renewed focus to work together to secure better outcomes for Clackmannanshire. In developing the LOIP, the Alliance chose to focus collective efforts on a core set of priorities based on discussions with partners and communities so that the plan is based on a sound understanding of local need and circumstances. The LOIP is supported by four long term strategic outcomes which will drive the direction of the strategic partnership:

Strategic Outcomes for Clackmannanshire

- Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses and people and ensure fair opportunities for all.
- Our families; children and young people will have the best possible start in life
- Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential.
- Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive and flourish.

For clarity and consistency the Alliance has chosen to develop these locality plans based on the three priorities that have been identified for Clackmannanshire. Investing the collective resources and efforts on these three areas will enable the partnership to secure the best outcomes for Clackmannanshire over the 10 year plan.

Locality Priorities for Clackmannanshire



Each community planning partner in Clackmannanshire is committed to these priorities and will reflect these in their own strategic plans to ensure all efforts drive improved outcomes for Clackmannanshire, particularly in light of the challenges that partners face over the next decade.

More detailed analysis can be found in the full LOIP at: https://www.clacks.gov.uk/community/loip/

The Corporate Plan

In December 2018 the Council approved its Corporate Plan 2018-22, entitled 'Be the Future'. This plan sets out the Council's vision, priorities and values against which all aspects of the Council's work will be measured and aligned. The vision is focused on collaboration, inclusive growth and innovation.

Over the last three years there has been considerable investment in creating the conditions which allow us to set out ambitious longer term plans to transform the way in which public services are delivered in Clackmannanshire. These ambitions are integrated with the development of our longer term financial planning approach which takes a significant step forward in 2021/22 with the establishment of a 20 year capital budget, organised around the Council's Be the Future Programme priorities.

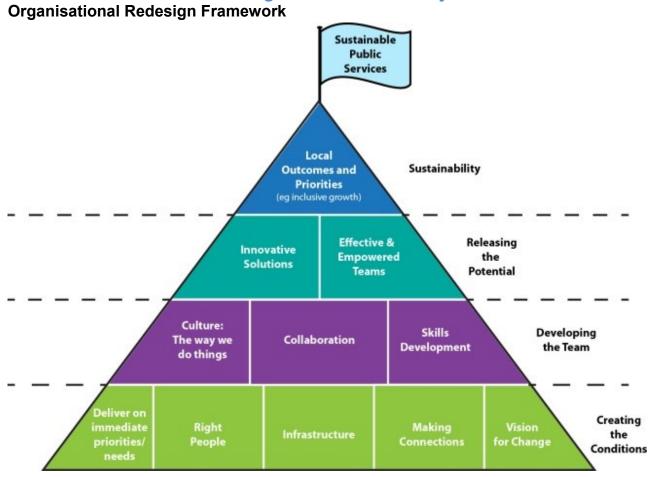
'Be the Future' sets out a streamlined range of corporate priorities and outcomes fully aligned with the LOIP detailed above. The vision and streamlined priorities aim to provide a much clearer focus for Council investment and delivery.

'Be the Future' - Corporate Values

Values	Descriptor
Be the customer	Listen to our customers; communicate honestly and with respect and integrity.
Be the Team	Respect each other and work collectively for the common good.
Be the Leader	Make things happen, focusing always on our vision and outcomes, and deliver high standards of people leadership and corporate governance.
Be the Collaborator	Work collaboratively with our partners and communities to deliver our vision and outcomes.
Be the Innovator	Look outwardly, be proactive about improvement and strive always for innovation and inclusive growth.
Be the Future	Work always towards ensuring that we deliver our vision and live our values, so that we become a valued, responsive Council with a reputation for innovation and creativity.

Organisational Redesign

In 2019, Council agreed its approach to Organisational Redesign. This framework and the supporting action plan focus on how we improve and develop our organisation to support sustainable change. This work was commenced at the earliest opportunity to ensure that our Council is developing into an organisation that is able to embrace change as 'business as usual'. Over the last 12 months, work has been undertaken to further integrate and embed the Organisational Redesign Framework actions including within the Workforce Programme of activity.



The Organisational Redesign Framework provides a clear basis from which Council monitors and evaluates progress and provides the opportunity for the refinement of planned activity based on learning, progress and feedback. The Framework comprises four key phases as can be seen in the diagram above, which need to be progressed to allow the Council to deliver medium to long term service and financial sustainability. The phases are not designed to be sequential but run concurrently.

The framework and activity set out above is complementary to, and aligned with the Council's Transformation Programme, the Be the Future Programme, which is also fully aligned and integrated with the Council's other key strategic plans and priorities.

The 10 year Be the Future Programme incorporates the Be the Future Aims and has distilled our planned LOIP outcomes and Corporate Plan priorities into three Be the Future Programmes of activity:

- Sustainable Inclusive Growth;
- Empowering Families and Communities, and
- Health and Well-being.

The Be the Future Aims and Programme themes are set out in the following diagram:



Aims and Programme Themes

Aims	We will	transform our organisation and approaches					
to:	to:						
empowe and pros		nd places to improve their wellbeing, skills					
and							
		mental, social and financial needs of our people and that future generations thrive.					
Sustainable Inclusive Gro	owth	We will take steps to tackle poverty and inequality. We aim to maximise the opportunities for local people and businesses through our improved economic performance. We will also establish standards, delivery models and strategies which allow Clackmannanshire to play a leading role in meeting the climate challenge and protecting our built and natural environment.					
Empowering Families & Communitie		We will place people at the heart of service delivery. We aim to prioritise service users, family and community participation and leadership in developing and delivering solutions. We will work in partnership to build individual; family and community skills in support of social and financial independence.					
Health & We	llbeing	We aim to improve the environment, quality of life and ease of access to services. Enhanced wellbeing will also provide greater participation opportunities as a consequence of improving economic performance in Clackmannanshire. Delivering increased wellbeing also aims to promote equitable growth.					

In 2020/21 activity in the Programme Management Office (PMO) has focused on operationalising the Programme by creating the critical documentation and business processes needed to progress to the next phase. The Be the Future Framework which incorporates a Toolkit, with key elements already agreed by the Be the Future Board, are being adopted into project practice. This will be extended in the coming year with the aim that by 2022/23 there will be widespread adoption of the Framework in the inception, design and management of Council projects.

The appointment of the Strategic Director (Transformation) has increased leadership capacity and during the next phase of the Be the Future Programme this capacity will be used to align the programme so that it maximises the outcomes achieved from the investment being made. The PMO will also support project staff to articulate benefits, outcomes and financial gains and these will be monitored through a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that will help inform the governance of the Programme, including reporting to Council.

Addressing capacity challenges and the skills needed to support new ways of working will be key and further work to link the Workforce Programme more closely to the individual priorities and proposals in the Be the Future Programme will be undertaken. As part of this work it will also be important to ensure that the workforce plan and transformation work is integrated within the business planning process.

Additionally, a Strategic Roadmap will be developed that will articulate the common goals, outcomes and milestones for the 'Be the Future' Programme. The roadmap is a key communication tool which explains the strategic thinking for the programme to all stakeholders. The initial horizon for the roadmap is 24 months (2021/22- 2022/23).

To underpin this Strategic Roadmap the PMO is being realigned to drive the transformation activity in a planned and managed way. The PMO will be centrally led and work through a 'matrix' managed approach to deliver:

- Project managers who support the Council's adoption of the Be the Future toolkit and framework and who will work across priority projects in the Programme to manage and support successful delivery;
- Business analysts who inform the design and development of the Programme and projects, who use evidence and data analysis to recommend solutions throughout the project lifecycle and who analyse and measure the impact and outcomes of the Programme so we continue to learn and adapt;
- Communications expertise who will develop our strategic approach to managing internal and external communications that will support adoption of new ways of working, knowledge exchange and shared learning and that engages our people in being the future, and
- Fundraising expertise that ensures that the opportunities to leverage additional investment and capacity throughout the Programme lifetime are realised for the Council and our partners.

In order to further enhance existing governance arrangements, Council approved as part of its budget setting for 2021/2022, to extend the remit of the Council Leader to include Service Lead for the Transformation Portfolio. The Council Leader is already corporate sponsor of a number of key Transformation initiatives such as Wellbeing Economy and Community Wealth Building, is Chair of the Clackmannanshire Alliance and Chair/ Vice Chair of City Region Deal Joint Committee, therefore it is appropriate that this is also included with the Leader's remit.

Financial Planning

Changes in public sector funding have been a key issue facing all Councils for a number of years and this will continue to impact on what Councils do and how they do it. While the financial context is challenging, such challenging times also provide significant opportunities for real improvement. The Council and its partners are working in a more collaborative way by pooling their collective resources to be more efficient. Similarly, legislative changes are making it easier for communities to become more involved in finding solutions and engage more directly in service delivery.

The Council is continually reviewing its processes and procedures and financial planning continues to adapt to the changing economic climate. Regular medium term financial planning information is reported to Council via Budget Strategy Update reports to ensure that its policy, investment and financial decisions are informed by the wider financial context.

The Council's approved Budget Strategy sets out the planning assumptions and indicative savings figures for a rolling four year period. The Strategy focuses on a framework which aims to:

- reduce expenditure;
- maximise income;
- transform service provision, including more joint working, and
- implement other targeted initiatives to deliver high quality services from a sustainable cost base.

The 2021/22 Budget Report approved by Council in March 2021 presented a financial planning scenario which indicated a potential cumulative funding gap of £13.7m by 2024/25. This is clearly a challenging position but one which also provides significant opportunities to look at how services are delivered by the Council and in conjunction with its partners.

As noted above, the Council still faces a significant funding gap of £13.7m over the next few years, with any unachieved savings adding pressure and increasing the gap in future years. Over the last 5 years the Council has approved £30m of savings with a further £2.1m approved for 2021/22. Continually achieving these savings year on year is challenging, however in 2020/21 the Council achieved £3.0m (91%) of the £3.3m planned savings approved in the 2020/21 budget.

During 2020/21, Chief Officers worked closely with the members of each political Administration to develop savings proposals which were included in the 2021/22 budget setting process. The budget preparation process considers both the capital and revenue implications of change proposals for financial planning purposes. The resultant proposals are focused on delivering services that are financially sustainable and manage changing profiles of demand and service user expectations.

The budget process was also supported by the Be the Future Board set up to focus on transformation. The Board is made up of members of the Administration and the two opposition groups along with Senior Officers. The Board supports the development and progress of the transformation programme and reviews transformation and savings proposals.

Although the financial position is difficult, the management team believe that the organisational redesign framework and implementation of the approved Be the Future Transformation Programme, will ensure the Council remains financially sustainable. The financial position presented in the Financial Statements provides a platform from which to address the challenging times ahead and support the necessary transition to new, more efficient models of service delivery for the future and achieve the Be the Future aims.

Health & Social Care

The Council is part of the Clackmannanshire and Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) along with Stirling Council and NHS Forth Valley. 2020/21 has been an extremely challenging year for the Partnership as it deals with the pandemic on a frontline basis. Similarly to the Council, funding was made available by the Scottish Government to offset the financial pressures due to COVID-19 during the year.

Further information on the Clackmannanshire and Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership can be found at the following webpage:

http://nhsforthvalley.com//about-us/health-and-social-care-integration/clackmannanshire-and-stirling/.

City Region Deal

The Council is actively delivering ambitious plans in a joint City Region Deal with Stirling Council and Stirling University. Both Westminster and Scottish Governments have been working closely with the city region partners to develop proposals to unlock investment and secure transformational growth in the regional economy. Focus is on key priorities such as socially-inclusive growth; enabling infrastructure (such as roads, social housing and schools); business development opportunities; town centre regeneration; tourism; employability support and renewable energy.

In the case of Clackmannanshire initial priorities were informed by a series of Stakeholder Workshops and refined as part of the joint-working with Stirling Council and both Governments to form a coherent regional bid. Following further stakeholder engagement

and approval by both Councils, including formal governance arrangements between the Councils, the 'Heads of Terms' was agreed in June 2018 and full deal sign off was achieved in February 2020.

As reported to Council on 22 October 2020, a revised delivery plan was presented to the Scottish and UK governments which outlined changes on the delivery plan as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The revised delivery plan and associated financial profile was formally agreed by the Stirling & Clackmannanshire City Region Deal Joint Committee on 17th December 2020.

Performance

The context in which the Council operates is ever-changing and as contexts change, it is important that the Council is able to change with them, to make sure it is doing everything it can to improve people's quality of life and to make Clackmannanshire a better place to live and work.

The Council monitors and measures its performance in a number of ways, including:

- review of Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) performance which is scrutinised by both the Alliance and the Council's Scrutiny Committee;
- review of the Corporate Plan, which is reported to the Council;
- progress of the Council's Be the Future Transformation programme, through update reports to Council and Trade Union Forums;
- annual reporting of the Local Government Benchmarking Framework to the Audit Committee;
- Bi-monthly reporting of service performance and risks to each of the 3 portfolio committee meetings: People, Place and Partnership and Performance, with the Council's overall financial reports being presented to the Audit Committee;
- reporting of corporate risks to the Audit Committee every six months, and
- review of the Statement of Preparedness which covers those Emergency Planning risks set out in the Community Risk register and developed by the Forth Valley Local Resilience Partnership.

A progress report by the Accounts Commission on Best Value Assurance published in June 2019 recognised the positive progress being made by the Council since the previous report in 2018. The report also recognised the ongoing challenges in the ability to deliver financial sustainability and this framework will provide a basis on which the progress acknowledged by Audit Scotland can be evaluated. The report sets out a number of recommendations on which the Council has prepared an action plan to take forward and this work has continued during the 2020/21 financial year. Significantly, the themes and recommendations from the Best Value report have been embedded into the Be The Future Transformation programme and progress has been reported through regular update reports to Council.

To date the review of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) and the Corporate Plan have not been published however this is expected to be reported during 2021/22.

Local Government Benchmarking Framework

The Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) represents part of Councils' statutory duties for Public Performance Reporting, with the remaining duties fulfilled by other reports throughout the year and information presented on the Council's website. The latest published data relates to 2019/20. The key highlights relating to the Councils performance from this data are:

- Performance improved or remained consistent in 54% of indicators, and 51% of our rankings were in the top half of Councils (1st and 2nd quartile). Our overall average ranking improved substantially, from 27th to 16th place out of the 32 Scottish local authorities.
- ii) The Council achieved 1st place rankings in 8 individual indicators (the 4th highest of any authority). These were in: B class road condition, Rent loss due to voids, Early years & Adult care inspections, School exclusions, and costs for Looked After Children (residential), Older people's homecare and Council tax collection.
- iii) The Council performs above average in 5, and in the top quartile in 3 of the new finance measures, with recent improvements in several areas. Performance has improved from the bottom quartile in both invoice payment and local procurement as a result of implementing the procurement strategy and through invoicing process improvements through the finance system. Despite the challenging financial position, the level of useable reserves and committed reserves also remains high showing that the Council is not reducing its reserves significantly to support the budget.
- iv) Education saw our most significant ranking improvement, from the bottom to the top quartile (26th to 3rd place), in school leaver destinations.
- v) Bottom quartile performance in costs for Support Services, Secondary Education and Roads is sustained from previous years. The Council are also consistently in the bottom quartile for the new Emissions indicators, Staff Absence and Self-directed Support spend.

Further detail on these indicators can be found here: https://www.clacks.gov.uk/document/meeting/289/1083/7056.pdf

Sickness Absence Rates

Over the last three years the Council has focussed on improving sickness absence rates following a review which showed Clackmannanshire Council to have one of the highest rates of sickness absence within Scottish Local Authorities. Compared to previous financial years there continues to be improved performance in relation to levels of absence. The percentage of days lost significantly reduced in 2020/21 to 3.33% compared to 4.47% in 2019/20 and the average Full Time Equivalent (FTE) days lost per employee has also significantly reduced to 9.3 days compared to 12.5 days in 2019/20. The majority of our absences (73.76%) are long term in nature and these are managed in accordance with agreed Council procedures.

It is recognised that due to lockdown measures and continued homeworking for a number of staff there have been reductions in the level of short term absence compared to the previous financial year and this has contributed to the overall reduction in absence levels.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Movement
% Sickness absence (All Council staff)	4.65%	4.47%	3.33%	•
Average FTE days lost through sickness absence per employee (Teachers plus all other local government employees)	13.2	12.5	9.3	•
Long term absence rate - Council	65.55%	62.73%	73.76%	1

The Council continued to offer and deliver, virtually, maximising attendance sessions to managers throughout 2020/21. In addition a new learning resource on maximising attendance was made available through the Council's e-learning platform.

During 2020/21 there has also been an emphasis on supporting the mental wellbeing of staff. Significant resources have been made available to staff through our Keeping Staff Connected pages as well as a number of guides for managers aimed at ensuring ongoing engagement and promoting positive conversations.

Absence continues to be an area of continued scrutiny for the Council' Strategic Leadership Group.

Public Performance Reports

A wide range of Public Performance Reports are available by following the link to the Council's website (www.clacks.gov.uk). Regular service performance reports also contain details of both service and financial performance, the most recent reports can be found at: https://www.clacks.gov.uk/council/performance/

Financial Performance 2020/21

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom with the objective of presenting a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2021. A brief explanation of each statement and its purpose is provided at the beginning of each statement. The main statements appear in the accounts followed by a series of additional statements to give the reader a full analysis of the funding received and how this is spent. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 6) brings together the net expenditure based on the management reporting structure and compares this against the net expenditure that is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in line with the Accounting Framework.

Within the General Fund, against the background of reducing resources, in 2020/21 the Council has successfully delivered services within budget, which included utilisation of £1.3m of capital receipts. This position, along with consideration of the reserves utilised during the year, results in an increase in General Fund reserves of £8.1m to £20.0m (2019/20: £11.9m). Of this total, £13.5m (2019/20 £5.6m) is earmarked for specific purposes, leaving £6.5m of uncommitted reserves.

The Council has a material interest in a number of bodies and prepares group accounts which include its appropriate share of these entities assets and liabilities. The group accounts can be found at the end of these statements, with details of the entities within the group.

Key Financial Ratios

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Directors of Finance Section recommends that certain financial ratios are included in the Management Commentary to assist the reader to assess the performance of the Council over the financial year and of the affordability of its ongoing commitments. The following table provides the indicators with an explanation of each, grouped into CIPFA categories for the various areas of financial activity.

Financial Indicator	Notes	2019/20	2020/21
Reserves			
Uncommitted General Fund Reserve proportion of Net Actual Expenditure	1	5.07%	4.89%
Movement in the Uncommitted General Fund Balance	2	29.00%	3.68%
Council Tax			
In-year collection rate	3	95.74%	94.80%
Ratio of Council Tax Income to Overall Level of Funding	4	17.79%	17.16%
Actual Outturn compared to Budgeted Expenditure		95.97%	93.15%
Actual contribution to/(from) Unallocated General Fund Balance compared to Budget	5	1.0%	2.0%
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) for the current year		£144.5m	£143.2m
External Debt Levels for the current year	6	£140.9m	£139.2m
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream		5.47%	4.68%

- 1 Reflects the level of funding available to manage financial risk/unplanned expenditure. The Council's Policy is 3% of net expenditure which is considered appropriate in the context of the Council's financial and ongoing risk profile.
- 2 Reflects the extent to which the Council is using its Uncommitted General Fund Reserve. The movement is due to in-year underspend and a release of committed reserves following a review of requirements.
- Reflects the Council's effectiveness in collecting Council Tax debt and financial management. This small 0.94% decrease is as a result of restricted recovery action being taken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 4 Reflects the Council's capacity to vary expenditure by raising Council Tax income, the only principal source of finance within Local Authority control.
- How closely expenditure compares to the budget is a reflection of the effectiveness of financial management. This indicator is based on the format of budget monitoring as reported throughout the year.
- 6 External debt levels are lower than the CFR. These two indicators complement the assurances of borrowing only being for capital purposes. The ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream provides an indication of the Council's ability to service the borrowing costs.

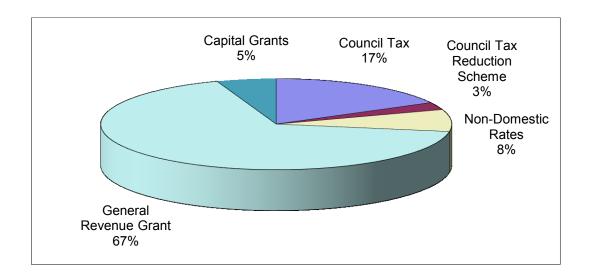
General Fund Results for the year

The General Fund covers all the areas of the Council's service provision with the exception of the management of its own housing stock which is covered within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). General Fund services are financed by government grant and local taxation (i.e. council tax).

The largest source of funding the Council receives is the General Revenue Grant received from Scottish Government including Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) which amounted to £102.9m for 2020/21, (2019/20 £91.8m). NDR income is collected by local authorities, and remitted to the Scottish Government, where it is pooled nationally, and re-distributed back to Councils within the General Revenue Grant. (This is described in more detail in the National Non Domestic Rates Income Account on page 159).

Income from Council Tax in 2020/21 was £23.6m (2019/20 £22.8m). Funding was also received from the Scottish Government for the Council Tax Reduction Scheme for which the Council received income of £3.7m (2019/20 £3.5m). In 2020/21 capital grants totalled £7.6m (2019/20 £10m). The proportions of funding received by the Council in each of these categories are shown in the following chart and table:

Proportion and source of funding received in 2020/21



	2019/20		2020	/21
Sources of Income	£'000	%	£'000	%
Council Tax	22,804	17.8	23,638	17.1
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	3,536	2,8	3,667	2.7
Non-Domestic Rates (plus BRIS)	17,315	13.5	10,757	7.8
General Revenue Grant	74,502	58.1	92,238	66.9
Capital Grants	10,026	7.8	7,558	5.5
	128,183	100.0	137,858	100.0

Revenue and Capital Expenditure

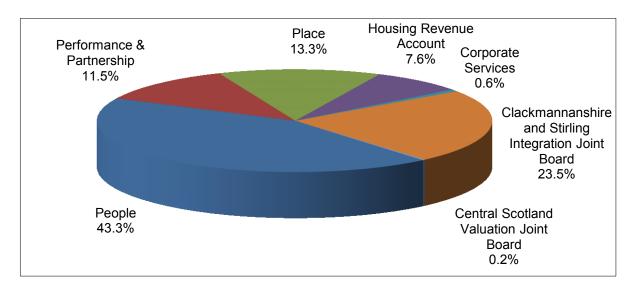
The Council's expenditure is split between the categories of revenue and capital. In broad terms expenditure for revenue purposes are costs associated with the day-to-day operation of services such as employee costs and supplies and services. In contrast, capital expenditure relates to costs incurred on the acquisition or creation of tangible assets needed to provide services, such as houses, schools, vehicles etc.

Revenue Expenditure

Proportion of 2020/21 Revenue Expenditure by Service

In 2020/21 the total operating expenses for service delivery was £220m (2019/20 £220m), as detailed in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement on page 75. This level of expenditure indicates the significant size and complexity of the organisation.

The chart below shows the expenditure apportioned by portfolio, with the People portfolio having the highest level of spend.



Outturn Position

At the end of the year, the Council reported an underspend of £9.721m on its management accounts, an increase of £8.718m than previously forecasted as at December 2020 reported to Audit Committee in April 2021. Included within the final underspend is a number

of earmarked underspends for areas of ring-fenced spend such as Pupil Equity Funding (PEF), Devolved School Management (DSM) and Early Learning and Childcare (ELC), that are not recognised until the year end. These underspends are then carried forward to be used in the following year. After removal of earmarked reserves, this results in a net underspend of £3.006m compared to budget that contributes to reserves.

At the end of 2020/21, the Clackmannanshire locality of the HSCP reported an underspend of £1.715m. However, the final outturn reflects a nil variance as the Council's full approved budgeted contribution for 2020/21 is paid over to the Partnership which contributes to the overall financial position of the Partnership.

The outturn position per the Management Accounts per portfolio area as reported to Committee is shown below:

Council Summary 2020/21				
			Variance	
	Annual Budget	Actual to	Budget	
	2020/21	Mar-21	to Actual	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
People	77,685	78,034	349	
Place	17,328	16,712	(616)	
Partnership & Performance	19,631	11,655	(7,977)	
Health & Social Care Partnership	19,042	19,042	0	
Corporate Services	7,324	6,003	(1,321)	
Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	440	440	(0)	
	141,450	131,886	(9,564)	
Sources of Funding	(138,266)	(138,423)	(156)	
	3,184	(6,537)	(9,721)	

The Council Summary presents the expenditure of general fund services which are funded by government grant and local taxation. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 75, which also includes the Housing Revenue Account is prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices and, as such, can lead to differences in presentation of certain items of expenditure.

Council Reserves

The overall position on Council's Usable Reserves is shown in the table below:

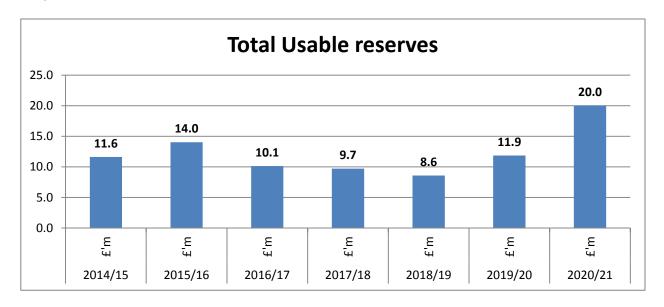
2020/21 Summary of Council reserves

_					Capital	
	General	Housing	Capital		Grants &	
	Fund	Revenue	Receipts	Insurance	Receipts	
	Balance	Account	Reserve	Fund	Unapplied	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 1 April 2020	(11,858)	(4,504)	(2,074)	(1,280)	(2,694)	(22,410)
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	5,939	(2,222)	-	-	-	3,717
Adjustments between funding & accounting basis	(12,806)	(884)	(542)	-	(405)	(14,637)
Transfers	(1,300)	-	1,283	4	249	236
As at 31 March 2021	(20,025)	(7,610)	(1,333)	(1,276)	(2,850)	(33,094)

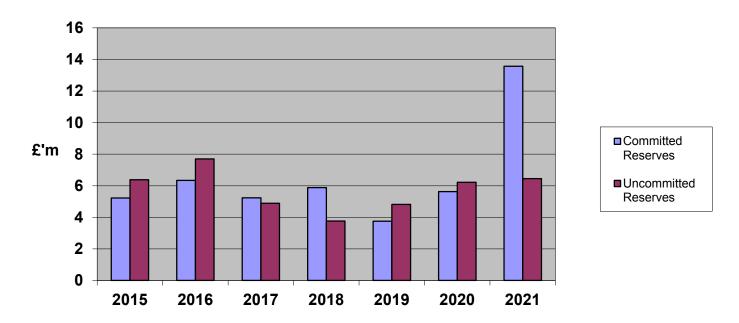
Total usable reserves have increased to £33.0m (2019/20 £22.4m) at 31 March 2021. A comprehensive analysis of the Council's reserves is provided in the Movements in Reserves Statement on page 76 and supporting notes.

Total Usable Reserves

In 2020/21 the General Fund reserve has increased to £20.0m (2019/20: £11.9m). Between March 2015 and March 2021 total usable reserves have increased by £8.4m or 72.50%. The large increase between 2019/20 and 2020/21 is mainly due to additional COVID-19 funding received in 2020/21 that has been carried forward to fund future COVID-19 pressures.



Level of Committed and Uncommitted Reserves 2014/15 to 2020/21



Committed (Earmarked) General Reserves

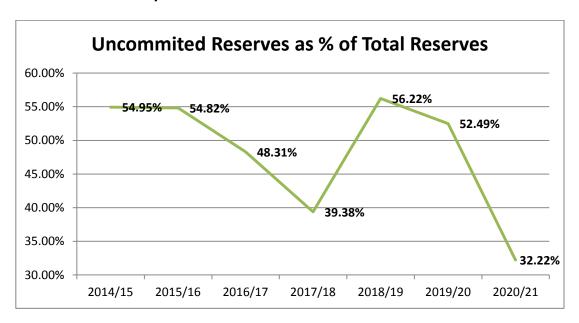
Of the £20.0m general usable reserves, £13.5m is earmarked for specific purposes, either by individual services or to meet corporate liabilities. The committed balance can be summarised as follows:

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'m	£'m
Devolved School Management	(0.5)	(0.4)
Organisational Change Fund	(0.2)	(0.3)
Employment Fund	(1.5)	(1.0)
Pupil Equity Funding (PEF)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Early Learning & Childcare (ELCC)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Education COVID recovery	(0.0)	(1.5)
Ring-fenced Housing Grants	(0.6)	(8.0)
Transformation Fund	(1.0)	(1.8)
Other Miscellaneous Commitments	(0.7)	(0.9)
COVID General Funding	(0.0)	(1.3)
COVID Specific Funding	(0.0)	(2.4)
Amount to support 21/22 Revenue Budget	(0.0)	(0.9)
Earmarked for general purpose 21/22 budget	(0.0)	(1.2)
Developer Contributions	(0.0)	(0.1)
Net Committed Reserves	(5.6)	(13.5)

The uncommitted element of General Fund Reserve at 31 March 2021 which is generally available to support future expenditure, stood at £6.5m (2019/20 £6.2m). The Council's Reserves Strategy stipulates that it should retain uncommitted reserves at a minimum level of 3% of net expenditure. The current reserves represent a level of 4.9% (2019/20: 4.8%) of the 2021/22 net budgeted expenditure.

The movement in the Council's uncommitted reserves position compared to total reserves since March 2015 is shown below:

Trend in reserves position 2014/15 - 2020/21



Capital Expenditure

The Council invested £17.939m (2019/20 £20.710m) in capital projects during the year, the table below shows some of the main projects:

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'m	£'m
IT Investment	0.470	1.204
School Development	4.510	0.478
Tullibody South Campus	4.380	0.572
Park Primary Development	0.074	0.846
Kilncraigs Business Premises Renovation Allowance (BPRA) scheme	-	4.906
Street lighting	0.310	0.257
Clackmannanshire regeneration	0.550	0.038
Roads, foot paths, cycleways etc.	2.510	2.932
Fleet Vehicles	1.190	1.624
Housing – new build and off the shelf purchases	0.877	0.827

	20.710	17.939
Other Projects	1.539	1.681
Housing - replacement of roofs/windows	2.700	2.039
Housing - replacement of kitchen/heating	1.600	0.535

The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities governs the level of capital expenditure taking into account affordability, sustainability, the management of assets and the achievement of strategic objectives. Capital spending in 2020/21 on General Fund Services (including operational Common Good properties) was £13.647m (2019/20 £14.160m) and on Housing was £4.292m (2019/20 £6.549m).

Expenditure	£'m	Financed by	£'m
Community Investment Strategy	8.081	Government grant & contributions	7.425
Property Asset Management	0.302	Capital Receipts	0.001
Strategy		Capital financed from revenue	4.011
Roads Asset Management	2.931	Borrowing	6.501
Strategy			
Housing Business Plan	4.292		
Lands Assets Management	0.034		
Strategy			
Fleet Asset Management Strategy	1.624		
IT Asset Management Strategy	0.674		
	17.938		17.938
Capital programme underspend	13.791		
Capital Budget	31.729		

During 2020/21 the Council invested £17.939m in Capital projects, £17.903m of this expenditure was on Council assets and £0.036m was granted to third parties including Common Good. Capital expenditure in the year has been financed by capital receipts (£0.001m), government grants and contributions (£7.426m) and direct revenue funding (£4.011m) leaving a balance of (£6.501m) which was financed from borrowing.

At the end of the year there was an overall underspend of £13.790m on the budgeted programme. £9.417m of this related to the general fund and was mainly due to rephasing of spend on large projects spanning multiple financial years such as: Clackmannan Regeneration, City Region Deal, digital infrastructure project, and delays in the delivery of purchased vehicles. The underspend on the HRA capital programme of £4.373m is mainly due to roof and render upgrade works, window replacement, and electrical systems works that were delayed due to lockdown restrictions. The unspent budget due to rephasing will be carried forward to 2021/22.

In recent years the total capital budget has not been fully utilised and 2020/21 continues that trend. In 2020/21, the underspend has increased to 43.5% (2019/20 33.6%) of the budgeted spending level, however, projects have been impacted by COVID-19 causing delays due to lock down rules and availability of contractors. Work continues to refine the capital planning process and to develop a capital strategy to ensure delivery of the Council's 20 year Capital programme for 2021/22 onwards in line with the Be the Future transformation programme and service asset plans.

Capital Receipts, Grants and Contributions

Receipts held in the capital receipts reserve at 31 March 2021 total £1.333m. £0.729m of these receipts have been earmarked to support delivery of the Council's 2021/22 budget. £0.097m has also been earmarked for the continuation of the Council's organisational redesign programme to fund the statutory element of voluntary severance.

Receipts of £2.850m were held in the Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied Reserve at 31 March 2021. Of this balance £0.766m is earmarked for the Be the Future Fund which is expected to be fully utilised during 2021/22 when the flexibility to use Capital Receipts for this purpose ends. The remaining balance is to be applied against specific projects in line with the conditions of the grants.

Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account, which funds the provision of Council housing, incurred a surplus in the year on the management accounts of £7.1m against a budgeted surplus of £5.2m. From this surplus a revenue contribution to capital of £4.0m was made in accordance with the Housing Business Plan to maintain the Scottish Housing Quality Standard and the Enhanced Clackmannanshire Standard.

This has resulted in an increase of £3.1m to reserves at the year end, as shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Working balances available to the Housing Revenue Account have therefore increased to £7.6m as at 31 March 2021. This balance will continue to be earmarked to support the delivery of the Housing Business Plan in line with the Council's approved strategy.

A further £4.0m was invested in the housing stock over the year. This builds on previous investment commitments and continues to sustain and consolidate the Council's position in terms of compliance with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard. The government introduced the new Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH) with compliance required by December 2020. A further milestone has been set for December 2032 which will be formally reviewed in 2025 to assess progress.

Tenant consultation has been curtailed in 2020/21 during the pandemic. The Service still managed to let 334 houses during the year of which 328, 98.2%, expressed themselves as very or fairly satisfied.

The average time taken to complete emergency repairs is now just over three hours. The average time for non-emergency repairs is 4 days with 97% of jobs carried out "right first

time". Satisfaction with the repairs service is high. Of the tenants who were asked about their views on the repairs carried out in the year, 99% were satisfied. Overall performance is up on last year with a 2% improvement in "right first time" performance and just over 1% increase in tenant repairs satisfaction.

Annual Assurance Statement 2020/21 – Scottish Housing Regulator

The Council submitted the 2020/21 Annual Assurance Statement to The Scottish Housing Regulator as required by the December 2020 deadline.

The Annual Assurance Statement requires that all social landlords in Scotland provide assurance to the regulator that they comply with the relevant regulatory standards and legal requirements, and are able to provide evidence in support of this. One area of non-compliance was identified:

- The Council failed to comply with "Involve tenants, and where relevant other service users, in the scrutiny and preparation of performance information"

A forward plan of improvement actions has been developed and is being implemented to address the under performance within the area of tenant scrutiny. These actions are outlined within the Assurance Statement.

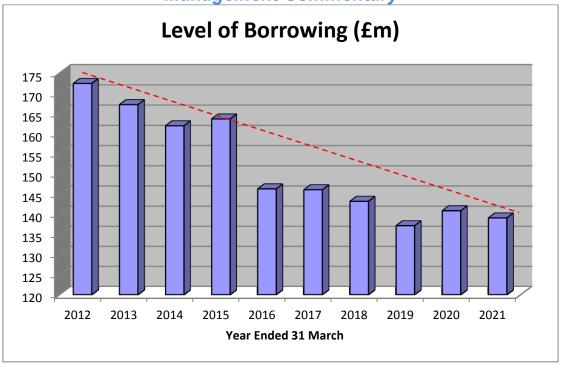
Debt

The Council's gross external debt as at March 2021 which supports its investment and development of long-term assets totals £139.2m and consists of:

	2020/21	2019/20
	£m	£m
External Borrowing	101.319	101.803
PFI and other finance leases	37.845	39.148
	139.164	140.911

This is a decrease of £1.8m on the previous year's external debt position of £140.9m. This movement is made up of repayments on borrowing of £0.484m and repayments were made to PFI and other Finance leases of £1.302m. The Council continues to work towards reducing overall external debt in line with its policy set out in the Treasury Management Strategy.

In the year, £8.8m (2019/20 £8.9m) external interest and principal repayments of £1.8m were paid in relation to this borrowing.



Overall there has been a reduction in cumulative external debt of 19.3% between 2012 and 2021, showing that over the longer term the Council is not increasing its level of debt to finance its capital programme. Repayments towards PFI and finance leases also continue to reduce the Council's overall level of external debt on an annual basis.

In line with the Prudential Code and Treasury Management Strategy any borrowing undertaken is required to be prudent, affordable and sustainable. As at 31 March 2021 the Council was in an under-borrowed position which meant that its level of borrowing was less than its capital expenditure. Further detailed information including performance indicators can be found in the Council's Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2020/21 set by Council on 27th February 2021 and the Annual Treasury Report 2020/21 presented to Council on 19 August 2021.

Secondary Schools PFI Scheme

Following the introduction of revised Financial Reporting arrangements introduced in 2009/10 for PFI projects, the Council's three new secondary schools are recorded within the long-term assets of the Council, along with a liability for the financing provided by the PFI operator. The outstanding finance liability at March 2021 is £37.845m and this sum is included within the Council's overall borrowing position referred to above.

The unitary charge paid to the operator in 2020/21 was £8.477m (2019/20 £8.307m) and will increase annually by inflation over the 30 year term of the contract. The Scottish Government provides additional funding towards the project of £3.553m per annum. The total cost of the contracted project is set out in Note 34 – Private Finance Initiative and Similar Contracts on page 140.

Net Pension Liability

Pension Fund reporting regulations require an annual valuation by fund actuaries. The calculation at 31 March 2021 disclosed a deficit of £151.7m (2019/20 deficit £97.9m). The calculation is prepared for the purposes of International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19) reporting requirements and is not relevant for funding purposes, i.e. does not have a direct impact on council tax or housing rent payers. This is simply a snapshot of the position at that time. The increase in the deficit is due to a combination of a reduction in the net discount rate and the impact of the latest triennial valuation which has seen changes in demographic, financial and other assumptions.

The latest long-term triennial funding valuation of the Fund for the purpose of setting employers' actual contributions was at 31 March 2020. This valuation has been reviewed and employers' contribution rates have been set in line with actuarial advice and have been kept at the same level for 2021/22 and 2022/23 and increased by 0.5% for 2023/24.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place which creates a legal or constructive obligation that more likely than not requires some form of transfer of economic benefits or service and a reliable estimate can be made about the amount of the obligation. As at 31 March 2021, one provision is included in the Financial Statements, see Note 21.

Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts. They arise where the Council has a possible obligation but this will only be confirmed or otherwise by uncertain future events not entirely within the control of the Council. They can also arise where a provision might otherwise have been made but it is not probable that resources will transfer, or if the obligation cannot be measured reliably. In 2020/21, three contingent liabilities are disclosed, see Note 37. The Council has no material contingent assets at the Balance Sheet date.

Group Accounts

The Council's group accounts consist of: Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board, Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board, Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP, Common Good and CSBP Clackmannanshire Investments Ltd.

COVID-19

The recent COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Council and its communities towards the end of 2019/20 and through the course of 2020/21. Since March 2020, the Council has put actions in place and reprioritised services to safeguard its communities. Over the past year, focus has been directed on recovery actions including supporting children back to school and with home learning and supporting individuals and

local businesses. It is expected that the pandemic will continue to impact on performance going forward into 2021/22 and beyond as the UK continues its route map to recovery and the resulting financial pressures.

Some of the specific areas affected and actions taken by the Council since the start of the pandemic are outlined below.

During the pandemic, there has been increased community engagement and partnership working to support those who are most vulnerable. Additional supports to the community have been put in place including support to those who are shielding and self isolation grants to those facing hardship whilst having to self isolate and payments to families for free school meals whilst schools have been closed. Further details of the support administered by the Council to businesses and individuals on behalf of the Scottish Government are set out in the Agency Arrangements section below. The Council also administered Scottish Government initiatives by way of financial support to businesses through Business Grants and applied reliefs to businesses in the Retail Hospitality and Leisure industry for non-domestic rates.

The Council has had to make changes in how its workforce operates. All staff are now working from home where possible and this has involved the roll out of IT kit to enable home working. Staff have had to adapt to a new virtual way of working and keeping in touch. Meetings are now held virtually through Microsoft Teams, including Council and Committee meetings. Changes have also been made to workplaces to enable staff to work safely and maintain a 2 metres distance.

Various changes in service provision have been made including standing down non-essential services and bringing these back on line in a phased way when able to do so. Risk assessments have been carried out to ensure safe working practices for staff and service users, particularly in face to face services such as Social Care and staff have been redeployed onto priority tasks to help support essential services. Cleaning services have been increased within Schools and Council operated buildings. We have also had to adapt and change the way services are provided. This has been significant within the Education Service where digital devices have been rolled out to the most vulnerable pupils to allow home learning. Teaching staff have also had to adapt to this new way of working supporting online classrooms.

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on financial performance with additional costs incurred during the year as well as loss of income. Due to prioritising essential services and effects of lockdown, there is slippage in the capital programme across both the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account. Various funding streams have been provided through the Scottish Government to ease pressure on the revenue account which has brought with it additional monitoring and reporting tasks. Prioritising essential services and the additional workload has meant business as usual tasks have been delayed including production of the draft and approval of these final audited accounts.

Despite these challenges the Council has still managed to continue with most business as usual tasks during the year and progress with its Transformation activity which is integral to

long term financial and service sustainability. It is expected that the pandemic will have an impact on performance going forward as recovery action will be in place for some time and financial pressures are expected to extend beyond 2020/21.

Agency Arrangements

In response to the lockdown arrangements the Scottish Government introduced a number of grants for both businesses and individuals which Councils administered on their behalf. Clackmannanshire Council paid out £12.834m of COVID-19 support funding to businesses and individuals on an agency basis as detailed below:

Support Grants	To Businesses £000	To Individuals £000	Total £000
Business Support Grants	7,557		7,557
Strategic Framework and Retail and Hospitality Business Grants	4,130		4,130
Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Driver Support Fund	134		134
Newly Self Employed Hardship Fund	95		95
Break Restrictions Grants	245		245
Contingency Fund Plus	76		76
Furlough Support	53		53
Small Accommodation Providers paying council tax	18		18
Transitional Support Fund for Childcare Providers	54		54
Temporary Restrictions Fund for Childcare Providers	46		46
Spring and Winter Hardship Payments		351	351
Self Isolation Support Grants		75	75
TOTAL	12,408	426	12,834

In addition to the grants above, the Council also distributed £0.077m of Personal Protective Equipment and Testing Kits to third parties on behalf of the Scottish Government.

Business Environment and Risks

There are 2 key economic variables that have affected the Council during 2020/21 and which will continue to impact the Council going forward into 2021/22 and likely beyond. The first, being the recent COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on the wider economy and interest rates and its direct impact on Council service provision, priorities, expenditure and funding. The second is the continuing impact of Brexit on the UK economy as the UK navigates through the recently concluded trade deal with the EU.

On the 6th May the Bank of England (BoE) released its latest quarterly report on inflation. Interest rates had remained steady through 2020/21 at 0.1% with no changes since the last reduction in March 2020. The most recent forecast indicates interest rates are likely to remain low to continue to support households and businesses as the UK economy looks towards recovery from the pandemic. The target for inflation remained at 2% during 2020/21 and whilst inflation remained below this during the year, most recent figures are now above this rate as lockdown eases and consumer confidence and spending increases.

Increases in inflation have a potential impact on the prices of procured and commissioned goods and services and future wages. After a period of low wage increases for a number of years, particularly in the public sector, the previous 3 year pay deal for 2018/19 to 2020/21 resulted in the public sector pay restraint being lifted and additional pressure being put on local authority budgets over the course of this three year period. As part of its budget setting process for 2021/22, the Scottish Government have a Public Sector Pay Policy. Whilst this does not apply to Local Authorities, current proposals are framed around this offer and discussions are ongoing with trade unions and COSLA at a national level. Any agreed pay award over and above the Public Sector Pay Policy will lead to further pressures for Local Authorities.

As in recent years and even more so as a result of COVID-19, this operating environment presents the key challenge of developing and sustaining medium to longer term financial planning. A key area of uncertainty for the Council remains the future levels of grant from the Scottish Government it will receive on which it relies for a significant proportion of its funding.

It is recognised that the COVID-19 pandemic will have a longer term impact on some services and the Scottish Government continues to review the support in place and funding to Local Authorities, Health Boards and the wider economy to support recovery.

It is hoped that the next Scottish Budget will be a 3 year settlement which should help to inform medium term financial planning and get a clearer sense of the Scottish Government's spending priorities. This however, is dependent on the UK Government's ability to publish a 3 year settlement.

Given this operating context, the preparation of medium to long term financial plans are subject to a number of key risks and uncertainties which will have an impact on budget assumptions. With funding static at best and potential increased costs of service provision due to the COVID-19 pandemic, managing the effects of these increased costs will be a

challenge for the public sector. This also places additional pressure on the Council to transform services and reduce its operating costs further to maintain a balanced budget in future years.

Audit Scotland continues to promote the importance of medium to long term financial planning. In Clackmannanshire, the Council continues to promote medium to longer term financial planning over a number of Budget rounds, the key features of the approach being:

- The use of financial scenario planning to provide a range of potential financial outcomes relative to changes in the key financial assumptions made; and
- The Budget setting process provides indicative budgets for future years and identifies specific Business cases and / or new areas for review to be developed. This provides a multi-year view of the programme of activity and how it relates to Budget setting and indicative funding gap forecasts in individual financial years.
- The development of the Be the Future programme identifying areas for Transformation to increase efficiency and reduce costs over a 10 year period.
- A 20 year Capital Investment Plan as approved in the 2021/22 budget, setting out investment priorities over the medium to longer term.

Medium to long term planning assists the Council in managing the financial and service delivery risks associated with the impact of real and potential cash term reductions in public sector funding, balanced against increasing demand for services and new responsibilities.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Along with the challenge of financial resilience, the Council also faces a number of non-financial risks. The Council maintains a Corporate Risk Register which is reported to the Audit Committee on a regular basis throughout the year.

The Council's approach to managing each risk is:

- Treat: we will take action to reduce the risk:
- Tolerate: actions within our control have been completed and plans are in place;
- Transfer: the risk will be passed to another party, such as insurers, and
- Terminate: the activity that is causing the risk will be ceased.

The Council currently has 16 risks, each assigned to an appropriate officer. Each risk is scored out of 25 based on likelihood and impact. A traffic light system is also used to highlight the risk. The top 3 risks with the highest score of 25 are:

1 Insufficient Financial Resilience:-

Risk - the Council does not have a balanced budget to meet essential service demands, customer needs, or external agendas.

Potential impact - reputational and legal implications and severe extended loss of service provision. Possibility of Alliance with Health & Social Care and other partners also experiencing budget pressures contributes to potential impact, given the interdependencies.

Mitigation - Use the agreed strategic change framework and organisational design principles to implement a whole organisation redesign. Balance the drive for savings

with the need for sufficient officer time and skills to support change and consider how to make more use of external assistance to support improvement.

2 Public Health Emergency:-

Risk – Significant numbers of Council staff and customers become ill due to the occurrence of a public health emergency, such as a flu pandemic, with spread potentially exacerbated through failure to vaccinate or follow hygiene protocols.

Potential Impact - Short- & long-term health implications for public and staff (including absence if ill or caring for others). Disruption to support and frontline services, including to already vulnerable groups. Consideration required of minimal service provision requirements.

Mitigation - The COVID-19 pandemic is an ongoing live issue. The Council's Incident Management Plan was implemented on the 9 March, 2020 and Major Emergency Operating Procedures (MEOPs) were agreed and enacted. All Business Continuity plans have been reviewed and we are actively involved in response planning with the Forth Valley Resilience Partnership. Continuity of crucial services has largely been achieved, but the risk remains as the pandemic continues.

3 Insufficient Pace and Scale of Organisational Transformation:-

Risk - The Council fails to proactively drive the fundamental redesign of services and organisational planning/development with the speed required to address the funding gap due to ineffective change management.

Potential Impact - Failure to maintain the required level of provision for statutory services. The corporate business improvement programme does not establish sustainable service delivery and a sustainable cost base for the future.

Mitigation - There are still significant risks associated with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the Council's ability to balance the need to continue to provide core service with the ability to resource transformation projects. Significant work has been undertaken during 2020/21 and 2021/22 to review the Transformation Programme, resulting in seven key priorities being identified. Prioritise Transformation projects that sit within each priority. Recruitment to key posts including a Strategic Director (Transformation) and Project Managers and Business Analysts within the Council's PMO will increase the capacity dedicated to the Transformation Programme.

The latest update report was presented to the Audit Committee on 17 June 2021 and can be found here: https://www.clacks.gov.uk/document/meeting/289/1083/7052.pdf

Where to find more Information

An explanation of the Financial Statements which follow and their purpose are shown at the top of each page. Further information about Clackmannanshire Council can be obtained from the Council's website (www.clacks.gov.uk) or from Finance Services, Kilncraigs, Greenside Street, Alloa, FK10 1EB.

Conclusion and Acknowledgements

The continued prudent financial management and medium term financial planning have allowed the Council to successfully manage its financial affairs and the financial objectives prescribed. The Council progressed major strategic initiatives such as the new Tullibody Campus, City Region Deal, Organisational Redesign, the Road Assets Management Plan and the continuing embedding of the Health and Social Care Partnership.

The Council would like to acknowledge the significant effort in producing the Annual Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement and to record thanks to colleagues for their continued hard work and support. The Council greatly appreciate the significant efforts of all who were involved, elected members of the Council and colleagues in every Service, all of whose efforts in managing the resources available have contributed to the financial position disclosed by the 2020/21 Financial Statements.

Ellen Forson Leader of the Council 3 February 2022 Lindsay Sim Chief Finance Officer 3 February 2022 Nikki Bridle Chief Executive 3 February 2022

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Statement of Responsibilities

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council 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 (section 95 of the Local Government Scotland) Act 1973). In this Council, that officer is the Chief Finance Officer;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguards its assets;
- ensure the annual accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 and the Coronavirus (Scotland) Act 2020), and so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003); and
- approve the annual accounts for signature.

I confirm that the draft Annual Accounts were approved for signature by Council at its meeting on 19 August 2021.

Signed on behalf of Clackmannanshire Council

Ellen Forson Leader of the Council 3 February 2022

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Statement of Responsibilities

The Chief Finance Officer's Responsibilities

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

In preparing the Annual 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 legislation; and
- complied with the local authority accounting code (in so far as it is compatible with legislation).

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

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

I certify that the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its group at the accounting date and the transactions of the Council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Lindsay Sim Chief Finance Officer 3 February 2022

Introduction

The purpose of the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) is to provide assurance to the people of Clackmannanshire, Elected Members, staff, partner agencies and other stakeholders that the Council:

- is well run;
- operates in a lawful, open, inclusive and honest manner;
- manages resources effectively, and
- provides a high standard of service to our customers.

The AGS explains the extent to which the Council has complied with its Local Code of Governance during the past year, the progress it has made on improvements identified in the previous year's AGS, and actions it plans to take to ensure that it continues to improve.

Governance is important - good governance leads to good management, good performance, good stewardship of public money, good public engagement and ultimately, better outcomes for citizens and service users.

Corporate governance is not directly about strategy, policy, service standards, or performance; it is about the systems that make sure these things are done well and in an open, transparent and accountable way. Good governance enables an authority to pursue its aims effectively, while controlling and managing risk.

Local Code of Governance

Our Local Code of Governance sets out how the Council is directed, controlled, led and held to account, including the culture and values that shape the decision-making and behaviour of councillors and employees. Councils are guided in this by the "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework" (CIPFA, 2016). The framework sets out 7 principles, with supporting sub-principles and illustrations of good practice, that together constitute good governance.

The Local Code of Governance was reviewed during 2018 and a revised code was approved by Council in February 2019. The Code elements and how they relate to the CIPFA good governance principles, is shown overleaf. The Code is underpinned by a framework of systems and processes, based on legislative and regulatory requirements, guidance and good practice principles that guide our day to day activities.

Local Code of Governance, linked to CIPFA good governance principles

Leadership, values &	Scheme of Delegation	A. Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law	B. Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement	C. Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits	D. Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes	E. Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it	F. Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management	
culture	Standing Orders	✓			√	✓	✓	
	Corporate Plan			✓	✓		✓	
Strategy & performance management	Performance Management Framework				✓		✓	✓
	Corporate Risk Management Guidance	✓	✓		✓	√		
Working in Partnership	Alliance Governance Framework & Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)			✓	✓			

		A. Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law	B. Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement	C. Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits	D. Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes	E. Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it	F. Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management	G. Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability
Communication & engagement	Communications Strategy		✓		✓			✓
Sustainable asset management	Environmental Policy				✓		√	
Financial management	Financial Regulations	✓	✓				✓	✓
	Contract Standing Orders	√		✓	√			✓
Information management	Information Management Framework	✓				✓		
Workforce management	Strategic Workforce Plan	√				√		

Leadership, values and culture

This section of our Local Code covers the arrangements we have for ensuring that the Council's leadership – senior managers and elected members – set and communicate a clear direction, are transparent and accountable, and act as role models for the Council's values and ethics.

Local Code approaches in this area are:

- · Scheme of Delegation, and
- Council Standing Orders.

The **Scheme of Delegation** sets out the duties and responsibilities of the Council, its committees, sub-committees and officers. It explains the key functions of senior officers, including statutory posts, and explains their roles in ensuring that processes are in place for enabling the Council to meet its statutory obligations and also in providing advice to Members, officers and committees on staff management, financial, legal and ethical governance issues.

Council Standing Orders set out the framework within which the Council conducts its business, and includes the timing of Council meetings, the order of business, rules of debate and matters of procedure.

Strategy and performance management

This covers how we make sure that strategies, policies and supporting processes reflect the Council's responsibilities and ambitions, and that they are communicated, implemented and followed through.

Local Code approaches in this area are:

- Council Corporate Plan:
- · Performance Management Framework, and
- Corporate Risk Management Guidance.

The Council's **corporate plan** 'Be the Future' describes its vision, values and strategic direction for the period to 2022, providing a guiding influence for Council decision making, resourcing and actions.

The plan is aligned with Clackmannanshire's Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP), demonstrating the Council's commitment to shared outcomes agreed by the Clackmannanshire Alliance.

The Council's **Performance Management Framework** covers the strategies, plans and reports that take direction from the LOIP and corporate plan to make sure that resources are focused on Council priorities. Progress and performance are reported publicly and to regulatory bodies and the Scottish Government.

Corporate **Risk Management Guidance** explains the principles, processes and scrutiny arrangements used by the Council for managing risk.

Senior management identify the key risks to the Council achieving the outcomes set out in the Council Plan. These are assessed together with the controls we have in place to manage the risks, and mitigating actions are agreed to bring the risks within a tolerable range. A similar process is carried out within services. Risk registers are regularly reviewed and challenged by senior management and Members.

Key Corporate Risks 2020/21

- Insufficient Financial Resilience
- Harm to Child(ren)
- Insufficient Pace and Scale of Organisational Transformation
- Increasing Attainment Gap
- Impact of Poverty, Inequality & Changing Demographics
- Failure to Address Serious Organised Crime
- Unknown Terms of EU Withdrawal
- Inadequate Workforce Planning

- Health & Safety Breach
- IT System Failure
- Major Governance Failure
- Information Not Managed Effectively
- Failure of Public Utility Supply
- Public Health Emergency
- Failure to Prepare for Severe Weather Events
- Failure to Prevent Extremism and/or Radicalisation

During the year two risks were removed from the corporate register: Council & Community Impact of Welfare Reform, and Industrial Unrest.

Working in Partnership

This theme covers how we work with partners to achieve mutual benefit, by sharing expertise, resources and knowledge. The Clackmannanshire Alliance, our Community Planning Partnership, brings together the key organisations that can make a difference to people's lives in Clackmannanshire.

Local Code approaches in this area are:

Alliance Governance Framework & Memorandum of Understanding

Key underpinning policies and guidance in this area are:

- Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027, and
- Community Planning processes.

Communication and engagement

The Corporate Communications & Marketing Strategy aims to ensure that:

- both internal and external communications and marketing approaches are effective and responsive to the needs of all groups, and
- digital communications develop in line with advancing technology and customer needs.

We use the online survey tool Citizen Space to consult on issues such as service satisfaction, policy proposals and strategies. During 2020/21, 17 surveys were done using this method, which is less than half when compared with 2019/20. The reduction was due to the pandemic.

Sustainable asset management

The Council's **Environmental Policy** is incorporated into the Sustainability & Climate Change Strategy. It sets out Council commitments to continuously improve its environmental performance and take the lead in encouraging others in Clackmannanshire to do the same.

There is also a number of asset management plans covering, for instance, buildings, vehicles and ICT equipment. These generally aim to ensure that all assets are:

- fit for purpose;
- used efficiently, maximising value for money;
- environmentally and energy efficient and contribute to delivering reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and
- employed flexibly and responsibly.

Financial management

Financial Regulations set out roles and responsibilities in relation to financial management, to ensure the highest standard of probity in dealing with public money and to assist and protect staff in such dealings. Underpinning guidelines and instructions ensure robust and effective financial control.

The Council is reviewing its financial governance arrangements to ensure it meets its obligations to comply with the good practice arrangements set out in the CIPFA Financial Management Code by 31 March 2022.

Information management

The aim of the **Information Management Framework** is that the right information is available to the right people, at the right time, to support and inform effective decision making, while ensuring appropriate storage, access and protection of information and data.

Key underpinning policies and guidance in this area are:

- Digital Strategy 2019-25:
- · Data Protection Policy, and
- · Records Management Plan.

A refreshed Data Protection Policy and CCTV strategy was considered by the Partnership and Performance Committee in January 2022.

People management

The draft Strategic Workforce Plan sets out the Council's workforce planning priorities, which are to:

- Create a positive and inclusive organisational culture;
- Have a sustainable and resilient workforce;
- Ensure our workforce feels supported, empowered, respected and engaged, and
- Ensure our workforce has the knowledge, skills and behaviours capable of meeting future demands.

The Workforce Plan is underpinned by a range of related policies and processes, covering all aspects of People Management. These are reviewed on a rolling basis to ensure that they provide the best support for the Council.

Statutory roles

The **Chief Executive** is the most senior Council officer, and is also the Head of Paid Service. They are the senior adviser responsible for the smooth running and co-ordination of Council services.

The **Chief Finance Officer (Section 95 Officer)** is responsible for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs.

The **Monitoring Officer** is responsible for ensuring that the Council complies with the requirements of the law and any statutory Codes of Practice. The role of the Senior Manager Legal & Governance includes the role of Monitoring Officer, however, this position has been vacant since August 2021, and temporary cover arrangements have been put in place until a new appointment is made.

The **Chief Social Work Officer** (Interim) provides a strategic and professional leadership role in the delivery of social work services, and is legally responsible for a number of specific functions.

Impact of Covid 19

The Covid 19 pandemic has had, and continues to have, a significant impact on Council business. This has required rapid decision making and flexibility in order to respond to a changing situation and ensure that resources are directed to where they are needed most.

- In response to the announcement of a national lockdown by the Prime Minister on 23 March 2020, Council and committee meetings were suspended and an Emergency Decision Making Forum (EDMF) was established to enable swift and responsive decisions on urgent matters, and to reduce the need for face-to-face meetings during the COVID-19 outbreak. All papers and decisions by the EDMF were published on the Council website. Following the reintroduction of Council and committee meetings in June 2020 it was agreed that the EDMF should be retained as a permanent committee to take decisions in an emergency, likely to meet only in exceptional circumstances.
- Council and committee meetings were reintroduced in June 2020 on a staged basis. Standing Orders were changed to allow meetings to be held virtually. Video recordings of the meetings have been made available on the Council website. A more detailed review of Standing Orders was agreed by Council in September 2020. Remote Council and Committee meetings have continued but will be reviewed during 2021/22.
- Clarification was added to Contract Standing Orders to ensure sufficient governance where immediate action is required during an emergency, allowing the Senior Leadership Group (SLG) to approve greater sums for emergency provision, and for the Council to follow guidance provided by Scottish Procurement.
- Since March 2020 there have been substantial changes to Council operations. Many staff were redeployed to essential roles, including the administration of government funding schemes to support individuals and businesses impacted by Covid 19.
- In order to identify the impact, from a wellbeing perspective, and put in place supports for our staff a pulse survey was undertaken in May 2020 followed by a full staff survey in November 2020. Whilst the majority of staff, at the start of the

pandemic, reported their wellbeing as being very good or good there was a noticeable change when the survey was repeated. The Council has focused resources to ensure appropriate supports were and continue to be developed and be available to our staff. Some of the interventions/support put in place include:

- In partnership with Forth Valley College a new management training programme was developed, part of which focuses on adapting to working from home and employee mental health;
- Our Occupational Health provider have clinicians who are trained on post Covid 19 Syndrome;
- Stress Risk Assessments;
- Virtual Wellbeing week;
- o Managers guide on managing work related stress, and
- Trained Mental Health First Aiders.

We continue to engage with staff and have recently undertaken a further pulse survey to seek views on new ways of working.

- An Operational Recovery Group was established in May, comprising representatives from across Council services, trade union colleagues and project management support.
- The EDMF agreed in June 2020 to establish a Recovery Co-ordinator post, on a fixed term basis, to co-ordinate the Council's Covid 19 response and recovery activity, and facilitate the work of the Operational Recovery Group.
- During the period of the pandemic to date, a number of other changes were made to Procurement practices:
 - supplier relief arrangement were put in place, for example, advance/interim payment proposals and accelerated payment; and
 - extension of contracts where a potential change in provider could jeopardise the provision and continuity of key service provision, such as Care at Home services and targeted support for education digital learning.
- A small number of exceptions to Contract Standing Orders were approved in response to the pandemic, for example to meet additional cleaning needs that could not be met by internal resources.
- A Covid 19 monitoring dashboard was introduced in April 2020 for briefing elected members on the impact of the pandemic on services and communities locally, supporting the need for transparency and clear accountability.
- Finance staff prioritised their time to process crisis payments and grants to individuals and businesses. This resulted in some financial controls not operating as well as in previous years such as routine financial reconciliations not being completed on a timely basis and access to core systems not being regularly reviewed.

During 2021/22, the Council continues to review its priorities to respond to the ongoing impact of the pandemic.

Audit and assurance

There is a range of arrangements that seek to provide assurance on the Council's system of internal control.

- 1. The Council has an **Audit Committee**, the remit of which is to:
 - ensure that the authority's assurance statements, including the Annual Governance Statement, properly reflect the risk environment and any actions required to improve it;
 - in relation to the authority's internal audit functions:
 - o oversee its independence, objectivity, performance and professionalism;
 - o support the effectiveness of the internal audit process, and
 - o promote the effective use of internal audit by approving the annual Internal Audit Plan.
 - consider the effectiveness of the authority's risk management arrangements and the control environment, reviewing the risk profile of the organisation and assurances that action is being taken on risk-related issues, including partnerships and collaborations with other organisations;
 - monitor the effectiveness of the control environment, including arrangements for ensuring value for money, supporting standards and ethics and for managing the authority's exposure to the risks of fraud and corruption;
 - consider the reports and recommendations of external audit and inspection agencies and their implications for governance, risk management or control;
 - to support effective relationships between external audit and internal audit, inspection agencies and other relevant bodies, and encourage the active promotion of the value of the audit process, and
 - to review the financial statements, external auditor's opinion and reports to members, and monitor management action in response to the issues raised by external audit.
- 2. The Council's Internal Audit function, overseen by the Internal Audit Manager, is delivered via a joint working arrangement with Falkirk Council. The role of Internal Audit is to provide a balanced and evidence based opinion to Members on the adequacy of the Council's arrangements for risk management, governance, and control. As required by the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS), the Internal Audit annual plan of work is developed taking account of key financial and other risks.

On an annual basis, Internal Audit provides an Assurance report to the Audit Committee, which gives an overall opinion on the Council's risk management, governance, and control arrangements, based on the work they have carried out over the course of the year.

- 3. The Council is externally audited by Audit Scotland who conduct an audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice approved by the Accounts Commission. Their responsibilities include assessing the Council's system of internal control to gain assurance that the Council:
 - has systems for recording and processing transactions which provide a sound basis for the preparation of financial statements;
 - has systems of internal control which provide an adequate means of preventing and detecting material misstatement, error, fraud or corruption, and
 - complies with established policies, procedures, laws and regulations.
- 4. Many individual services and functions are subject to review by external agencies and inspectorates.

Review of effectiveness

We have a responsibility for reviewing, at least annually, the effectiveness of our governance framework, including the system of internal control. The review is informed by a wide range of evidence, including:

- The work of the members of the Extended Strategic Leadership Group, who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment;
- The Internal Audit Annual Assurance Report;
- The Management Report, provided annually by our External Auditor (currently Audit Scotland);
- Reports from other external review bodies, agencies and inspectorates;
- Output from self-assessment undertaken by service managers evaluating the extent to which services comply with the local code, and identifying areas for improvement;
- The completion of signed Certificates of Assurance by Executive Directors confirming their opinion that the identified areas for improvement and associated action plan will address any current issues or risks, and
- A two-stage internal Governance review process involving senior and service managers. Stage one reviews the local code to make sure that it reflects the approaches that are most significant to the achievement of Council priorities and

desired outcomes, and that the approaches are fit for purpose. The second stage of the review is to check that the approaches are implemented in all relevant areas.

The annual Governance review identifies areas for improvement. Resulting actions are tracked using the Council's performance management system.

Significant Governance Issues

Audit Committee

Owing to the impact of the pandemic, Audit Committee meetings scheduled between April and November 2020 were cancelled, and the committee reconvened in December 2020. Audit work continued throughout this period, with much of the work being done remotely.

Internal Audit

The Annual Assurance Report by Internal Audit to the Audit Committee on 17 June 2021 reported substantial assurance on the Council's arrangements for risk management, governance, and control for the year to 31 March 2021. During the year Internal Audit completed 89% of their planned main audit programme (target 85%, with 100% of recommendations accepted. Two assignments were not started: Staff wellbeing and support arrangements, which was carried forward into the 2021/22 Internal Audit Plan, and Capital planning and expenditure monitoring, which is to be considered for inclusion in a future plan.

An Internal Audit plan for 2021/22 was approved by the Audit Committee on 29 April 2021 however, owing to the impact of the pandemic and changes in audit personnel, resources available for the plan have been reduced by 32 days. It was recognised also that fluctuations in priorities and capacity, and changes to the Council's risk profile during the year, mean that the audit plan is considered indicative and flexible. Committed assignments during the first half of the year are also to include a focus on Covid 19 recovery arrangements.

During 2020 the Council had to rapidly introduce arrangements for the administration of specific COVID 19 related government funding schemes. Internal Audit investigated arrangements for administration of the Business Support Fund grant and the Newly Self Employed Hardship Fund, and in both cases reported substantial assurance.

Progress made on areas for improvement contained in the 2019/20 AGS

Agreed action	Progress
The Scheme of Delegation will be developed further, to tie in with the management restructure	The scheme of delegation has had consequential updates but the full review is dependent on the restructure of the People directorate which still has not taken place. The People directorate redesign is scheduled for the next meeting of Council (August 2021) and a review of the scheme of delegation will follow thereafter. Some initial work has taken place on a draft.
Standing Orders will be further refined to improve clarity and training will be provided for elected members.	Standing orders were substantially reviewed in order to facilitate remote meetings and electronic approaches. There are still a number of development areas which have been outlined for consideration. It is likely that a comprehensive training programme will now take place as part of next year's local government election induction.
An updated Risk Management Framework will be finalised	Continued to 21/22
Covid Recovery plans will be reviewed to ensure alignment with Be the Future	Ongoing
New Mainstreaming Equalities and Diversity Outcomes for Clackmannanshire will be developed, for publication in April 2021.	Council agreed the Mainstreaming Equality and Diversity Outcomes report in April 2021. The report is published on our webpages in line with legislative requirements.
Action will be taken to ensure that new Hate Crime legislation is reflected in key Council policies.	The new Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Bill became law on the 23 April 2021 after several years at various stages of development. The legislation and any statutory requirements will be reflected in key policies and plans including HR and Workforce Plans; Mainstreaming Equalities and Community Justice.

Agreed action	Progress
LOIP priorities will be reviewed with Alliance partners	The Clackmannanshire Alliance have agreed the approach to refresh the Local Outcome Improvement Plan in 2021. This will be taken forward as part of the Wellbeing Economy programme supported by Scottish Government. Engagement will take place in early Autumn with a draft LOIP prepared by December 2021. The final LOIP is anticipated to be considered for approval in March 2021.
Alliance performance reporting arrangements will be reviewed and strengthened.	Alliance governance arrangements will be reviewed as part of the LOIP refresh process. The approach has been agreed by Alliance partners.
The Communication and Engagement Strategy will be consulted on and agreed	A draft communications and engagement strategy has been developed. This will be reviewed to ensure alignment with the developing Be the Future Strategic Roadmap. It is currently anticipated that the strategy will be completed in September 2021.
Key documents relating to Communication and Engagement, including the Customer Charter, will be updated.	Communications policies are being reviewed alongside the Strategy. This will include a Communications guidance and protocol and social media policy. The Councils brand guidelines were refreshed in 2020.
The review of the Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy will be completed, followed by engagement with key stakeholders.	Part time member of staff has been with the Council since May 2021. Preliminary work on the strategy has started but competing workloads and the fact that this person only 0.5 FTE mean that this work is behind schedule. Work will continue at a pace commensurate with officer time available. Additional resource is likely to be sought through service redesign.

Agreed action	Progress
The Capital Plan will be reviewed to reflect revised strategic priorities and to align with the Be the Future programme, the Learning Estate, City Region Deal and Asset strategies.	Complete – a 20 year capital programme was approved by Council in March 2021.
Guidance and training will be rolled out to strengthen Financial Governance	Ad hoc training to Budget Holders undertaken as required. Further training and guidance development postponed due to pandemic. Will be progressed throughout 2021/22.
The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategy and ICT Asset Management Plans will be reviewed.	The ICT Strategy and Asset Management Plan was revised in 2019 however has not been finalised or reviewed. This will be taken forward in 2021.
A Digital Transformation Delivery Plan and Road Map will be developed, informed by the Audit Scotland report and the outcome of the Digital Maturity Assessment.	This work is underway. The Digital Maturity Assessment for Clackmannanshire and Audit Scotland report on Digital Progress were completed in Spring 2021 and engagement with Digital Office and Audit Scotland is ongoing. Review of the existing roadmap is underway. Discussions are taking place on future governance of digital transformation workstream as part of Be the Future overall governance arrangements and the Strategic Roadmap for Clackmannanshire.

Agreed action	Progress
The Learning and Development Programme for all line managers will continue	During later stages of 2020/21 a prior information exercise was undertaken and a number of 1-2-1 engagements undertake with potential providers and the Team Leader – Workforce Development and Learning. These meetings have informed the preparation of the tender which will be issues during 2021/22.
	The Corporate L&D calendar is a rolling programme of events updated each year to ensure training opportunities are available to all staff and managers within the organisation.
	The Flexible Workforce Fund has allowed collaborative engagement with FV College in the delivery of the "Promoting Good Conversations" course aimed at first line managers and supervisors. This is a continuing programme and now in second intake of participants.
	45 Virtual Course dates are available to staff. For the FV College course 100 placements, so far, have been offered to managers. For this year 9693 logins to Clacks Academy. Since the system was relaunched in 2018, 71,609 resources have been completed with 19,400 hours of learning completed.
	This will continue on a rolling basis.

Agreed action	Progress
The Workforce Development Delivery Plan will be reviewed, primarily to ensure that the approaches in relation to leadership development, performance management and employee engagement remain fit for purpose	as an annex to the Strategic Workforce Plan 2019/22) has been subsumed into the Council's Workforce Programme, and as such, will be progressed via the programme approach (which is closely aligned with the ongoing Be the Future

Improvement Plan 2021/22

Agreed action	Lead
The Governance assurance process will be reviewed, to ensure it is effective and proportionate.	Monitoring Officer
The review of the Scheme of Delegation will be completed after the conclusion of the Council restructure.*	Monitoring Officer
A detailed review of Standing Orders will be undertake, with the aim of consolidating incremental changes that have been made in recent years, improving clarity and ensuring Standing Orders remain fit for purpose. Training will be provided for elected members*	Monitoring Officer
The Audit Scotland survey "Your Reputation @ Risk" will be rolled out and actions agreed in response to findings.	Monitoring Officer
An updated Risk Management Framework will be finalised.*	Monitoring Officer
Covid Recovery plans will be reviewed to ensure alignment with Be the Future*	Strategic Director P&P
Action will be taken to ensure that new Hate Crime legislation is reflected in key Council policies*	P&T Senior Manager
Options for enhancing arrangements for Fraud Risk Management will be investigated as part of the restructure of the Legal & Governance service.	Monitoring Officer
The Local Outcome Improvement Plan will be refreshed and a Wellbeing Local Outcome Improvement Plan will be developed	P&T Senior Manager
Clackmannanshire Alliance operating arrangements and structures, including the Memorandum of Understanding, will be refreshed.	P&T Senior Manager
The development of new Communications Strategy will be completed. The strategy will be supported by a live communications delivery plan, and related policies, toolkits and standards will be refreshed.	P&T Senior Manager

Agreed action	Lead
The Council's Customer Charter will be refreshed.*	P&T Senior Manager
A Digital Transformation Delivery Plan and Road Map will be developed, informed by the Audit Scotland report and the outcome of the Digital Maturity Assessment*	P&T Senior Manager
Capacity and responsibility for information and knowledge management will be addressed as part of the Partnership & Performance service restructure considerations.	P&T Senior Manager, Monitoring Officer
Refresh Corporate Plan	P&T Senior Manager
The review of the Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy will be completed, followed by engagement with key stakeholders*	Senior Manager Development
Information on Sustainable Asset Management on the Council website will be improved to make it clearer and more accessible.	Place Senior Managers
Further guidance and training on Financial Governance and financial system processes will be rolled out, including promoting awareness of the management information produced by the finance system to assist decision making *	S95 Officer
The Financial system will be reviewed and aligned to management structures following service redesigns	S95 Officer
Debt recovery processes will be reviewed to ensure Council is recovering debts due.	S95 Officer
Additional support will be secured for Procurement and Community Wealth Building work.	S95 Officer
The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategy and ICT Asset Management Plans will be finalised.*	P&T Senior Manager
Remaining outstanding actions in the Workforce Programme will be completed.	Senior Manager HR & WD

Agreed action	Lead
The feasibility of introducing a structured approach to the publication of policies and strategies will be investigated, to ensure they are accessible and up to date.	_

^{*} Indicates actions that have been continued from last year

Statement of Assurance

We are satisfied that Clackmannanshire Council's Governance arrangements remain fit for purpose.

Areas for improvement set out above will be addressed to further improve the effectiveness of our Governance arrangements and will include an update on progress in our 2021 AGS.

Nikki Bridle Chief Executive 3 February 2022 Ellen Forson Leader of the Council 3 February 2022

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Remuneration Report

General

Elements of the remuneration report are subject to audit, throughout the report the relevant sections have been noted as audited where applicable. The other sections of the Remuneration Report have been reviewed by Audit Scotland as detailed in the Independent Auditor's Report. The results presented in the tables comprising the Clackmannanshire Council's Remuneration Report for 2020/21 reflect the following contextual factors:

- Pay award of 3% from 1 April 2020 is included in the 2020/21 figures;
- As at 31 March 2021 there were 7 Senior Councillors in post. The maximum allowed for Clackmannanshire Council is 8;
- The corporate management structure is: Chief Executive, Strategic Director Place, Strategic Director People, Strategic Director Partnership & Performance; and
- The committee structure reflects the organisational structure with three committees; People Committee, Place Committee, Partnership and Performance Committee. There is also an Audit Committee aligning with the CIFPA guidance for Audit Committees in Local Authorities.

Remuneration Arrangements

Councillors

The remuneration of Councillors is regulated by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) and Regulations 2007 (SSI No. 2007/183), amended by SSI 2019/23). The Regulations provide for the grading of Councillors for the purposes of remuneration arrangements, as either the Leader of the Council, the Provost, Senior Councillors or Councillors. The Leader of the Council and the Provost cannot be the same person for the purposes of payment of remuneration. A Senior Councillor is a Councillor who holds a significant position of responsibility in the Council's political management structure.

When determining the level of remuneration for Councillors the Scottish Ministers consider the recommendations of the Scottish Local Authority Remuneration Committee (SLARC). SLARC is an advisory Non-Departmental Public Body set up in 2005 to advise Scottish Ministers on the remuneration, allowances and expenses incurred by local authority Councillors.

In line with the Regulations the following maximum salaries attributable are:

- Leader of the Council £29,760 (2019/20: £29,119);
- Civic Head (Provost) £22,320 (2019/20: £21,840) maximum remuneration is 75% of the sum payable to the leader, and
- Senior Councillors £20,087 (2019/20: £19,656).

The Regulations also set out that Clackmannanshire Council (Band A) is eligible to appoint a maximum of 8 Senior Councillors. Total remuneration available for Senior Councillors is based on a calculation detailed in Councillors' Remuneration Guidance. The total annual amount payable by the Council for remuneration to all

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Remuneration Report

its Senior Councillors shall not exceed £160,696 (2019/20: £157,237).

The remuneration paid to Senior Councillors in 2020/21 covering the year 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 totalled £148,111 (2019/20: £136,629). This includes £3,278 paid to Councillor Holden for serving as Vice Convenor on the Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board (2019/20: £1,984). Also included are payments for serving on the Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE) for Councillor Sharp £5,250 (2019/20: £5,250). This amount is recoverable from this organisation. The net cost to Clackmannanshire Council in relation to Senior Councillors is £139,583 (2019/20: £129,395). This complies with current regulations.

The Regulations also permit the Council to pay contributions or other payments as required to the Local Government Pension Scheme in respect of those Councillors who elect to become members of the pension scheme.

The Scheme which encompasses the salaries of all elected members including the Leader, Provost and Senior Councillors was agreed at a meeting of the full Council on 21 June 2007, and details are available on the Council's website at: www.clacksweb.org.uk under 'Elected Members' Remuneration'.

Joint Boards

Two joint boards exist; the Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board, and the Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board.

In addition to the Senior Councillors of the Council the Regulations also set out the remuneration payable to Councillors with the responsibility of a Convenor or a Vice-Convenor of a Joint Board such as a Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board. The regulations require the remuneration to be paid by the Council of which the Convenor or Vice-Convenor (as the case may be) is a member. The Council is also required to pay any pension contributions arising from the Convenor or Vice-Convenor being a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme. In 2020/21 Clackmannanshire Council made payments of £3,278 (2019/20: £1,984). This is recovered from the Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board.

The Council is reimbursed by the Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board for additional remuneration paid to the member from being a Convenor or Vice-Convenor of a Joint Board. There are no additional payments to members of the Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board.

Senior Employees

The salary of senior employees is set by reference to national arrangements. The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Executives of Scottish local authorities. Circular CO/150 sets the amount of salary for the Chief Executive of Clackmannanshire Council for the period 2018/19 to 2020/21. Senior employees do not receive any other benefits.

Disclosure of Remuneration for Relevant Persons

The following tables provide details of the remuneration paid to the Council's Senior Councillors and Senior Employees.

Table 1 (Audited): Remuneration of Senior Councillors and Convenors and Vice Convenors of Joint Boards

				otal neration
Post holder	Position	Dates	2019/20 £	2020/21 £
Ellen Forson	Leader of the Council	from 12/4/18	29,119	29,760
Tina Murphy	Provost	from 1/6/17	21,840	22,320
Graham Lindsay	Spokesperson for Education	from 28/6/17	19,655	20,087
Les Sharp	Spokesperson for Health & Social Services	from 12/4/18	24,905	25,337
Craig Holden	Spokesperson for Environment & Housing Valuation Joint Board - Depute Convenor	from 28/6/17 to 1/11/19 & from 25/06/20 from 26/6/17 to 24/06/20	13,449	22,844
Helen Lewis	Spokesperson for Partnership and Third Sector	from 12/4/18	19,655	20,087
Donald Balsillie	Spokesperson for Audit and Finance Chair of Planning Committee Spokesperson for Environment & Housing (Interim)	from 1/2/19 from 1/6/17 from 2/11/19 to 24/06/20	19,655	20,087
Martha Benny	Chair of Audit Committee	from 23/08/20	-	12,203
Dave Clark	Chair of Audit Committee	from 1/6/19 to 22/08/20	16,379	7,379
Kenny Earle	Chair of Licensing Board	from 20/6/17	19,655	20,087
Total Remuneration			184,312	200,191

Notes

- 1. There were no Taxable Expenses or Benefits other than in cash paid to any of the Senior Councillors in 2020/21 or 2019/20.
- 2. During 2020/21 there were no changes to the political administration of the Council which has been led by the SNP from 9 March 2017 to present.
- 3. The Chair of the Audit committee is rotated between the opposition Labour and Conservative Parties. Councillor Dave Clark (Labour leader) was Chair of Audit committee from 1 June 2019 to 22 August 2020 and Councillor Martha Benny was Chair of Audit committee from 23 August 2020 to 31 March 2021. Their remuneration is shown pro-rata for their time as the Chair of Audit Committee. The annual equivalent salary for this post is £20,087.
- 4. Councillor D Balsillie was Interim Spokesperson for Environment & Housing from 2 November

2019 to 24 June 2020. Councillor C Holden took over as Spokesperson from 25 June 2020.

5. Councillor Sharp received £8,842 (2019/20: £8,854) remuneration from NHS Forth Valley for serving on the Regional Health Board during 2020/21. This is paid directly by the NHS to each individual and is therefore not included above.

Remuneration Paid to Councillors

Clackmannanshire Council currently has 18 Councillors in total who serve under the following structure:

Leader of the Council	1
Provost/Civic Head	1
Senior Councillors	7
Councillors	9
Total Councillors	<u>18</u>

Councillors are no longer paid allowances; where a Councillor is entitled to a special responsibility payment, for example, for serving as a committee convenor, this is reflected in the salary band applied. The Council paid the following salaries and expenses to all Councillors during the year:

Type of Remuneration (Audited)	2019/20	2020/21
	£	£
Salaries	347,914	348,354
Employer's NIC and Pension	86,602	91,389
Expenses	7,544	3,371
Total	442,060	443,114

The annual return of Councillors' salaries and expenses for 2020/21 is available for any member of the public to view at all Council libraries and public offices during normal working hours and is also available on the Council's web site www.clacksweb.org.uk under 'Remuneration to Elected members'.

Table 2 (Audited): Remuneration of Senior Employees of the Council

Name and Positions held during the year	Total Remuneration 2019/20	Salary, fees and allowances 2020/21	Total Remuneration 2020/21
	£	£	£
Nikki Bridle Chief Executive from 16/07/18. (Annual Salary £110,497)	107,279	110,497	110,497
Stuart Crickmar			
 Strategic Director - Partnership & Performance from 27/08/18. (Annual Salary £95,872) Acting Chief Executive from 20/04/20 until 29/06/20. 	93,080	98,716	98,716
Fiona McOmish			
Strategic Director - People from 18/2/19 to 18/9/20 (Annual Salary £95,872)	93,266	44,474	44,474
Pete Leonard			
 Strategic Director - Place from 05/08/19 (Annual Salary £95,872) 	61,053	95,872	95,872
Fiona Colligan			
 Strategic Director - Transformation from 01/03/21 (Annual Salary £95,872) 	-	7,989	7,989
Lorraine Sanda			
 Chief Education Officer (Acting) 02/12/19 until 12/01/20 Chief Education Officer from 13/01/2020 to 14/09/20. Strategic Director & Chief Education Officer from 15/09/20 to 20/12/20. Strategic Director People from 21/12/20 (Annual Salary £95,872) 	26,351	89,343	89,343
Catherine Quinn			
Chief Education Officer (Interim) from 21/12/20 (Annual Salary £81,540) Move up	-	22,796	22,796
Fiona Duncan			
 Chief Social Work Officer from 03/06/19 to 10/01/21 (Annual Salary £95,872) 	62,319	60,986	60,986
 Carolyn Wylie Interim Chief Social Work Officer from 31/12/20 to 31/03/21 	-	23,371	23,371

Name and Positions held during the year	Total Remuneration 2019/20	Salary, fees and allowances 2020/21	Total Remuneration 2020/21
Lindsay Sim	~	~	2
Chief Finance Officer from 01/02/19 (Annual Salary £77,544)	75,285	77,544	77,544
Lindsay Thomson			
 Monitoring Officer from 01/11/18 (Annual Salary £67,088) 	65,134	67,088	67,088
Total	583,767	698,676	698,676

Notes to Remuneration of Senior Employees of the Council

- 1. The senior employees in the table include all those employees who have responsibility for management of the Council to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the Council (including activities involving the expenditure of money) during the year to which the Report relates whether solely or collectively with other persons, or who hold a post that is politically restricted by reason of section 2(1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
- 2. The table includes salaries paid by Scottish Fire and Rescue for the Strategic Director (People) Fiona McOmish, who was on secondment from 18 February 2019 to 18 September 2020.
- 3. The Interim Chief Social Work Officer (Carolyn Wylie) from 21 December 2020 to 31 March 2021 Was employed by Stirling Council who met the costs of the interim appointment for this period in full.

General Disclosure by Pay Band (Audited)

The number of employees, whose remuneration in the year was greater than or equal to £50,000 (grouped in rising bands of £5,000).

	No of	No of
Remuneration Band	Employees	Employees
	2019/20	2020/21
£50,000 - £54,999	36	49
£55,000 - £59,999	38	28
£60,000 - £64,999	18	32
£65,000 - £69,999	9	14
£70,000 - £74,999	4	3
£75,000 - £79,999	1	1
£80,000 - £84,999	1	1
£85,000 - £89,999	2	2
£90,000 - £94,999	1	1
£95,000 - £99,999	-	2
£100,000 - £104,999	-	-
£105,000 - £109,999	1	-
£110,000 - £114,999	-	1
	111	134

Pension Benefits

Pension Benefits for Councillors and Local Government employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

The LGPS in Scotland changed on 1 April 2015 to a Career Average Revalued Earnings (or CARE) scheme. In a CARE scheme the pensionable pay for each year of membership is used to calculate a pension amount for that particular year. The pension amount is increased (revalued) each year in line with inflation. These individual pension amounts are then added together to arrive at the total pension payable from the scheme. The LGPS is classed as a defined benefit scheme.

From 1 April 2015 Councillors and local government employees have been in the same pension scheme although there are some provisions of the LGPS 2015 that do not apply to Councillors. Councillors' pension benefits built up to 31 March 2015 are protected.

Local Government employee pensions to 31 March 2015 are protected and worked out on final pay when leaving. This means that pension benefits are based on the final year's pay and the number of years that person has been a member of the scheme to 31 March 2015. From 1 April 2015 the normal retirement age will be the same as an individual's state pension age with a minimum of age 65.

From 1 April 2015 contribution rates were:

Whole Time Pay 2020/21 (2 For pay between:	Contribution rate 2020/21 (between %)	Contribution rate 2019/20 (between %)	
£0	£22,852 (£22,441)	5.5	5.5
£22,853 (£22,442)	£29,683 (£29,193)	5.6 - 6.0	5.6 - 6.0
£29,684 (£29,194)	£37,262 (£36,652)	6.1 - 6.5	6.1 - 6.5
£36,263 (£36,653)	£52,567 (£51,713)	6.6 - 7.5	6.6 - 7.5
£52,568 (£51,714)	£59,221 (£58,259)	7.6 - 8.0	7.6 - 8.0
£59,222 (£58,260)	£79,296 (£78,008)	8.1 - 9.0	8.1 - 9.0
£79,297 (£78,009)	£119,961 (£118,012)	9.1 – 10.0	9.1 – 10.0
£119,962 (£118,013)	And above	10.1 & over	10.1 & over

^{*}Source: Scottish Public Pensions Agency, Contributions.

If a person works part-time their contribution rate is worked out on their actual pensionable pay and matched to the appropriate band in the contribution table.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum. Members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to a limit set by the Finance Act 2004.

From 1 April 2015 the accrual rate guarantees an annual credit to members' Pension Accounts based on 1/49 of pensionable pay received in that scheme year.

In those cases where members have transferred pension entitlements from previous employments, the pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total government service, and not just their current appointment.

The pension entitlements for Senior Councillors who have elected to join the pension scheme for the year ended 31 March 2021 are shown in the table below, together with the contribution made by the Council to each Senior Councillors' pension during the year.

Table 3 (Audited): Senior Councillors Pension Benefits

			_	sion outions	Accrued Pension Benefits		ts	
			2019/20 2020/21		Difference to 2019/20		As at 31 21	March
Post Holder	Position	Dates	£	£	Pension £'000	Lump Sum £'000	Pension	Lump Sum
Ellen Forsen	Leader of the Council	from 12/4/18	6,406	6,696	1	-	4	-
Tina Murphy	Provost	from 1/6/17	4,805	5,022	1	-	8	2
Graham Lindsay	Spokesperson for Education	from 28/6/17	4,324	4,520	1	-	2	-
Les Sharp	Spokesperson for Health & Social Services	from 12/4/18	4,324	4,520	-	-	9	-
Helen Lewis	Spokesperson for Partnership & Third Sector	from 12/4/18	4,324	4,520	-	-	1	-
Donald Balsillie	Spokesperson for Audit & Finance Chair of Planning Committee Spokesperson for Environment & Housing (Interim)	from 1/2/19 from 1/6/17 from 2/11/19 to 24/6/20	4,324	4,520	1	1	5	2
Martha Benny	Chair of Audit Committee	from 23/8/20	-	4,436	-	-	1	-
Dave Clark	Chair of Audit Committee	from 1/6/19 to 22/8/20	4,199	4,101	1	-	2	-
Kenny Earle	Chair of Licensing Board	from 20/06/17	4,324	4,520	1	-	4	-
Total			37,030	42,855	4	-	36	4

¹⁾ The pension benefits shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total government service, and not just their current appointment.

Senior Employees

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

Table 4 (Audited): Senior Employees Pension Benefits

Table 4 (Audited): Senior Employ	<u> </u>	nsion		ad Danai	on Bonof	ito
Name and Post Title	Contri	Contributions Accrued Pension B		on Benet	ITS	
Name and Post Title	2019/20	2020/21	Increase/(decrease) from 31 March 2020		As at 31 202	
	£	£	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
			Pension	Lump Sum	Pension	Lump Sum
Nikki Bridle Chief Executive from 16/07/18.	23,601	24,862	3	2	47	68
Stuart Crickmar Strategic Director - Partnerships & Performance from 27/08/18.	20,478	22,211	4	4	41	62
Fiona McOmish Strategic Director - People from 18/2/19 Scottish Fire & Rescue Service employee until 18/09/2020	18,000	8,583	1	-	17	1
Pete Leonard Strategic Director - Place from 05/08/19	13,432	21,571	2	-	3	ı
Fiona Colligan Strategic Director – Transformation from 01/03/21	-	1,798	-	-	-	-
Lorraine Sanda Chief Education Officer (Acting) 02/12/19 until 12/01/20 Chief Education Officer from 13/01/20	15,867	20,102	2	-	7	-
Catherine Quinn Chief Education Officer (Interim) from 21/12/20	-	16,143	1	-	3	1
Fiona Duncan Chief Social Work Officer from 03/06/19 until 01/01/2021	13,710	13,555	2	1	26	33
Carolyn Wylie Interim Chief Social Work Officer from 31/12/20 to 31/03/21 Stirling Council employee	-	5,259	2	-	2	-
Lindsay Sim Chief Finance Officer from 01/02/19	16,563	17,447	2	1	24	25
Lindsay Thomson Monitoring Officer from 01/11/18	14,329	15,095	2	-	5	-

Name and Doct Title	Pension Contributions		Accrued Pension Benefits			
Name and Post Title	1 2019/20 1 2020/21 1		` '		As at 31 202	
	£	£	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
			Pension	Lump Sum	Pension	Lump Sum
Total	190,728	156,245	25	12	203	261

Notes

- 1. All Senior Employees employed by Clackmannanshire Council shown in the tables above are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).
- 2. Where employees have joined the Council and transferred previous employment pension benefits into the Falkirk Pension Fund, the pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as consequence of their total local government service and not just their current employment.

Termination Benefits (Audited)

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision committing to the termination of employment of the offer to an officer or to a group of officers to encourage voluntary redundancy.

A number of employees left the Council through voluntary redundancy and voluntary severance during 2019/20 and 2020/21. The number of employees and costs of exit packages per pay band is shown in the table below.

Disclosed costs include, where applicable: redundancy and pension costs in relation to lump sum, strain payments and capitalised added years. Any early terminations which might arise on the grounds of health or dismissal fall outside the regulatory disclosure requirement and would not be disclosed. There were no compulsory redundancies in the current or previous year.

		Total Number of exit packages by Cost band			
Cost Band	ds	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
				£	£
£0	£20,000	1	1	1,527	8,602
£20,001	£40,000	-	-	-	-
£40,001	£60,000	-	-	-	_
£60,001	£80,000	1	-	60,969	-
£80,001	£100,000	2	-	187,925	_
£100,001	£150,000	2	-	264,812	-
£150,001	£200,000	3	-	507,066	-
Total		9	1	1,022,299	8,602

Paid Time-off provided to Trade Union Representatives

The undernoted information is provided in line with the requirements of the trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/328) introduced by the Trade Union Act 2016.

Relevant Union Officials

During the year 10 employees took part in union activities, as relevant union officials, some of whom were part time:

	2020/21		
	Central	Education	
	Function	Function	
Number of employees	8	2	
Full-time Equivalent	5.1	0.8	

Facility time

The employees spent the following percentages of their time on facility time:

% of time	Employees 2020/21				
	Central	Education			
	Function	Function			
0%	_	_			
1-50%	7	1			
51-99%	1	1			
100%	_	-			

Of the total pay bill, £84k (0.09%) related to facility time under taken during the year.

2020/21

	Central	Education
	Function	Function
	£'000	£'000
Facility time cost	45	39
Total pay bill	90,858	90,858
% of pay bill	0.04%	0.04%

Paid trade union activities

The percentage of the total paid facility time that relates to relevant union officials was 2.77%.

Nikki Bridle Chief Executive 3 February 2022 Ellen Forson Leader of the Council 3 February 2022

Independent auditor's report to the members of Clackmannanshire Council and the Accounts Commission

Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

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

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements:

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

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the <u>Code of Audit Practice</u> approved by the Accounts Commission for Scotland. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I was appointed under arrangements approved by the Accounts Commission on 10/06/2021. The period of total appointment is one year. I am independent of the council and its group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard were not provided to the council. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

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

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the council's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Risks of material misstatement

I report in a separate Annual Audit Report, available from the <u>Audit Scotland website</u>, the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that I identified and my judgements thereon.

Responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer and Audit Committee for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing the council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless deemed inappropriate.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Irregularities that result from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved.

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

Reporting on other requirements

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

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

Statutory other information

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

My responsibility is to read all the statutory other information and, in doing so, consider whether the statutory other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material

misstatement of this statutory other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Matters on which I am required to report by exception

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

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

I have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

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

Use of my report

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

Carole Grant, CPFA
Audit Director
Audit Scotland
8 Nelson Mandela Place
Glasgow
G2 1BT

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement For the year ended 31 March 2021

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with proper accounting practices rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Gross Expenditure £'000	2019/20 Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure /(Income) £'000		Note	Gross Expenditure £'000	2020/21 Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure /(Income) £'000
87,503 27,447 33,811 20,830 1,659 47,996 395 219,641	(6,231) (21,055) (9,628) (19,715) - (30,676) - (87,305)	81,272 6,392 24,183 1,115 1,659 17,320 395	People Partnership and Performance Place Housing Revenue Account Corporate Services Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board Cost of Services	-	94,791 25,480 29,079 16,661 1,423 52,683 440 220,557	(5,092) (23,237) (9,561) (19,911) - (33,501) - (91,302)	89,699 2,243 19,518 (3,250) 1,423 19,182 440 129,255
371 9,007 - 229,019	(1,036) (128,183) (216,524)	371 7,971 (128,183) 12,495	(Gain)/ loss on sale of Non current assets Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	9 10 <u> </u>	1,776 11,029 - 233,362	(485) (137,858) (229,645)	1,776 10,544 (137,858) 3,717
	- -	(58,628) 34,990 (32,927) (56,565) (44,070)	(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets Impairment (gain)/ loss on non-current asset to the revaluation reserve Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure	25 25 25		-	(14,182) 4,455 47,433 37,706

The Council acted as an agent on behalf of the Scottish Government in the administration of grants to business and individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic. This amounted to £12.834m of expenditure and income which is not shown within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement above.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

This is different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Reserve and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The Net Increase/Decrease, before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves line, shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance, before any discretionary transfers to/ from earmarked reserves, undertaken by the Council.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Movement in Reserves Statement For the year ended 31 March 2021

2020/21 Balance Brought Forward	Notes	General Fund Balance £000 (11,858)	Housing Revenue Account £000 (4,504)	Capital Receipts Reserve £000 (2,074)	Insurance Fund £000 (1,280)	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £000 (2,694)	Total Usable Reserves £000 (22,410)	Total Unusable Reserves £000 (139,939)	Total Reserves £000 (162,349)
Movement in Reserves during 2020/21		0.000	(0.000)				0.747	27.700	44.400
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		6,939	(2,222)	_	_	_	3,717	37,706	41,423
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis	7	(12,806)	(884)	(542)	_	(405)	(14,637)	14,637	
Net increase/decrease before transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(6,867)	(3,106)	(542)	-	(405)	(10,920)	52,343	41,423
Transfers to/ (from) Earmarked Reserves	8	(1,300)	_	1,283	4	249	236	(236)	_
(Increase)/Decrease in 2020/21		(8,167)	(3,106)	741	4	(156)	(10,684)	52,107	41,423
Balance carried forward		(20,025)	(7,610)	(1,333)	(1,276)	(2,850)	(33,094)	(87,832)	(120,926)

						Capital			
		General	Housing	Capital		Grants	Total	Total	
		Fund	Revenue	Receipts	Insurance	Unapplied	Usable	Unusable	Total
2019/20	Notes	Balance	Account	Reserve	Fund	Account	Reserves	Reserves	Reserves
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance Brought Forward		(8,581)	(3,722)	(3,597)	(1,301)	(2,813)	(20,014)	(98,265)	(118,279)
Movement in Reserves during 2019/20									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		9,521	2,974	-	-	-	12,495	(56,565)	(44,070)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis	7	(10,774)	(3,896)	(465)	-	244	(14,891)	14,891	
Net increase/decrease before transfers to		(1,253)	(922)	(465)	-	244	(2,396)	(41,674)	(44,070)
Earmarked Reserves									
Transfers to/ (from) Earmarked Reserves	8	(2,024)	140	1,988	21	(125)	-	-	_
(Increase)/Decrease in 2019/20		(3,277)	(782)	1,523	21	119	(2,396)	(41,674)	(44,070)
Balance carried forward		(11,858)	(4,504)	(2,074)	(1,280)	(2,694)	(22,410)	(139,939)	(162,349)

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Notes to the Financial Statements Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

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

31 March 2020 £'000 373,009 805 8,330 514 1,859 1	Property, Plant & Equipment Heritage Assets Investment Properties Intangible Assets Long-Term Investments Long-Term Debtors Non-Current Assets	Note 11 12 13 14 15	31 March 2021 £'000 377,915 805 8,542 411 - 1 387,674
290 - 451 12,951 9,406 16,814 39,912	Investment Properties held for Sale Assets held for Sale Inventories Short-Term Debtors Short-Term Investments Cash and Cash Equivalents Current Assets	13 16 17 18 19 19	376 808 17,472 19,004 16,947 54,607
(21,604) - (5) (2,723) (24,332)	Short-Term Creditors Donated Inventories Accounts Provisions Short-Term Borrowings Current Liabilities	20 17 21 22	(28,229) (219) - (2,635) (31,083)
(44) (101,328) (38,465) (97,912) (237,749)	Provisions Long-Term Borrowing Other Long-Term Liabilities Pension Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities	21 22 23 36	(47) (101,257) (37,292) (151,676) (290,272)
(22,410) (139,939) (162,349)	Net Assets Usable Reserves Unusable Reserves Total Reserves	25 _	(33,094) (87,832) (120,926)

The unaudited financial statements were issued on 19 August 2021 and the audited financial statements were authorised for issue by Lindsay Sim on 3 February 2022.

Lindsay Sim, Chief Finance Officer 3 February 2022

Council and Group Cash Flow Statement For the year ended 31 March 2021

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

2019/20 £'000		Notes	2020/21 £'000
(12,495)	Net (deficit) on the provision of services	CIES	(3,717)
31,065	Adjustments to net deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	26b	31,581
(10,508)	Adjustments for items included in the net deficit of the provision of services that are investing & financing activities	26c	(836)
8,062	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		27,028
(6,975)	Investing Activities	27	(25,441)
3,679	Financing Activities	28	(1,454)
4,766	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	19	133
12,048	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year	19	16,814
16,814	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	19	16,947

The Notes present information about the basis of preparation of the Financial Statements and the specific accounting policies used, along with the disclosure of information required by the Code that is not presented elsewhere in the Financial Statements.

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Note 1 - Accounting Policies a) General Principles

The Annual Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2020/21 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2021. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, which Section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act. In line with the code of practice the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting.

The accounting convention adopted in the Annual Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets. The accounting policies have been applied consistently in the current and prior years.

b) Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for the provision of services or the sale of goods, is recognised when the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract;
- Revenue from Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates 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. Revenue is
 measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are noncontractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the
 delivery and payment dates;
- 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 those rendered by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract, and
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet.
 Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

d) Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. 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.

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

e) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services 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; and
- amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to loans fund principal charges. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by loans fund principal charges 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.

f) Employee Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, overtime and paid annual leave for current employees are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements or any form of leave earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year.

g) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy or severance. These benefits are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy or severance.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pensions enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post Employment Benefits

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by the Scottish Public Pension Agency;
 and
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme administered by Falkirk Council.

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

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

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

The assets of the Falkirk Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value at current bid prices for securities, estimated fair value for unquoted securities and market price for property.

The change in the net pension's liability is analysed into seven components:

- 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 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs;
- interest cost the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- expected return on assets the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable
 to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return credited to the
 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income
 and Expenditure Statement;
- gains or losses on settlements and curtailments the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs;
- 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 – debited/credited to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure; and
- contributions paid to the Falkirk Pension Fund cash paid as employers' contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, Scottish Government Regulations require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council 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, there are appropriations 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.

Discretionary Benefits

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

h) Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Annual Accounts are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

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

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

i) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Scottish Government regulations permit the costs of restructuring to be released to revenue over the period of the replacement loan. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

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

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- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

The Council does not hold financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or financial assets measured fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for Short-Term Debtors held by the Council.

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

i) Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

Business Improvement Districts

Two Business Improvement District (BID) schemes apply in Alloa Town Centre and Business Parks respectively within the Council. The schemes are funded by a BID levy paid by non-domestic ratepayers. The Council operates as an agent on behalf of the BID bodies and as a consequence the income and expenditure is not shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

k) Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Wherever possible heritage assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. Heritage assets are complex and difficult to value and obtain in a cost effect manner. In circumstances where values cannot be obtained, either due to the nature of the assets or the prohibitive cost of obtaining a valuation, the regulations under which these accounts are prepared permit the Council not to recognise the assets on the face of the Balance Sheet. The Council is required however to disclose full details of any assets treated in this manner in a note to the Financial Statements. The Council's collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

Recognised in Balance Sheet at Valuation

- Art Collections
- Public Art statues
- Civic Regalia
- Museum Collections (including equipment & ephemera)
- Commemorative Room

Not recognised in Balance Sheet

- War Memorials
- Glassworks & Mosaics
- Listed Building

An impairment review of heritage assets is carried out whenever there is evidence of physical deterioration with the carrying value of the asset and any associated reserve being adjusted as necessary. Heritage assets are not subject to depreciation.

I) Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Council 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 Council.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at cost less amortisation and any provision for impairment. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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 any sale proceeds posted to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

m) Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of associates and jointly controlled entities. In the Council's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for impairment.

n) Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

o) Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

p) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

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

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and will be 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 Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipts for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, 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.

Operating Leases

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

q) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

The Council adopted IFRS13 - Fair Value Measurement, which provides a common definition of fair values, taking into account the characteristics of the assets or liabilities which would be considered by market participants in determining the price of the asset or liability. This standard would apply to all property, plant and equipment assets, however, as the purpose of a local authority acquiring and holding an asset is to deliver services it is the service potential which is the primary concern. On this basis the Code has adapted IAS16 - Property Plant and Equipment and introduced a new definition of current value to require that operational local authority property, plant and equipment assets will continue to be measured for their service potential and not fair value.

Non operational property, plant and equipment (i.e. surplus assets) require to be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price; and
- 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 Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction. The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council. In the latter case, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council. Assets are carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction depreciated historical cost:
- dwellings fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- surplus assets lower of cost and net realisable value; and
- all other assets fair value, determined by 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.

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

The Council undertakes a full revaluation review of all non current assets every five years. The last review was at 1 April 2019. A sample of non-HRA assets are reviewed annually to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end. HRA assets are not reviewed between the five yearly valuations. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains, or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise as a reversal of a revaluation loss previously charged to a service.

Where decreases in value are identified, the revaluation loss is accounted for by:

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer (up to 70 years);
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer (i.e. up to 15 years);
- infrastructure straight-line allocation over 60 years; and
- depreciation is not charged in year of purchase, but a full year charge is made in year of sale.

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

Componentisation

Components of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) assets do not always have the same useful lives and may depreciate or wear out at different rates throughout their life. It is therefore appropriate to depreciate each significant component separately over its useful life, in order that the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is fairly charged with the consumption of economic benefits of those assets.

Significant components are deemed to be those whose cost is 25% or more of the total cost of the individual asset. In accordance with the Council's approved policy, an individual asset is considered to be material if its carrying value is 5% or more of the cumulative carrying value (net book value) of the non-land element of PPE and Investment Properties. Any individual asset below this de-minimis will be disregarded for component accounting on the basis that any adjustment to depreciation charges would not be material.

Disposals

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

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts and required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

r) Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

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

contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. For the Secondary Schools scheme the liability was written down by an initial capital contribution of £16.35m.

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

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

- fair value of the services received during the year debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- finance cost an interest charge of 7.59% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- contingent rent increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- payment towards liability applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease); and
- lifecycle replacement costs proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

s) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

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

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the Financial Statements.

Contingent Assets

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

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

t) Reserves

Reserves are created by appropriating 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 to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement & employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant notes below.

u) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

v) VAT

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.

Note 2 - Changes to Accounting Standards

Accounting Standards Adopted in the Year

- Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle, and
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.

Accounting Standards Issued not yet Adopted

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2021/22 Code:

- Definition of a Business: Amendments to IFRS3 Business Combinations;
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS9, IAS39 and IFRS7, and
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS4 and IFRS16.

The Code requires implementation of these from 1 April 2021, therefore there is no impact on the 2020/21 financial statements.

Note 3 - Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Financial Statements are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision:
- The Council is deemed to control the services provided under the PFI agreement for the provision of Secondary School establishments. The accounting policies for PFI schemes have been applied and the assets under the PFI contract are included within Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet: and
- The Council has considered relevant guidance and determined the accounting treatment, as either principal or agent, to be applied to Covid-19 related income, expenditure and balances.

Note 4 - Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2021 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item

Uncertainties

Effect if actual Results Differ from Assumptions

If the useful life of assets is

reduced depreciation increases

and the carrying amount of the

It is estimated that the annual

depreciation charge for buildings

£0.269m respectively for every

vear that useful lives had to be

Council

by

houses

£0.757m

would

and

assets falls.

and

increase

reduced.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.

Assets included in the balance sheet at fair value are reviewed on a five yearly cycle. An annual review of significant non-HRA assets is also carried out to ensure there is no material difference between the carrying amount from their fair value at year end.

The COVID 19 pandemic led to the complete closure of the property market in early 2020 and resulted in an initial level of uncertainty for market valuation. Since the market has reopened, these uncertainties have, in the main, been removed except for retail/hospitality sectors and some localised property sectors. These sectors do not affect the Council, and since it is the Council's intention to continue to provide services from its current building asset base, it is assessed that, at the current time, there is no impact on the property valuations used in the accounts.

Arrears – Council Tax

At 31 March 2021 the Council had Council Tax debt outstanding of £12.241m. A review of outstanding balances suggested that an allowance for doubtful debts of £9.808m was appropriate resulting in coverage of 80% for doubtful debts. However, in the current economic climate such an allowance might not be sufficient.

If collection rates were to deteriorate and the provision had to be increased, for every 5% increase in the provision then a further contribution of £597k would be required.

Pensions Liability

Estimates of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance a 0.5% decrease in the real discount rate would result in an increase in the pension liability of 9% equating to £49.6m.

Item

Uncertainties

Effect if actual Results Differ from Assumptions

Housing Rent Arrears

At 31 March 2021 the Council had Housing Rent Arrears of £2.056m. A review of outstanding balances suggested that an impairment for irrecoverable rents of £2.056m was appropriate resulting in a coverage of 100% for doubtful debts.

The Council has 100% coverage on all Housing Rent Arrears.

Note 5 - Events after the Reporting Period

The Audited Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Finance Officer (Section 95 Officer) on 3 February 2022. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2021, the figures in the Financial Statements and Notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the Financial Statements or Notes.

Note 6 - Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how the funding available to the Council for the year, from government grants, council tax and business rates, has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 75. The Adjustments between Funding and Accounting basis is shown more fully in Note 7 on page 107.

The table below shows the analysis for the management structure of the Council:

Note 6 - Expenditure & Funding Analysis 2019/20

2020/21

Net Expenditure chargeable to GF & HRA	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting basis	Net Expenditure In the CI&ES		Net Expenditure chargeable to GF & HRA	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CI&ES
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
65,681 8,190 16,573 (2,122) 1,659	15,592 (1,798) 7,608 3,238 - (326)	81,273 6,392 24,181 1,116 1,659	People Partnership & Performance Place HRA - Place Corporate Services Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board	73,560 5,266 16,457 (4,232) 1,423	16,139 (3,023) 3,061 982 -	89,699 2,243 19,518 (3,250) 1,423
395	_	395	Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	440	_	440
108,022 (110,197) (2,175)	24,314 (9,644) 14,670	132,336 (119,841) 12,495	Cost of Services Other Income and Expenditure (Surplus)/Deficit	111,954 (121,927) (9,973)	17,301 (3,611) 13,690	129,255 (125,538) 3,717

£'000		£'000
12,303	Opening GF & HRA Balance	16,362
2,175	Surplus/ (Deficit) in the year Transfer (to)/from other	9,973
1,884	statutory reserves	1,300
16,362	Closing GF and HRA Balance	27,635

Note 6 - Expenditure & Funding Analysis

The table below shows the adjustments between the net expenditure based on the management reporting structure and the net expenditure that is reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2020/21		Net Change for		
2020/21	Adjustments for	Pension	Other	Total Adinatus auto
	Capital Purposes	Adjustments	Adjustments	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
People	13,860	1,920	359	16,139
Partnership & Performance	(3,596)	703	(130)	(3,023)
Place	2,012	856	193	3,061
HRA - Place	324	554	104	982
Corporate Services	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board	142	-	-	142
Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	-	-	-	-
Cost of Services	12,742	4,033	526	17,301
Other Income and Expenditure	(5,908)	2,297	-	(3,611)
(Surplus)/Deficit	6,834	6,330	526	13,690

Note 6 - Expenditure & Funding Analysis

2019/20		Net Change for		
2019/20	Adjustments for	Pension	Other	
	Capital Purposes	Adjustments	Adjustments	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
People	12,991	2,747	(146)	15,592
Partnership & Performance	(3,476)	1,838	(160)	(1,798)
Place	6,289	1,282	37	7,608
HRA - Place	2,216	963	59	3,238
Corporate Services	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board	(326)	-	-	(326)
Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	-	-	-	-
Cost of Services	17,694	6,830	(210)	24,314
Other Income and Expenditure	(12,630)	2,986	-	(9,644)
(Surplus)/Deficit	5,064	9,816	(210)	14,670

Adjustments for capital purposes include the replacement of depreciation and revaluation losses with repayment of borrowing to the Loans Fund and direct revenue funding of capital expenditure.

Net changes for pensions adjustments relate to the adjustment made for the removal of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income with the pension contributions.

Other adjustments include the reversal of the value of entitlement to accrued leave and the timing differences for premiums and discounts associated with borrowing within the Loans Fund.

Note 6 - Expenditure & Funding Analysis

The table below shows the analysis by the type of expenditure:

2019/20 2020/21

Net Expenditure chargeable to GF & HRA balances	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CI&E statement		Net Expenditure chargeable to GF & HRA balances	Adjustments between Funding & Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CI&E statement
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
85,935	6,833	92,768	Employee costs	91,117	4,771	95,888
23,308	-	23,308	Other Operating Costs	24,102	0	24,102
57,245	-	57,245	Third Party & Transfer Payments	62,870	0	62,870
-	28,500	28,500	Depreciation	0	20,335	20,335
11,019	(11,019)	-	Capital Financing Costs	7,805	(7,805)	0
(69,485)	-	(69,485)	Income	(73,940)	0	(73,940)
108,022	24,314	132,336	Cost of Services	111,954	17,301	129,255
(110,197)	(9,644)	(119,841)	_ Other Income and Expenditure	(121,927)	(3,611)	(125,538)
(2,175)	14,670	12,495	(Surplus)/Deficit	(9,973)	13,690	3,717

Net

Note 6 - Expenditure & Funding Analysis

The table below shows the analysis by the management structure of the Council and the type of expenditure:

2020/21

	People	Partnership & Performance	Place	HRA - Place	Corporate Services	Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board	Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	Expenditure chargeable to GF & HRA balances
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Employee costs	56,128	8,056	10,993	7,205	1,026	7,709	-	91,117
Other Operating Costs	8,083	791	9,981	4,226	505	516	-	24,102
Third Party & Transfer Payments	14,441	16,479	5,045	1,298	(108)	25,275	440	62,870
Capital Financing Costs	-	3,176	-	4,629	-	-	-	7,805
Income								
Government Grants and Other Contributions	(4,143)	(22,590)	(925)	-	-	(14,459)	-	(42,117)
Fees, charges and other service income	(694)	(430)	(4,422)	(20,004)	-	(1)	-	(25,551)
Income from recharges for services	(255)	(216)	(4,215)	(1,586)	-	-	-	(6,272)
Cost of Services	73,560	5,266	16,457	(4,232)	1,423	19,040	440	111,954

Note 6 - Expenditure & Funding Analysis

2019/20

	People	Partnership & Performance	Place	HRA - Place	Corporate Services	Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board	Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	Net Expenditure chargeable to GF & HRA balances
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Employee costs	51,664	7,899	10,589	6,932	1,844	7,007	-	85,935
Other Operating Costs	7,523	649	10,169	2,623	(77)	629	-	21,516
Third Party & Transfer Payments	12,188	16,423	5,334	1,217	(108)	21,796	395	57,245
Capital Financing Costs	-	4,197	-	6,822	-	-	-	11,019
Income Government Grants and Other Contributions	(3,920)	(20,279)	(1,375)	-	-	(11,782)	-	(37,356)
Fees, charges and other service income	(1,480)	(633)	(4,746)	(19,706)	-	(4)	-	(26,569)
Income from recharges for services	(294)	(66)	(3,398)	(10)	-	-	-	(3,768)
Cost of Services	65,681	8,190	16,573	(2,122)	1,659	17,646	395	108,022

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 7 – Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against:

General Fund Balance

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

Housing Revenue Account Balance

The Housing Revenue Account Balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority Council housing provision. It contains the balance of income and expenditure that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or (where in deficit) that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied Account

The Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied Account holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place. It also holds Capital Receipts which have been earmarked to fund Council transformation projects in line with the statutory provision of Local Government Finance Circular 4/2019.

Insurance Fund

The purpose of the Insurance Fund is to provide an element of self-insurance and protect the Council against future claims. Council services contribute to the fund, which meets the cost of fire damage, public liability, employee liability, vehicle fleet and various other claims. The Council holds insurance cover to meet any large claims, the premium for which is charged to the Insurance Fund.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Notes to the Financial Statements

Usable Reserves

Note 7 – Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations 2020/21

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied	Insurance Fund	Movement in Unusable Reserves	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment account:							
Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(10,973)	(4,928)	_	_	_	15,901	
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(4,308)	_	_	_	_	4,308	
Movements in the fair value of investment assets	126	_	_	_	_	(126)	
Amortisation of intangible assets	(121)	(4)	_	_	_	125	
Capital grants and contributions applied	6,873	280	_	_	_	(7,153)	
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute		_	_	_	_	_	
Non-current assets written off on disposal/ sale as part of gain/ (loss) on disposal							
To the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,319)	_	_	_	_	2,319	
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	2,986	596	_	_	_	(3,582)	
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA Balances		4,011	_	_	_	(4,011)	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied account							
Capital Grants and contribution unapplied credited to the CIES	335	70	_	(405)	_	-	
Application of Grants to Capital Financing	_	_	_	<u>-</u>	_	-	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve							
Transfer of cash sale proceeds as part of the Gain/ (loss) on disposal to the CIES	542	1	(543)	-	-	-	
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	1	-	-	(1)	
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account							
difference between finance costs charged to the CIES & statutory requirements	212	_	-	-	-	(212)	
Adjustments involving Pension Reserve							
Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits							
debited or credited to the Provision of Services in the CIES (see Note 42)	(14,733)	(1,817)	-	-	-	16,550	
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioner in year	9,209	1,010	-	-	-	(10,219)	
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment							
Account							
Difference between officer remuneration charges to the CIES & statutory requirements	(635)	(103)	-	-	-	738	
Total Adjustments	(12,806)	(884)	(542)	(405)	-	14,637	

Usable Reserves

Note 7 – Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations 2019/20

	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants & Receipts	Insurance Fund	Movement in Unusable
	£'000	£'000	£'000	Unapplied £'000	£'000	Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment account:	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(10,070)	(4,563)	-	-	_	14,633
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(9,239)	(4,439)	-	-	-	13,678
Movements in the fair value of investment assets	3,022	(48)	-	-	-	(2,974)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(189)	. ,	-	-	-	189
Capital grants and contributions applied	8,938	356	-	-	-	(9,294)
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets written off on disposal/ sale as part of gain/ (loss) on disposal						
To the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(222)	(631)	-	-	_	853
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	4,021	610	-	-	-	(4,631)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA Balances	-	6,176	-	-	-	(6,176)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied account						
Capital Grants and contribution unapplied credited to the CIES	732	-	-	(732)	-	-
Application of Grants to Capital Financing	-	-	-	976	_	(976)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds as part of the Gain/ (loss) on disposal to the CIES	465	16	(481)	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	16	-	-	(16)
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustments Account						
difference between finance costs charged to the CIES & statutory requirements	212	-	-	-	-	(212)
Adjustments involving Pension Reserve						
Reversal of items relating to post employment benefits						
debited or credited to the Provision of Services in the CIES (see Note 42)	(17,779)	(2,285)	-	-	-	20,064
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioner in year	9,277	971	-	-	-	(10,248)
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment						
Account						
Difference between officer remuneration charges to the CIES & statutory requirements	58	(59)	-	-	-	1
Total Adjustments	(10,774)	(3,896)	(465)	244	-	14,891

Note 8 - Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund Balance in earmarked reserves to provide financing for the future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from these reserves to meet General Fund expenditure during the year.

General Fund Balance	Balance as at 1 April 2019 £'000	Transfers in 2019/20 £'000	Transfers out 2019/20 £'000	Balance as at 31 March 2020 £'000	Transfers in 2020/21 £'000	Transfers out 2020/21	Balance as at 31 March 2021 £'000
Devolved School Management	(362)	(499)	362	(499)	(374)	499	(374)
Organisational Change Fund	(333)	0	103	(230)	(200)	124	(306)
Employment Fund	(1,149)	(825)	446	(1,528)	0	528	(1,000)
City Deal	(75)	0	75	0			
Pupil Equity Funding (PEF)	(680)	(554)	680	(554)	(636)	554	(636)
Early Learning & Childcare (ELCC)	(95)	(368)	0	(463)	(30)	158	(335)
Education COVID recovery	0	0	0	0	(1,477)	0	(1,477)
Ring-fenced Housing Grants	(612)	(175)	161	(626)	(220)	28	(818)
Transformation Fund	0	(1,000)	0	(1,000)	(841)	0	(1,841)
Other Miscellaneous Commitments	(451)	(398)	114	(735)	(1,065)	867	(933)
COVID General Funding	0	0	0	0	(1,304)	0	(1,304)
COVID Specific Funding	0	0	0	0	(2,346)	0	(2,346)
Amount to support 21/22 Revenue Budget	0	0	0	0	(885)	0	(885)
Earmarked for general purpose 21/22 budget	0	0	0	0	(1,200)	0	(1,200)
Developer Contributions	0	0	0	0	(118)	0	(118)
Uncommitted Reserve	(4,824)	(1,399)	0	(6,223)	(229)	0	(6,452)
Total	(8,581)	(5,218)	1,941	(11,858)	(10,925)	2,758	(20,025)

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 9 – Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

This note provides detail regarding the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	Notes	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges		8,940	8,755
Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability		2,986	2,297
Interest receivable and similar income		(851)	(315)
Changes in the carrying value Market loans		(7)	(8)
Revaluation of Investment Property	7	(2,974)	(126)
Rental Income from Investments		(123)	(59)
Total	•	7,971	10,544

Note 10 - Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

This note provides detail regarding the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income:		
Council Tax	22,804	23,638
Grant allocation for Council Tax Reduction Scheme	3,536	3,667
Non-Domestic Rate Income distributed by pool	17,315	10,757
Non-ring fenced government grants*	74,502	92,238
Capital grants and contributions	10,026	7,558
Total	128,183	137,858

^{*} Included Non-ring fenced government grants is £9.862m of Covid-19 grants.

Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and expenditure Account The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2020/21.

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Credited to Services		
DWP grant for Benefits	14,017	13,158
Criminal Justice	1,285	1,350
Other revenue grants (including Early Learning and		
Childcare and Scottish Attainment Challenge)	4,294	6,128
Covid-19 grants	-	973
Total	19,596	21,609

The table below reconciles the Non-ring fenced government grants to the Local Government Funding Settlement for 2020/21 from Scottish Government as shown in the Local Government Finance (Scotland) Order 2020 (as amended).

	£'000
Non-ring fenced government grants Add Grant allocation for Council Tax Reduction Scheme Add Grants not included in CIES (Council acted as Agent)	92,238 3,667 351
Total General Revenue Funding	96,256
Non-Domestic Rate Income distributed by pool Ring fenced Grants shown with in Cost of Services	10,757 6,765
Total Settlement	113,778

Note 11 – Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)

Valuations

Assets at valuation are included in the Balance Sheet at their current asset value as at 1 April 2019 as amended by annual revaluation at the year end (where applicable) and subsequent additions and disposals. The Council appointed J&E Shepherd Chartered Surveyors to conduct its five-yearly valuation of assets during 2019/20 and also to carry out a Desk Valuation Impairment Review of a sample of Education and non-operational properties for the 2020/21 financial statements. The determination of fair value is carried out by Ian Hannon, MRICS, Managing Partner. The basis for valuation is set out in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Movements in 2020/21	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Assets under Construction £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total Property, Plant & Equip £'000	Concession Assets Included in PPE £'000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2020	129,334	195,696	21,585	64,701	1,453	361	413,130	82,681
Additions Revaluation	4,212	6,968	2,955	3,443	114	-	17,692	28
increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(8,847)	-	-	-	-	(8,847)	1,645
De-recognition – Disposals Assets reclassified (to)/from	-	(2,450)	(752)	-	-	(38)	(3,240)	-
Investment Assets Other Movements in Cost or	-	(23)	-	-	-	(93)	(116)	-
Valuation	-	23	-	-	152	(102)	73	-
At 31 March 2021	133,546	191,367	23,788	68,144	1,719	128	418,692	84,354

Note 11 – Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)

Depreciation charge	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Assets under Construction £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total Property, Plant & Equip £'000	Concession Assets included in PPE £'000
At 1 April 2020	4,762	8,818	15,819	10,721	_	1	40,121	2,908
Depreciation charge	4,718	8,824	1,257	1,095	-	1	15,895	2,908
Depreciation written out on revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(14,266)	-	-	-	-	(14,266)	(5,816)
De-recognition – Disposals	-	(240)	(733)	-	-	-	(973)	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	9,480	3,136	16,343	11,816	-	2	40,777	0
Net Book Value: At 31 March 2021	124,066	188,231	7,445	56,328	1,719	126	377,915	84,354

gs Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Assets under Construction £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total Property, Plant & Equip £'000	Concession Assets Included in PPE £'000
14 187,365	20,991	61,413	12,641	1,240	438,264	94,621
39 4,706	1,679	3,289	4,454	30	20,647	31
0) (12.056)	_	(1)	_	(553)	(43 640)	
0) (12,000)	_	(1)	_	(333)	(43,040)	
9) (55)	(1,085)	-	-	(4)	(1,823)	(11,971)
- (106)	-	-	-	(13)	(119)	-
0) 15,842	-	-	(15,642)	(339)	(199)	
34 195,696	21,585	64,701	1,453	361	413,130	82,681
	cil Land and Buildings £'000 14 187,365 4,706 0) (12,056) - (106) 0) 15,842	cil gs Land and Buildings £'000 Plant & Equipment £'000 14 187,365 4,706 20,991 1,679 00) (12,056) - 9) (55) (1,085) - (106) - 0) 15,842 -	cil gs by color of color	Cil gs Buildings 200 Land and Buildings £'000 Plant & Equipment £'000 Infrastructure Assets £'000 Assets under Construction £'000 14 187,365 4,706 20,991 51,413 3,289 12,641 3,454 60) (12,056) - (1) - 79) (55) (1,085) - - 15,842 - - (15,642)	cil gs by gradient gradient gs Land and Buildings £'000 Plant & Equipment £'000 Infrastructure Assets £'000 Assets under £'000 Surplus £'000 14 187,365 20,991 61,413 12,641 1,240 39 4,706 1,679 3,289 4,454 30 0) (12,056) - (1) - (553) 9) (55) (1,085) - - (4) - (106) - - (15,642) (339)	Cil Land and gs points Land and Equipment £'000 Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000 Infrastructure Assets Construction £'000 Assets under £'000 Surplus £'000 Property, Plant & Equipment £'000 14 187,365 89 4,706 20,991 1,679 61,413 12,641 1,240 438,264 30 20,647 438,264 30 20,647 0) (12,056) - (1) - (553) (43,640) 9) (55) (1,085) - (1) - (553) (43,640) 0) (15,842) - (15,642) (339) (199)

Depreciation charge	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Assets under Construction £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Total Property, Plant & Equip £'000	Concession Assets included in PPE £'000
At 1 April 2019	33,281	21,597	15,568	9,682	-	126	80,254	9,743
Depreciation charge Depreciation written out on	4,499	7,761	1,329	1,039	-	-	14,628	2,907
revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(32,969)	(20,537)	-	-	-	(85)	(53,591)	(9,742)
De-recognition – Disposals	(49)	-	(1,078)	-	-	-	(1,127)	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	(3)	-	-	-	(40)	(43)	-
At 31 March 2020	4,762	8,818	15,819	10,721	=	1	40,121	2,908
Net Book Value:								
At 31 March 2020	124,572	186,878	5,766	53,980	1,453	360	373,009	79,773

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2021 the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2021/22 and future years budgeted to cost £15m. These commitments are not included in the financial statements. Similar commitments at 31 March 2020 were £25.7m.

The major commitments are as follows:

	£'000
 HRA Council Housing Window Replacement 	2,031
HRA Council Housing Roof & Render	1,001
 HRA Council Housing Safe Electrical Testing 	1,969
HRA Council Fences and Gates	664
HRA Smaller projects	487
Park Primary School	2,366
 Village and Small Town Alva – Regeneration 	1,304
Roads & Transportation	1,626
 Alloa Town Centre – Regeneration 	584
Bowmar Community Centre	508
Tullibody South Campus	490
 Council Office Kilncraigs – Roof 	300
	<u>13,330</u>

Note 12 Heritage Assets

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets Held by the Council

	Art Collection £'000	Public Art, Statues, Glasswork & Mosaics £'000	Industrial Equipment & Other Items £'000	Total Assets £'000
Cost or Valuation				
At 1 April 2020	115	510	180	805
Revaluation	_	_	_	_
31 March 2021	115	510	180	805
Cost or Valuation				
At 1 April 2019	115	500	180	795
Revaluation		10	-	10
31 March 2020	115	510	180	805

Art Collection

The Council has obtained valuations for the collection of paintings by means of their insurance valuations. These insurance valuations are based on a current estimation of market value and are reviewed annually to ensure the adequacy of insurance provision and current valuation.

The collection of paintings is reported in the Balance Sheet at insured value.

The collection is relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare. When they do occur acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation ascertained by the Museum & Heritage Officer.

Public Art - Statues

The Council owns several statues most of which were commissioned as part of 'Imagine Alloa' a programme targeting the regeneration of town and village centres across the county. Collectively these statues constitute the 'Public Art Trail'. The Council has obtained valuations for the collection of statues by means of their insurance valuations. These insurance valuations are reviewed annually to ensure adequacy of insurance provision. The collection of statues is reported in the Balance Sheet at Insured value

Public Art - Glassworks and Mosaics

The Council commissioned several glass and mosaic pieces for installation at several key buildings in the county and has obtained valuations for these by means of their insurance valuations. These insurance valuations are reviewed annually to ensure adequacy of insurance provision. The commissions of glassworks/mosaics are reported in the Balance Sheet at Insured Value.

Industrial Equipment and Ephemera

The Council owns several collections of artefacts relating to the mining, brewing, distilling, pottery, glassmaking and textile industries, all of which have been historically significant within the County. The larger pieces for which the Council has obtained an insurance valuation are reported on the Balance Sheet at valuation.

Items/collections within this category for which a valuation has previously been obtained are:

- Harviestoun Silver Soup Tureen
- Robert Millar Long Case Clock
- Paton & Baldwins Model
- Alloa Pottery Collection
- Arnsbrae Candelabra
- Collection of Civil Regalia

Revaluation of Heritage Assets

As part of the five yearly valuation of assets, as mentioned in Note 11, the Commemoration Room within the residential development at Menstrie Castle has been written on the Balance Sheet and is now included within the carrying value of Heritage Assets held by the Council.

Assets excluded from Heritage Assets

The Council has a number of assets that may be regarded as Heritage Assets, but which have not been included in the Balance Sheet since the Council considered that obtaining valuations would involve disproportionate cost or reliable cost or valuation information cannot be obtained for these items. This is because of the diverse nature of assets held, the number of assets held, and the lack of comparable market values. The Code therefore permits such assets to be excluded from the Balance Sheet. Within this category the Council owns and maintains 12 War Memorials throughout the County, Glassworks and mosaic pieces installed at buildings in the County. The Council also owns the Tolbooth in Clackmannan which is a listed building and classed as a heritage asset but is not within the carrying value of Heritage Assets held on the Balance Sheet.

Note 13 – Investment Properties

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

Investment Properties (Non Current Assets)	Investment F	Properties ((Non Current	(Assets
--	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Balance 1 April	5,026	8,330
Additions	-	125
Net gains/(losses)from fair value adjustments	3,191	151
Disposals	-	(49)
Transfers to/from:		-
PPE	116	115
Assets held for sale	-	(124)
Depreciation	(3)	(6)
Balance 31 March	8,330	8,542

Investment Properties Held for Sale (Current Assets)

	£'000	£'000
Balance 1 April	506	290
Additions	-	_
Disposals	-	(13)
Net Gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(216)	(25)
Transfers from Investment Properties	-	124
Balance 31 March	290	376
Total Investment Properties	8,620	8,918

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or undertake repairs, maintenance or enhancement. The only direct operating expenses for the period relates to professional fees incurred in marketing Greenfield House.

The items of income and expense, in respect of Investment Property leased out as operating leases, have been accounted for in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Rental income from investment property	(178)	(162)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	55	103
	(123)	(59)

Note 14 – Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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 Council. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Council are all five years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £126k charged to revenue in 2020/21 was charged to the IT cost centre and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Cost of Services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

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

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Carrying Value		
1 April	1,074	1,095
Additions	21	22
Disposals Gross Cost		_
	1,095	1,117
Amortisation		
1 April	(393)	(581)
Disposal accumulated amortisation	-	-
Amortisation for the year	(188)	(125)
	(581)	(706)
Carrying Value 31 March	514	411

Note 15 – Long-Term Investments

This note provides detail of the Long-Term Investments held on the Balance Sheet. Further information on Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP can be found in the Group Financial Statements on page 163.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP	1,859	-
	1,859	-

Note 16 - Assets Held for Sale

This note provides detail of the Assets Held for Sale on the Balance Sheet. An asset is required to fulfil certain criteria in order to be classified in this category. These criteria are detailed in the Accounting Policies.

	Notes	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year		-	_
Impairment Losses		-	_
Assets reclassified (to)/from Other Land & Buildings	11	_	2,450
Assets reclassified (to)/from Surplus Assets	11	197	38
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Properties	13	_	62
Assets sold		(197)	(2550)
Derecognition - Disposals		(40)	(240)
Other movements in depreciation and impairment		`4Ó	240
Depreciation on reclassification		-	_
Additions		-	_
Balance outstanding at year-end		-	_

Note 17 - Inventories

This note provides detail of the major inventories that are held by the Council Departments in order for them to carry out their responsibilities.

	Buildin	g Works	Ro	ads		icle enance	Oth	er*	То	tal
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
1 April Purchased	165 825	170 643	79 180	116 234	64 438	53 353	132 1,093	112 1,255	440 2,536	451 2,485
Expenses in the year	(820)	(640)	(143)	(241)	(449)	(347)	(1,113)	(900)	(2,525)	(2,128)
31 March	170	173	116	109	53	59	112	467	451	808

^{*} Included in Other is a balance of £219k in relation to personal protective equipment and test kits which was supplied free of charge to the Council by National Services Scotland (NSS) during 2020/21. A corresponding Donated Inventory Account is included in Current Liabilities within the Balance Sheet.

Note 18 - Short-Term Debtors

This note provides detail of the Short-Term Debtors line in the Balance Sheet. A Short-Term Debtor represents money that is owed to the Council which is expected to be received in less than a year.

The Debtors balance at the year end is made up as follows:	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Central Government Bodies	4,827	8,801
Other Local Authorities	591	896
NHS Bodies	786	1,169
Other Corporations & Trading funds	-	4
Other entities and individuals	6,747	6,602
Total	12,951	17,472

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 19 - Short-Term Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalents

This note provides detail of the Short Term Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Balance Sheet on page 78.

20'	19/20	2020/21
:	£'000	£'000
Short-Term Investments		
Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP	2,499	-
CSBP Clackmannanshire Investments Ltd (at cost)	1	1
Clackmannanshire Regeneration LLP	4,906	-
Cash deposit with banks	2,000	19,003
	9,406	19,004
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash held by the Council	32	32
Bank current accounts 10	6,782	16,915
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents 1	6,814	16,947
TOTAL 20	6,220	35,951

In December 2011 the Council agreed to lend £4.906m to Clackmannanshire Regeneration LLP, a company established to develop the new Council offices in Kilncraigs under the Business Premises Renovation Allowance (BPRA) scheme. This sum has been invested in the company for eight years in accordance with the development agreement and earns interest at the prevailing Public Works Loan Board rate. The investment was repaid during 2020/21.

The investment CSBP Clackmannanshire Investments Ltd was transferred from Long Term investments in 2019/20 as it was anticipated that it would be repaid during 2020/21. It is expected to be repaid in 2021/22.

Note 20 - Short-Term Creditors

This note provides detail of the Short-Term Creditors line in the Balance Sheet. A Short-Term Creditor represents money that is owed by the Council and which is expected to be paid in less than a year.

The Creditors balance at the year end is made up as follows:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Central government bodies Other local authorities	2,617	3,528
NHS bodies Public corporations and trading funds	2,323 1,502 282	2,602 6,242 303
Other entities and individuals Total	14,880 21,604	15,554 28,229

Note 21 - Provisions

2020/21 Short Term Provisions	Opening Balance At 1 April £'000	Additional provision made in 2020/21 £'000	Reduction In Provision £'000	Amounts used in 2020/21	Balance At 31 March 2021 £'000
Municipal Mutual	(5)	(2)	-	7	-
Total Short Term Provisions	(5)	(2)	-	7	-
Municipal Mutual	(44)	(3)	_	-	(47)
Total Long Term Provisions	(44)	(3)	-	-	(47)
Total Provisions	(49)	(5)	-	7	(47)

2019/20	Opening Balance At 1 April	Additional provision made in 2019/20	Reduction In Provision	Amounts used in 2019/20	Balance At 31 March 2020
Short Term Provisions	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equal Pay	(4)	(8)	-	12	-
Municipal Mutual	(5)	(2)	-	2	(5)
Legal Case – Ordinarily Resident	(826)	-	826	-	` -
Total Short Term Provisions	(835)	(10)	826	14	(5)
Municipal Mutual	(21)	(23)	-	-	(44)
Total Long Term Provisions	(21)	(23)	-	-	(44)
Total Provisions	(856)	(33)	826	14	(49)

Equal Pay

This provision has now been removed. The provision was fully utilised in 2019/20 and no further costs are known.

Municipal Mutual Insurance

Prior to Local Government reorganisation in 1996, Central Regional Council and Clackmannan District Council entered into a solvent run-off arrangement with their insurer, MMI, with the aim of having sufficient assets to meet outstanding insurance claims. However, the outcome of previous

litigation has triggered the Scheme of Arrangement and created a financial liability for Clackmannanshire Council as successor Council. The Council had originally made provision to cover a levy of up to 30% amounting to £153k and payments of £141k had been made against this provision. During the year a further £7.2k was paid out fully utilising the short term provision. As at 31 March 2021, no material payments falling due in 2021/22 have been notified. The long term provision has been increased by £3k based on estimates of the outstanding liability as at 31 March 2021 resulting in a total provision balance of £47k to meet future claims.

Legal Cases – Ordinarily Resident

A dispute had previously arisen around the Ordinarily Resident status of five individuals with Falkirk Council. The matter was concluded in 2019/20 with no cost to the Council and the provision has been removed.

Note 22 - Borrowings

This note provides details of the short and long term borrowings undertaken by the Council and shown on the Balance Sheet. These values are reflected at amortised cost:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Source of Loan		
Repayable within 12 months		
Public Works Loan Board	412	-
Market Loans	63	63
Revenue Advances:		
Common Good & Trust Funds	357	357
Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	655	979
Accrued Interest on borrowing	1,236	1,236
	2,723	2,635
Panayahla aftar 12 mantha		
Repayable after 12 months Public Works Loan Board	77,099	77,098
Lender Option, Borrowing Option (LOBO) Loans	5,000	5,000
Market Loans	19,229	19,159
Market Esails	101,328	101,257
Note 23 – Other Long Term Liabilities		
	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
PFI & Finance Liabilities (see note (a) below)	37,845	36,672
Other Long-term Liabilities (see note (b) below)	619	620
5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	38,464	37,292

(a) PFI & Finance Lease

This sum relates to the finance lease creditor associated with the financing of the three new secondary schools under the PFI scheme and the Street Lighting. Note 33 Leases on page 139 and Note 34 Private Finance Initiative and Similar Contracts page 140 in the Accounts provides more detail in respect of the future payments that are due under the terms of the contract. The movements in the balance sheet values are detailed below:

	PFI Scheme 2019/20 £'000	Street Lighting 2019/20 £'000	Total 2019/20 £'000	PFI Scheme 2020/21 £'000	Street Lighting 2020/21 £'000	Total 2020/21 £'000
Balance at 1 April Finance Lease Creditor	40,207	167	40,374	39,061	87	39,148
Repaid in year	(1,146)	(80)	(1,226)	(1,216)	(87)	(1,303)
Balance 31 March	39,061	87	39,148	37,845	-	37,845
Ageing: Liabilities due over more than one year Liabilities due within one	37,845	-	37,845	36,672	-	36,672
year	1,216	87	1,303	1,173	_	1,173
-	39,061	87	39,148	37,845	-	37,845

(b) Other Long-term Liabilities

These sums relate to contributions received from developers to be utilised at future dates for infrastructure etc. within both private housing schemes and town centre re-development. The reinstatement bond will additionally contribute to the planned restoration of the former open cast coal site.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Developer Contributions	6	5
Reinstatement Bond	614	615
	620	620

Note 24 – Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes the most straightforward financial assets and liabilities, such as trade receivables (debtors) and trade payables (creditors) and the most complex ones such as derivatives and embedded derivatives.

Financial Instrument Balances

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet:

Financial Assets

	Non-Current				Current				
	Investments		Deb	tors	Invest	ments	Debtors		Total
	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amortised Cost Principal	1,859	-	1	1	7,406	1	2,502	4,194	4,196
Cash & Cash Equivalents	_	-	-	-	18,814	35,950	-	-	35,950
Total Financial Assets	1,859	-	1	1	26,220	35,951	2,502	4,194	40,146

Financial Liabilities

	Non-Current					Current			
	Borrowings		Credi	tors	Borrowings Creditors		Total		
	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amortised Cost Principal	101,328	101,257	-	-	1,487	1,399	4,610	5,061	107,717
Accrued Interest PFI and Finance Lease facilities Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,236	1,236	-	-	1,236
	37,845	36,672	-	-	1,303	1,173	-	-	37,845
	139,173	137,929	-	-	4,026	3,808	4,610	5,061	146,798

Items of income, expense, gains or losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

	20	19/20	2020/21			
	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000		
Interest Income						
financial assets measured at amortised cost	521	-	289	-		
Total interest revenue	521	-	289	-		
Interest expense	8,794	-	8,651	-		

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Carried at Amortised Costs

The fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities which are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost is described below.

Methods and Assumptions in valuation technique

Financial assets and financial liabilities represented by loans and receivables are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the net present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments (Level 2: inputs rather than quoted prices that are observable for the financial asset/liability), using the following assumptions:

- For PWLB loans, fair values have been calculated using both redemption and new borrowing (certainty rate) discount rates;
- Interpolation techniques have been used between available rates where the exact maturity period was not available;
- For non-PWLB loans, fair values have been calculated using both PWLB redemption and new PWLB Certainty Rate loan discount rates;
- · No early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- Fair values have been calculated for all instruments in the portfolio, but only those which are materially different from the carrying value are disclosed;
- Where an instrument has a maturity less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount; and
- The fair value PFI and Finance Lease Liabilities are calculated based on the interest rates applicable to the contracts.

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities
The Fair values are calculated as follows:-

	2019/20		2020/21		
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
PWLB – Maturity PWLB – Annuity LOBOs Market Loans Other Loans	78,675	124,316	78,263	131,225	
	32	48	30	46	
	5,041	7,546	5,041	8,442	
	19,292	28,421	19,221	28,778	
Total Debt/Financial Liabilities	103,040	160,331	102,555	168,491	

Fair value is more than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. The commitment to pay interest at above the current market rates increases the amount the Council would have to pay if the lender agreed to the early repayment of the loans.

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £131.225m (2019/20 £124.316m) measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date, which has been assumed as the PWLB borrowing interest rates, termed the PWLB certainty rates. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the additional interest that the authority will pay over the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates.

However, the authority has a continuing ability to repay at redemption rates published by the PWLB rather than from the markets. A supplementary measure of the fair value as a result of its PWLB commitments for fixed rate loans is to compare the terms of these loans with the redemption rates available from the PWLB. If a value is calculated on this basis, the carrying amount of £78.3m would be valued at £154.2m. But if the Council were to seek to avoid the projected loss by repaying the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would raise a penalty charge, based on the redemption interest rates, for early redemption. The exit price for the PWLB loans including the penalty charge would be £154.2m, comprising the principal of £77.1m, accrued interest of £1.2m and a premium of £75.9m.

2010/20

2020/24

Note 25 - Unusable Reserves

	2019/20	2020/21
Note	£'000	£'000
a)	(101,011)	(104,498)
b)	(141,736)	(140,432)
c)	2,113	1,901
d)	97,912	151,676
e) _	2,783	3,521
_	(139,939)	(87,832)
	a) b) c) d)	Note a) (101,011) b) (141,736) c) 2,113 d) 97,912 e) 2,783

a) Revaluation Reserve

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

- re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

Balance at 1 April	2019/20 £'000 (81,699)	2020/21 £'000 (101,011)
Upward revaluation of non-current assets	(58,628)	(14,182)
Downward revaluation of non-current assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	34,990	4,455
Surplus/deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(23,638)	(9,727)
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	4,277	4,140
Accumulated (losses) on assets sold or scrapped	49	2,100
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	4,326	6,240
Balance at 31 March	(101,011)	(104,498)

b) Capital Adjustment Account

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

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance at 1 April	(142,696)	(141,736)
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	14,633	15,901
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	13,678	4,308
Amortisation of intangible assets	189	125
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal / sale as part of the		
gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	853	2,319
Amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve on assets sold or scrapped	(49)	(2,100)
··· -	29,304	20,553
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(16)	(1)
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(9,294)	(7,351)
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied Account	(976)	(38)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balance	(4,631)	(3,581)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(6,176)	(4,012)
Depreciation on Revaluation Reserve	(4,277)	(4,140)
Movement in the market value of Investment Properties Debited or credited to CIES	(2,974)	(126)
	(28,344)	(19,249)
Balance at 31 March	(141,736)	(140,432)

c) Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Account in the Movement of Reserves Statement.

Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed.

As a result, the balance on the Account at 31 March 2021 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 34 years.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance at 1 April Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with	2,325	2,113
statutory requirements	(204)	(204)
Amount by which finance costs charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(8)	(8)
Balance at 31 March	2,113	1,901

d) Pensions Reserve

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

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance at 1 April	121,023	97,912
Return on Pension Assets	29,975	(62,033)
Actuarial Gains or Losses on Pension Assets and Liabilities	(62,902)	109,466
Reversal of items debited or credited to CIES	20,064	16,550
Employer's Pension contributions and direct payments to		
pensioners in the year	(10,248)	(10,219)
Balance at 31 March	97,912	(151,676)

e) Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account

The Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment 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.

Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance at 1 April	2,782	2,783
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(2,782) 2,783	(2,783) 3,521
Movement in the year	1	738
Balance at 31 March	2,783	3,521

Note 26 - Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

a) The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Interest Received	(701)	(315)
Interest Paid	11,925	11,052
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services (CIES)	12,495	3,717

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

	Notes	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Depreciation	11 &13	14,633	15,901
Downward valuations	7	10,703	4,182
Amortisation	14	188	125
Increase in Interest Creditors		3	_
Increase/ (decrease) in Creditors	20	(3,628)	7,179
(Increase)/ decrease in Debtors	18	(677)	(4,308)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	17	(11)	(138)
Pension Liability	36	9,816	6,331
Contributions to/(from) Provisions	21	(808)	(2)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	7	853	2,319
Adjustments for effective interest rates	-	(7)	(8)
Other non-cash items	-	31,065	31,581

c) Adjustments for items included in the net deficit of provision of services that are investing & financing activities:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Capital grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(10,027)	(7,558)
Proceeds from the sale of short and long term investments	-	7,264
Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(481)	(542)
	(10,508)	(836)
Note 27 – Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities		
	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(20,471)	(18,325)
Purchase of short and long term investments	(2,000)	(17,003)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	481	542
Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	5,000	2,000
Other receipts from investing activities	10,015	7,345
Net cash flows from investing activities	(6,975)	(25,441)
Note 28 – Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities		
	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	5,000	-
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	(1,226)	(1,302)
Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	(98)	(476)
Other Receipts from Financing Activities	` 3	324
Net cash from financing activities	3,679	(1,454)

Note 29 - Agency Income and Expenditure

The Council has an agency agreement with Scottish Water for the billing and collection of water and sewerage charges on its behalf. The income received from the Water Authority towards the Council's local tax collection costs was £0.177m (2019/20: £0.177m). This charge has been fixed by the Scottish Government for a 3 year period to 31 March 2023. This income is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council acted as an agent on behalf of the Scottish Government in the administration of grants to business and individuals during the Covid-19 pandemic. This amounted £12.834m of expenditure and income which is not shown within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Council acted as an agent on behalf of the Scottish Government in the distribution of Personal

Protective Equipment and Testing Kits supplied free of charge by the National Services Scotland (NSS) and issued to third parties during 2020/21. This amounted to £77k and is not shown within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note 30 - External Audit Costs

Fees payable to Audit Scotland within the year for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor amounted to £0.215m (2019/20: £0.202m). These costs are shown within the Resources and Governance line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note 31 - Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council. In this context related parties include:

- Central Government;
- · Other Local Authorities and Joint Boards:
- NHS Bodies:
- Subsidiary and Associated Companies;
- Joint Ventures and Joint Venture Partners; and
- Elected Members and Chief Officers.

The following related party transactions in 2020/21 are disclosed elsewhere within the Financial Statements:

- a) Receipts from Central Government (Revenue Support Grant, NNDR Contribution from Pool, Government Grants etc.) are shown in Note 10 (Grant Income);
- b) Payments to the Falkirk Council Pension Fund and Scottish Government (Teachers' Pensions) are shown in Notes 35 and 36 (Pension Schemes);
- c) Requisitions paid to Joint Boards are shown on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:
- d) Payments to Elected Members and Chief Officers are shown in the Remuneration Report;
- e) Lease payments and receipts from Clackmannanshire Regeneration LLP are shown in Note 33:
- f) Short-Term Debtors balances in respect of Central Government, other Local Authorities and NHS Bodies are shown in Note 18; and
- g) Short-Term Creditors balances in respect of Central Government, other Local Authorities and NHS Bodies are shown in Note 20

The following table shows significant payments and receipts between Clackmannanshire Council and its associated entities

2040/20 2020/24

		2019/20	2020/21
		£'000	£'000
Expenditure	NHS Forth Valley	1,572	2,146
Income	NHS Forth Valley	(7,371)	(10,455)

	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Contribution payment made to Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board*	17,323	19,041
Commissioning income received from Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board*	(17,323)	(19,041)

^{*}In 2020/21 the commissioning income received from Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board underspent by £1.714m. This funding has been accrued by the Council and is retained on behalf of the IJB.

In 2019/20 there was a total risk sharing year end adjustment of £0.957m (25% Clackmannanshire Council) Agreed Budget Contribution £17.084m plus additional contribution of £0.239m = £17.323m

Note 32 - Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	144,980	144,555
Capital Investment		
Property Plant & Equipment Intangible Assets Investment Properties Asset Held for Sale Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	20,647 21 - - 40	17,902 - - - - 36
Sources of finance Capital receipts Government grants and other contributions	(16) (10,310)	(1) (7,425)
Sums set aside from revenue: Direct revenue contributions Repayment of Finance Lease Capital Debt Loans Fund Principal Other movements affecting the CFR Closing Capital Financing Requirement	(6,176) (1,226) (3,405) - 144,555	(4,011) (1,302) (2,279) (4,358) 143,117
Increase/(decrease) in CFR (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(425)	(1,438)

Note 33 Leases

Council as Lessee Finance Leases

The Council has acquired some of its street lighting Infrastructure under finance lease. This lease ended during 2020/21. These assets are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts.

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Infrastructure Assets	93	

The Council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long-term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years while the liability remains outstanding. The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
Current	87	_
Non-current	_	-
Finance costs payable in future years	6	-
Minimum lease payments	93	-

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

	Minimum Lease Payments			
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
No later than one year Later than one year not later than five years	6	-	87	-
	6	-	87	-

Operating Leases

The Council has entered into a sub-lease with Clackmannanshire Regeneration LLP under the terms of the Business Premises Renovation Allowance (BPRA) scheme for the development of its new Council Offices. The lease is in place throughout the construction phase and a further period of 7 years. The lease ends when the refurbished building is handed back to the Council from the LLP under the landlord tenant relationship. This lease ended during 2020/21.

The future minimum lease payments due are:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Not later than one year	92	-
Later than one year and not later than five years		_
	92	_

The expenditure charged to the respective service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year was:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Minimum lease payments	184	105

Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

The development of the Council's new offices using the Business Premises Renovation Scheme (BPRA) required the establishment of a Limited Liability Partnership (Clackmannanshire Regeneration LLP). The LLP is a tax transparent entity consisting of the Council and Investors which allows the Council to benefit from tax allowances. To allow the LLP to undertake the construction and reclaim tax allowances, the Council has leased the premises to Clackmannanshire Regeneration LLP for the duration of the construction period plus a further 7 years. As noted above, the Council has then sub-leased the offices back from the LLP for the same period, after which the refurbished building reverts to the Council.

The lease reflects a rent of £1 per annum. This lease ended during 2020/21.

Note 34 - Private Finance Initiative and Similar Contracts

Secondary Schools PFI Scheme

2020/21 was the 13th year of a 30 year PFI contract for the construction, operation and maintenance of our three secondary schools in Clackmannanshire, namely Alloa, Alva and Lornshill Academies. The contract specifies the number of days and times that the schools are open. This includes an element of leisure provision in the evenings and weekends.

The contract specifies minimum standards for the provision of the serviced accommodation to be provided by the contractor, with reductions from the fee payable being made if the schools, or rooms, are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standards. The contractor took on the obligation to construct the schools and maintain them in a minimum acceptable condition and to procure and maintain the plant needed to operate the schools.

At the end of the contract the schools will be transferred to the Council for nil consideration.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The schools are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the Property, Plant and Equipment balance in Note 11.

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased annually by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PFI contract at 31 March 2021, excluding any estimate of availability/performance deductions are as follows:

	Payment For Services £'000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £'000	Interest £'000	Total £'000
Payable within 1 year	4,051	1,173	3,218	8,442
Payable within 2 to 5 years	16,675	6,005	12,719	35,399
Payable within 6 to 10 years	25,833	8,409	13,987	48,229
Payable within 11 to 15 years	26,229	13,864	13,101	53,194
Payable within 16 to 20 years	20,988	8,394	4,247	33,629
Total	93,776	37,845	47,272	178,893

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for:

- the fair value of services they provide, and
- the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable, until the capital cost is reimbursed.

The liability outstanding to pay the liability to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Balance outstanding at start of year Payments during the year	40,207 (1,146)	39,061 (1,216)
Balance outstanding at year-end	39,061	37,845

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 35 - Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Scottish Government. The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The Scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the Scheme is unfunded and the Scottish Government uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of these Financial Statements, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

The employer contribution rate from 1 April 2019 was 17.2% of pensionable pay. This increased to 23.00% from September 2019. Prior to this change the rate had remained the same since 1 September 2015. In total for the year 2020/21 the Council paid £5.586m to Teacher's Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits. The comparative amount paid in 2019/20 was £4.800m which equates to 20.30% of pensionable pay.

As a proportion of the total contributions into the Teacher's Pension Scheme during the year ended 31 March 2021, the Council's own contribution equated to approximately 0.858% (0.801% in 2019/20).

Note 36 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Pension Costs

The Council participates in two formal pension schemes: the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) administered by Falkirk Council and the Teachers' Scheme administered by the Scottish Government. Both schemes provide defined benefits to members. However, the liabilities for the Teachers' Scheme cannot be identified specifically to the Council; therefore the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contributions scheme. The Council does not recognise assets or liabilities related to the Teachers' Scheme as the liability for payment of pensions rests ultimately with the Scottish Government.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

In accordance with International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19) the Council is required to account for retirement benefits when it is committed to giving them, even if the giving will be many years into the future. This involves the recognition in the Balance Sheet of Clackmannanshire Council's share of the net pension asset or liability in the LGPS together with a pension reserve. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) also recognises changes during the year in the pension asset or liability. Service expenditure includes pension costs based on employers' pension contributions payable to the LGPS and payments to pensioners in the year.

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of voluntary severance. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (including Teachers) are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award, and accounted for using the same policies as applied to the LGPS.

The following elements of pension costs are charged to the CIES:

- Current Service Cost the increase in the present value of liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period;
- Past Service Costs the increase in liabilities arising from decisions to improve retirement benefits in the current period but which are related to employee service in prior periods;
- Settlements events that change the pension liabilities but are not covered by the actuarial assumptions;
- Interest Expense the expected increase during the year in the present value of liabilities because the benefits are one year closer to settlement, and
- Expected Return on Assets (including interest income) a measure of the expected average rate of return on the investment assets held by the scheme in the year.

The following transactions have been made in the Financial Statements in accordance with IAS19:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) Cost of Services:	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	
Current service cost Past service costs	16,476 602	14,237 16	
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure: Interest expense – defined benefit obligation Interest income on scheme assets Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on	10,909 (7,923)	9,406 (7,109)	
the Provision of Services Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising: Return on pension fund assets (excluding interest income above)	20,064 29,975	16,550 (62,033)	
 Actuarial (gains)/losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions Actuarial (gains)/losses arising on changes in financial assumptions Other experience (gains)/losses (Gain)/ loss recognised in the CIES 	(15,465) (43,905) (3,532) (32,927)	(4,332) 104,722 9,076 47,433	
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the CIES	(12,863)	63,983	
Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) Reversal of net charge made to the surplus or deficit on the provision of Services	(20,064)	(16,550)	
Employer's Contributions Payable to Falkirk Pension Fund Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	10,248 (9,816)	10,219 (6,331)	

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the local authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)	2019/20	2020/21
	£'000	£'000
Present value of the Pension Fund Liabilities (1) Fair value of pension fund assets	(406,985) 309,073	(522,011) 370,335
Net Liability arising from Defined Benefit Obligation	(97,912)	(151,676)
(1) Unfunded liabilities included in the figure for Present value of liabilities is:	16,121	17,071

A reconciliation of Clackmannanshire Council's share of the present value of Falkirk Pension Fund's defined benefit obligation (liabilities) is as follows:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening Balance at 1 April	(450,159)	(406,985)
Current service cost	(16,476)	(14,237)
Interest cost	(10,909)	(9,406)
Contributions by Pension Fund participants	(2,289)	(2,456)
Re-measurement gains/(losses)		
Actuarial gains/losses from change in demographic assumptions	15,465	4,332
Actuarial gains/(losses) from change in financial assumptions	43,905	(104,722)
Actuarial gains/(losses) from other experiences	3,532	(722)
Past service costs	(602)	(16)
Benefits paid	10,548	12,201
Closing value at 31 March	(406,985)	(522,011)

A reconciliation of Clackmannanshire Council's share of the fair value of Falkirk Pension Fund's Assets is as follows:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Opening fair value of pension fund assets	329,136	309,073
Interest income	7,923	7,109
Return on pension assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(29,975)	62,033
Contributions from employers	10,248	10,219
Contributions by employees in the scheme	2,289	2,456
Benefits paid	(10,548)	(12,201)
Re-measurements – actuarial gains/losses from other experience	-	(8,354)
Closing fair value of pension fund assets	309,073	370,335

A reconciliation of the movements in Clackmannanshire Council's share of the fair value of Falkirk Pension Fund's assets is as follows:

r cholori i una o assete lo as follows.	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Equity instruments (by industry type)		
- Consumer	20,077	27,654
- Manufacturing	18,329	19,904
- Energy & Utilities	12,252	13,115
- Financial institutions	22,948	30,766
- Health & Care	10,778	10,175
- Information & Technology	24,754	33,966
- Other	1,099	1,954
Sub Total Equity Debt Securities	110,237	137,534
- Corporate Bond (investment grade)	4,917	5,205
Property (by type)		
- UK	18,974	20,498
- Overseas	78	32
Sub Total Property	19,052	20,530
Private Equity		
- UK	6,916	5,399
Sub Total Private Equity	6,916	5,399
Other Investment funds		
- Equities	62,912	91,277
- Bonds	16,164	23,226
- Infrastructure	35,201	36,150
- Other	35,412	42,430
Sub Total Other Investment Funds	149,689	193,083
Cash and cash equivalents	18,262	8,584
Total Assets	309,073	370,335

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

The Council's share of the net obligations of the Falkirk Pension Fund is an estimated figure based on actuarial assumptions about the future and is a snapshot at the end of the financial year. The net obligation has been assessed using the "projected unit method", that estimates that the pensions will be payable in future years dependant upon assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels and employee turnover rates.

The fund's obligation has been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, and the estimates are based on the latest full valuation of the fund at 31 March 2021. The significant assumptions used by the actuary are shown in the table below. The note includes a sensitivity analysis for the pension obligation based on reasonably possible changes in these assumptions occurring at the reporting date.

0040/00 0000/04

	2019/20	2020/21
Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the fund		
Equity investments	2.3%	2.0%
Bonds	2.3%	2.0%
Property	2.3%	2.0%
Cash	2.3%	2.0%

Mortality assumptions	2019/20 Years	2020/21 Years
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (years):		
Men	20.5	20.5
Women	22.8	23.2
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (years):		
Men	21.7	21.9
Women	24.3	25.2
Inflation assumptions	2019/20	2020/21
Rate of inflation	1.9%	2.9%
Rate of increase in salaries	2.3%	3.5%
Rate of increase in pensions	1.9%	2.9%
Rate for discounting Fund liabilities	2.3%	2.0%

LGPS liabilities are sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table below. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The method and types of assumption used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from this used in the previous period.

Changes in assumptions

	Increase to Employer %	Monetary Amount £'000's
0.5% Decrease in Real Discount Rate	9%	49,566
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	1%	5,281
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	8%	43,205

McCloud Ruling

When the LGPS benefit structure was reformed in 2015, transitional protections were applied to certain older members close to normal retirement age. The benefits accrued from 1 April 2015 by these members are subject to an 'underpin' which means that they cannot be lower than what they would have received under the previous benefit 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 in June 2019 the Supreme Court ruled that the Government has no grounds for appeal and the earlier ruling by the Court of Appeal was upheld.

The clear expectation from this ruling is that many more members would see an enhanced benefit rather than just those currently subject to these protections. In this outcome, there would likely be a retrospective increase to members' benefits, which in turn would give rise to a past service cost for the Fund employers when the outcome is known.

Quantifying the impact at this stage is very difficult because it will depend on the compensation awarded, members' future salary increases, length of service and retirement age, and whether (and when) members withdraw from active service. Salary increases in particular can vary significantly from year to year and from member to member depending on factors such as budget restraint, job performance and career progression. The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) has estimated that the impact for the LGPS as a whole could be to increase active member liabilities by 3.2%, based on a given set of actuarial assumptions. A full description of the data, methodology and assumptions underlying these estimates is given in GAD's paper, dated 10 June 2019.

The Fund's actuary has adjusted GAD's estimate to better reflect the Falkirk Council Pension Fund's local assumptions, particularly salary increases and withdrawal rates with a high level estimate of the impact on the pension fund liability having been built into the pension disclosures. These numbers are high level estimates based on scheme level calculations and depend on several key assumptions. The impact on employers' funding arrangements will likely be dampened by the funding arrangements they have in place.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP)

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 or 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 Clackmannanshire Council 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.

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flow

The objectives of the LGPS are to keep employers' contributions at a constant rate where possible. The triennial valuation at 31 March 2017 set the Employers contribution rates at 22.5% for 2020/21. As a result of the triennial valuation at 31 March 2020, the rate remains at 22.5% for 2021/22 and 2022/23 but increases in 2023/24 to 23%. The next triennial valuation as at 31 March 2023 is currently underway, and the results are expected to be available towards the end of 2023, where the future contribution rates will be set.

The Employer Contribution rates per the latest triennial valuation on the fund at 31 March 2020 are shown in the table below:

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Employer Contribution rates	22.5%	22.5%	23%

The total contributions expected to be made by Clackmannanshire Council to Falkirk Pension Fund in the year to 31 March 2022 is £9.153m.

Note 37 - Contingent Liabilities

Equal Pay

The Council has received claims of historic pay inequality from specific groups of staff, particularly in catering, cleaning and homecare, supervisory assistants and classroom assistants. Note 21 included details of the provision previously held in respect of those groups of employees with the provision fully utilised in 2019/20. However, the Council has received further claims with the amount and timing not yet known and these are presented by this contingent liability.

Insurance

Prior to local government reorganisation in 1996, Central Regional Council and Clackmannan District Council, entered into a solvent run-off arrangements with their insurer, MMI, with the aim of having sufficient assets to meet outstanding insurance claims. The outcome of recent litigation has triggered the Scheme of Arrangement and created a financial liability for Clackmannanshire Council as successor Council. The Council has made a provision, as detailed in Note 21, which is deemed sufficient based on the latest estimate of any future claims. However, should additional claims arise over and above the remaining provision, there remains potential for an increase in provision. At the time of preparing these accounts the timing and amount of any further liability in relation to MMI claims is unknown.

Historic Sexual Abuse Cases

The Council has received claims in relation to historic sexual abuse cases which have been passed to its insurers. It is anticipated that there may be more claims received in the future, particularly in light of the important work of the National Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry and media coverage of other claims. These claims cannot be predicted or quantified at this time, but remain a potential risk as a future liability. The Council is part of the Forth Valley working group coordinated by SOLACE which is assessing the National Redress Scheme for the impact and consequences for the Council. This work is at an early stage.

Note 38 – Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers.

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor Credit Ratings Services. The

Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Additional selection criteria are also applied. Details of the Investment Strategy can be found on the Council's website. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2020/21 and Prudential Indicators for 2019/20 to 2023/24 were approved by Full Council on 6 March 2019 and are available on the Council's website.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council.

The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk, in relation to its investments in banks and financial institutions of £35.9m, cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution.

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Debtors

The Council generally allows credit of 14 days for customers, such that £4.106m, (2019/20 £2.756m) is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Less than three months	819	1,402
Three to six months	153	282
Six months to one year	328	464
More than one year	1,456	1,958
Total	2,756	4,106

During the year, debts of £582k were written off against the provision and a contribution of £0.505m was charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement. As at 31 March 2021 the provision against current debts amounted to £1.429m.

2. Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council has access to a facility to borrow from the Public Works Loans Board. As a result there is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meets its commitments under financial instruments. The Council has safeguards in place to ensure that a significant proportion of its borrowing does not mature for repayment at any one time to reduce the financial impact of re-borrowing at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council's policy is to ensure that not more than 25% of loans are due to mature within any financial year through a combination of prudent planning of new loans taken out and, where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

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

Loans Outstanding	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Public Works Loans Board LOBO Loan	77,511 5,000	77,098 5,000
Market Debt	19,292	19,222
Total	101,803	101,320
Maturity Structure	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Less than 1 year	475	63
Between 1 and 2 years	63	3,008
Between 2 and 5 years	3,957	3,256
Between 5 and 10 years	5,321	3,013
More than 10 years	91,987	91,980
Total	101,803	101,320

In the more than 10 years category there are £18.5m of market loans which have a fixed rate of interest and £5m of LOBO loans which the lender has the option to alter the rate of interest at predetermined dates. If this occurs the Council has the option to repay the principal and accrued interest.

3. Market Risk Interest rate risk

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

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

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

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. Policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 25% of its borrowings in variable rate loans. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate loans will be repaid early to limit exposure to losses. The risk of loss is reduced by the fact that a proportion of government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the Council's cost of borrowing and provide compensation for a proportion of any higher costs. However this is difficult to quantify as loan charge support is calculated on weighted average interest rates for all local authorities in Scotland.

The treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

As the Council now only have fixed rate borrowing, there will be no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement due to fluctuations in interest rates.

Price Risk

The Council has no investments held as available for sale and thus has no exposure to loss arising from price movements.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

Note 39 - Trust Funds

The Council administers a number of Trust Funds listed below, some of which have charitable status and are registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR). The Sundry Trusts Funds are accounted for separately from the Council's funds and are reported in a separate set of accounts, a copy of which can be obtained on request from Clackmannanshire Council.

The Council administers the funds for 61 (2019/20: 61) Trusts:	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Value of other Charitable Trusts and Endowments	357	363
Total value of all Trusts and Endowments	357	363

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Councils charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting costs.

The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
~ 000	Expenditure	2 000
6,337	Repairs and maintenance	6,696
4,553	Supervision and management	4,161
9,002	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	4,932
515	Impairment of debtors	356
378	Other Expenditure	516
20,785	Total Expenditure	16,661
	la como	
(40 -00)	Income	(40.000)
(19,598)	Dwelling Rents	(19,839)
(72)	Non-dwelling rents	(72)
(19,670)	Total income	(19,911)
1,115	Net Cost of HRA Services	(3,250)
614	(Gain)/Loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	_
1,257	Interest payable and similar charges	1,134
(55)	Interest and investment income	(8)
350	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pension assets	252
48	Charge to CIES for Movement in Investment Property on revaluation	-
(356)	Capital grants and contributions receivable	(350)
1,858		1,028
2,973	Deficit/(Surplus) for the year on HRA Services	(2,222)

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

Movement in Housing Revenue Account Statement

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
(3,722)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year	(4,504)
	Deficit/(Surplus) for the year on the HRA Income and	
2,973	Expenditure Statement	(2,222)
(3,894)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note HRA 1)	(884)
140	Transfers to/from Reserves	_
(781)	(Increase)/Decrease in the year on HRA	(3,106)
(4,503)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year	(7,610)

HRA 1. Adjustment between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Statute

2019/20		2020/21
£'000		£'000
(614)	Gain/(Loss) on sale and disposal of HRA non-current assets	-
6,176	Capital expenditure funded by the HRA (CFCR)	4,011
	Capital Grants contributions that have been applied to capital	
356	financing	350
	Transfer to/from the Capital Adjustment Account:	
(9,002)	- Depreciation and Impairment	(4,932)
(48)	- Movements in the Fair Value of Investment Assets	_
610	- Repayment of Debt	596
(1,313)	HRA share of contributions to/from the Pension Reserve	(806)
,	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the HRA	
	Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is	
	different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance	
(59)	with statutory requirements	(103)
(3,894)		884

HRA 2. Housing Stock

The Council's housing stock at 31 March 2021 was 4,969 (31 March 2020 4,965) in the following categories:

2019/20 Number		2020/21 Number
30	One apartment	30
1,362	Two apartment	1,359
2,208	Three apartment	2,210
1,221	Four apartment	1,224
140	Five apartment	142
4	Six apartment	4
4,965	·	4,969

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

HRA 3. Rent Arrears

Rent Arrears decreased during the year by £0.018m to a total of £2.056m (2019/20: £2.074m). As a percentage of gross rental income, the arrears represent 10.4% (2019/20: 10.7%) which is equivalent to £414 (2019/20: £418) per house.

HRA 4. Impairment of Debtors

In 2020/21 an impairment of £2.056m (2019/20 £1.938m) has been provided in the Balance Sheet for irrecoverable rents, an increase of £0.118m on the provision in 2019/20.

HRA 5. Rent Lost Due To Empty Properties

Rent lost due to empty properties during the year was £0.435m (2019/20: £0.350m) this is included within the other expenditure figures in the Income and Expenditure Statement.

Council Tax Income Account for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Council Tax Income Account shows the gross income raised from Council taxes levied and deductions made under Statute. The resultant net income is transferred to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of the Council.

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
(30,458)	Gross Council Tax levied and contributions in lieu	(31,597)
	Deduct	
3,665	Other discounts and reductions	3,809
468	Write-off of uncollectable debts and allowance for impairment	151
19	Adjustments to previous years Council Tax	77
3,502	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	3,922
(22,804)	Net Council Tax Income transferred to General Fund	(23,638)

CTI 1. Council Tax Properties and Council Tax Changes

Occupiers of domestic properties are liable to pay Council Tax. This is a tax levied by local authorities on domestic properties within their area.

Dwellings fall within a valuation band which is determined by the Assessor employed by the Central Scotland Valuation Board. In setting its budget the Council determines the Council Tax level each year. Charges for other bands are proportionate to the Band 'D' figure, which for 2020/21 was £1,304.63 (2019/20 £1,276.25). This was a 2.22% increase from the previous year.

Valuation Band	Council Tax Charge
	£
Α	869.75
В	1,014.71
С	1,159.67
D	1,304.63
E	1,714.14
F	2,120.02
G	2,554.90
Н	3,196.34

Council Tax Income Account for the year ended 31 March 2021

CTI.2 Calculation of the Council Tax Charge Base 2020/21 number of dwellings (properties)

	A (Disabled)	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	Total
	Relief)									
Total number of dwellings	-	6,308	7,329	2,137	2,725	3,366	2,014	905	54	24,838
Less exempt dwellings	-	(263)	(209)	(70)	(63)	(53)	(22)	(11)	(7)	(698)
Dwellings subject to disabled reduction	_	(23)	(34)	(21)	(19)	(47)	(16)	(6)	(1)	(167)
Dwellings subject to tax at this band due						, ,		. ,		
to disabled relief	23	34	21	19	47	16	6	1	_	167
Less adjustments for single discounts	(2)	(920)	(806)	(228)	(212)	(197)	(74)	(34)	(1)	(2,474)
Less adjustments for double discounts	-	(40)	(35)	(18)	(9)	(9)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(120)
Less adjustments for disregarded adults	_	(2)	(2)	<u> </u>	(1)	_	-	_	-	(5)
	21	5,094	6,264	1,819	2,468	3,076	1,904	851	44	21,541
Effective number of dwellings after discounts, exemptions and reliefs										
Band D equivalent factor (ratio)	5/9	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	(473/360)	(585/360)	(705/360)	(882/360)	
Band D equivalent properties Number of Dwellings Less provision for non-collection @ 2.5%	12	3,396	4,872	1,617	2,468	4,041	3,094	1,666	108	21,274 (532)
Council Tax Base 2020/21										20,742

Non Domestic Rates Income Account for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Non-Domestic Rate Account is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Non-Domestic Rate Account. The Statement shows the gross income from the rates and deductions made under statute. The net income is paid to the Scottish Government as a contribution to the national non-domestic rate pool.

£'000	£'000
(21,539) Gross rates levied and contributions in lieu (21	1,893)
4,538 Reliefs and other deductions	9,282
786 Allowance for impairment of debts and appeals	632
(16,215) Net Non-Domestic Rate Income (1	1,979)
599 Adjustment to previous years' national non-domestic rates (45) Discretionary Reliefs charged to the General Fund	428 (37)
(15,661) Total Non-Domestic Rates Income/Income for Contribution to Non-Domestic Rate Pool	1,588)
	20/21 £'000
15,661 Contribution to National Non-Domestic Rate Pool 1	11,588
(17,315) Distribution from National Non-Domestic Rate Pool (10	0,757)
(1,654) (Gain)/Loss from National Pool	831
(17,315) Net NNDR Income per the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Note 10)	0,757)

No income was retained by the Council in respect of the Business Rates Incentivisation Scheme, Tax Incremental Financing or similar schemes.

NDR 1. Net Rateable Value Calculation

The amount paid for NNDR is determined by the rateable value placed on the property by the Assessor multiplied by the rate per pound of £0.498 which is determined each year by the Scottish Government.

NDR 2. Rate Poundages Levied

	2019/20	2020/21
National Non-Domestic Rate	49.0p	49.8p
Intermediate Property Supplement – properties valued > £51,000	2.6p	1.3p
Large Property Supplement – properties valued > £95,000	2.6p	2.6p

Non Domestic Rates Income Account for the year ended 31 March 2021

NDR 3. Analysis of Rateable Values as at 1 April 2020

•	Number of Premises	Rateable Value £'000
Type of Subject		
Commercial	924	15,486
Industrial	296	16,787
Miscellaneous	462	10,690
Total	1,682	42,963

Common Good

Summary

Common Good Funds are the assets and income of the former burghs of Scotland and stand separate from other accounts and funds of the Council. The Common Good is corporate property and must be applied for the benefit of the community as the Council thinks fit. The assets incorporated within the Common Good Account comprise the Speirs Centre, Alloa Town Hall and West End Park all within the former burgh of Alloa. There are also currently £9k principal funds held within the Common Good Accounts.

Common Good Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement For the year ended 31 March 2021

2019/20		2020/21	2020/21
£'000		£'000	£'000
	Income		
(264)	Charges for use of premises	(226)	
(264)			(226)
	Expenditure		
28	Property Maintenance	17	
71	Utilities	49	
99	Rates	99	
46	Cleaning, land services and refuse collection	47	
20	Insurance	14	
-	Furniture	-	
(384)	Depreciation, Impairment and Revaluations	187	
(120)			413
(384)	Cost of Services		187
-	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		_
(384)	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services		187
(1,290)	Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets charged to the revaluation reserve		-
(1,674)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	187

Common Good Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2021

2019/20 £'000		2020/21 £'000
	Long-Term Assets	
5,539	Property, Plant and Equipment	5,352
	Current Assets	
9	Short-Term Investments	9
5,548	Net Assets	5,361
(9)	Usable Reserves	(9)
(1,701)	Revaluation Reserve	(1,701)
(3,838)	Funds tied up in Fixed Assets	(3,651)
(5,548)	Total Reserves	(5,361)

Common Good Movement on Reserves Statement As at 31 March 2021

2020/21 Balance at 1 April 2020	Notes	Usable Reserves £'000 (3,847)	Unusable reserves £'000 (1,701)	Total reserves £'000 (5,548)
Movement in reserves during 2020/21 Total comprehensive income and expenditure Increase or (decrease) in 2020/21		187 187	<u>-</u>	187 187
Balance at 31 March 2021		(3,660)	(1,701)	(5,361)
2019/20 Balance at 1 April 2019	Notes	Usable Reserves £'000 (3,626)	Unusable reserves £'000 (248)	Total reserves £'000 (3,874)
	Notes	Reserves £'000	reserves £'000	reserves £'000

The Council has interests in its subsidiary, associates and joint ventures. It participates in these companies by means of Board membership and the provision of funding and management support. In accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, Group Accounts have been prepared in addition to single entity financial statements.

The following entities have been consolidated into the Group Financial Statements:

Subsidiary:

Common Good

Joint Ventures:

Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board

Associates:

- Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board
- Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP

Information on how the Council participates in these companies is given in Note 6 to the Group's Financial Statements.

Group Financial Statements

Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

This statement combines the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure of the Council with the share of its subsidiary, associates and joint ventures income and expenditure to show the group position.

•	2019/20	•	w the group position.		2020/21	
Gross	Gross	Net		Gross	Gross	Net
Expenditure	Income	Expenditure /(Income)		Expenditure	Income	Expenditure /(Income)
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
87,503	(6,231)	81,272	People	94,791	(5,092)	89,699
27,447	(21,055)	6,392	Partnership & Performance	25,480	(23,237)	2,243
33,811	(9,582)	24,229	Place	28,853	(9,514)	19,339
20,830	(19,715)	1,115	Housing Revenue Account	16,661	(19,911)	(3,250)
1,659	-	1,659	Corporate Services	1,423	-	1,423
47,996	(30,676)	17,320	Clackmannanshire & Stirling IJB	52,683	(33,501)	19,182
395	-	395	Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board	440	-	440
(166)	(264)	(430)	Common Good	366	-	366
219,475	(87,523)	131,952	Group Cost of Services	220,697	(91,255)	129,442
371	-	371	Other Operating Expenditure	1,776	_	1,776
9,007	(1,036)	7,971	Financing & Investment Income & Tax Expenditure	11,029	(485)	10,544
	(128,183)	(128,183)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	-	(137,858)	(137,858)
228,853	(216,742)	12,111	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	233,502	(229,598)	3,904
	_	141	Share of (surplus) or deficit on provision of services by associates & joint ventures		_	(3,016)
		12,252	Group (Surplus)/Deficit		·	888
		(59,918)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets including share of subsidiary			(14,182)
		34,990	Impairment (gain)/ loss on non-current asset to the revaluation reserve			4,455
		(32,927)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)			47,433
	_	(247)	Share of other comprehensive (income) & expenditure of associates & joint ventures		_	424
	_	(58102)	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure		_	38,130
	-	(45,851)	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure		=	39,018

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Group Financial Statements Group Movement in Reserves Statement For the Year Ended 31 March 2021

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council alongside the reserves of the subsidiary, associates and joint ventures that the Council has an interest in giving a total reserves position for the Group.

		Usable Reserves			Unusab	le Reserves	Total Group
	Council	Council's share of subsidiary, associates & joint ventures	Group Total	Council	Council's share of subsidiary, associates & joint ventures	Group Total	Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2020/21							
Balance at 1 April 2020	(22,410)	(4,708)	(27,118)	(139,939)	(830)	(140,769)	(167,887)
Movement in Reserves during 2019/20							
Total comprehensive income & expenditure	3,717	(2,829)	888	37,706	421	38,127	39,015
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under statutory provisions	(14,637)	(44)	(14,681)	14,637	44	14,681	-
Net increase/ decrease before transfers	(10,920)	(2,873)	(13,793)	52,343	465	52,808	39,015
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	236	276	512	(236)	-	(236)	276
(Increase)/decrease in 2020/21	(10,684)	(2,597)	(13,281)	52,107	465	52,572	39,291
Balance at 31 March 2021	(33,094)	(7,305)	(40,399)	(87,832)	(365)	(88,197)	(128,596)
2019/20 Balance at 1 April 2019	(20,014)	(4,569)	(24,583)	(98,265)	811	(97,454)	(122,037)
Movement in Reserves during 2019/20	, , ,	,	, ,	, , ,		, , ,	, , ,
Total comprehensive income & expenditure	12,495	(243)	12,252	(56,565)	(1,537)	(58,102)	(45,850)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding under statutory provisions	(14,891)	(59)	(14,950)	14,891	59	14,950	-
Net increase/ decrease before transfers	(2,396)	(302)	(2,698)	(41,674)	(1,478)	(43,152)	(45,850)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	-	163	163	-	(163)	(163)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2019/20	(2,396)	(139)	(2,535)	(41,674)	(1,641)	(43,312)	(45,850)
Balance at 31 March 2020	(22,410)	(4,708)	(27,118)	(139,939)	(830)	(140,769)	(167,887)

Group Financial Statements Group Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

The Group Balance sheet shows the value of the Group combining Clackmannanshire Council's assets and liabilities with its share of the assets and liabilities of those entities in which it has a financial interest.

31 March 2020	Tindholdi Interest.	31 March 2021
2020		2021
£'000		£'000
378,548	Property, Plant & Equipment	383,267
805	Heritage Assets	805
8,330	Investment Properties	8,542
514	Intangible Assets	411
1,859	Long-Term Investments	-
800	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	3,565
1	Long-Term Debtors	1
390,857	Non-Current Assets	396,591
290	Investment Properties held for Sale	376
-	Assets held for Sale	-
451	Inventories	808
12,951	Short-Term Debtors	17,472
9,415	Short-Term Investments	19,013
16,814	Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,947
39,921	Current Assets	54,616
		(20, 220)
(21,604)	Short-Term Creditors	(28,229)
-	Donate Inventories Account	(219)
(5)	Provisions	-
(2,723)	Short-Term Borrowings	(2,635)
(24,332)	Current Liabilities	(31,083)
(44)	Provisions	(47)
(101,328)	Long-Term Borrowing	(101,257)
(136,377)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	(188,968)
(810)	VJB Liabilities	(1,256)
(238,559)	Long-Term Liabilities	(291,528)
167,887	Net Assets	128,596
(27,119)	Usable Reserves	(40,399)
(140,769)	Unusable Reserves	(88,197)
. ,		
(167,887)	Total Reserves	(128,596)

The unaudited financial statements were issued on 19 August 2021 and the audited financial statements were authorised for issue by Lindsay Sim on 3 February 2022.

Lindsay Sim Chief Finance Officer 3 February 2022

Notes to the Group Financial Statements

Note 1 Group Accounting Policies

In accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, Group Accounts have been prepared in addition to single entity financial statements. The Financial Statements for the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Policies specified for the Council's Financial Statements and are set out in Note 1 of this document.

Note 2 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities

The Council has adopted the recommendations of the Code, which requires local authorities to consider their interests in all types of entity to incorporate into Group Financial Statements. Group accounts have been prepared using the following basis:

- subsidiaries consolidated on a line by line basis; and
- associates and joint ventures using the equity method of accounting.

A full set of Group Financial Statements with the exception of a Cash Flow Statement, has been prepared which incorporates material balances from identified associates. A Group Cash Flow is not provided as it is not materially different to the single entity Cash Flow Statement.

Note 3 Group Entities

The accounting period end for the entities below, except for Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP, is for the year end 31 March. Financial information up to 31 March was obtained and accounted for in the Group accounts. The dates of these accounts are included below.

The Group Accounts consolidate the results of other entities:

The Common Good Fund has been consolidated in full as a subsidiary (31/03/21).

The Associates which have been incorporated and shares of total requisitions are:

- Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board 15.4% (31/03/21); and
- Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP 25% (31/09/20).

The Joint Ventures which have been incorporated and percentage of total shareholdings are:

Clackmannanshire & Stirling Integration Joint Board – 25% (31/03/21).

The Council also has interest in CSBP Clackmannanshire Investments Limited as a joint venture however on assessment of the financial information the total net assets of the company are below materiality level and the financial information is not consolidated into the Group Financial Statements.

The individual accounts relating to these entities are published separately, and are available from Companies House or the Chief Finance Officer and Section 95 Officer, Kilncraigs, Alloa, FK10 1EB.

With regard to the Joint Boards, the Council's interest reflects the requisition share paid by the Council. As no consideration was paid for such interests, there is no requirement to account for goodwill.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Group Financial Statements

Notes to the Group Financial Statements (continued)

The Council holds no shares in the bodies governed by these Boards.

The Joint Boards have a wide range of functions to discharge, and members of each Board are elected Councillors and are appointed by the Council in proportions specified in the legislation.

Under accounting standards guidance, the Council can be seen to have significant influence over these statutory bodies, through nominated Council Member involvement in the bodies' governing Boards. The Boards are included within the Group Accounts even when our interest in these bodies is less than the 20% that is normally presumed to represent significant influence.

The Council has accounted for its interest in both Joint Ventures using the equity method of accounting. In each instance, the consideration paid by the Council equalled the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired, and therefore no goodwill arose on acquisition.

Note 4 Non-Material Interest in Other Entities

The Council recognises CSBP Clackmannanshire Investments Limited as a joint venture. The council has two elected members of the Council who sit on the board of directors (50%). The Council received an interim dividend of £0.150m in 2019/20 for the sale of land. The Council made no contribution to the Joint Venture in the 2020/21 or 2019/20 financial years and the financial information from this Joint Venture is not consolidated into the Group Financial Statements as it is considered immaterial to the understanding of the accounts.

The Council also has an interest in SEEMIS Group LLP, Scotland Excel and Clackmannanshire Regeneration LLP. The financial results of the organisations have not been consolidated into the Council's Group Accounts as they are considered immaterial to the understanding of the accounts.

Note 5 Financial Impact of Group Consolidation

The effect of inclusion of the Subsidiary (Common Good), Associate, Joint Ventures and entities on the Group Balance Sheet is to increase both the Reserves and Net Assets by £7.670m (2019/20: £5.538m) representing the Council's net asset in the consolidating entities.

Note 6 Financial Results of Associates and Joint Ventures

The Council has interests in its subsidiary, associates and joint ventures. It participates in these companies by means of Board membership and the provision of funding and management support.

Subsidiary:

• Common Good – the Common Good is administered and fully controlled by Clackmannanshire Council.

Common Good is treated as a subsidiary within the Council's Group accounts with assets, liabilities, reserves, income and expenditure being consolidated line by line.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Group Financial Statements

Notes to the Group Financial Statements (continued)

Please see previous section of these accounts for income and charges made in the year by the Council for services provided.

Joint Ventures:

Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board

The Clackmannanshire and Stirling Integration Joint Board (IJB) is a statutory body established to integrate health and social care services between Clackmannanshire Council, Stirling Council and NHS Forth Valley. The contribution provided by Clackmannanshire Council to the IJB in 2020/21 was £19.2m (2019/20: £17.3m). The IJB Board comprises twelve voting members with three elected members of Clackmannanshire Council (25% voting share).

Associates:

Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board

The Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board (VJB) is the statutory body responsible for maintaining the electoral, council tax and non-domestic rate register for Clackmannanshire, Stirling and Falkirk Councils. The contribution made by Clackmannanshire Council to the board for 2020/21 was £0.440m (2019/20: £0.395m). The VJB board comprises fifteen voting members with three elected members of Clackmannanshire Council (20% voting share) the accounts are consolidated based on the payment share of 15.4%.

Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP

Under the NHT initiative, the Scottish Futures Trust, Hadden Construction and Clackmannanshire Council (25%) entered into a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) venture to purchase newly-built homes so they can be made available for rent at 'mid market' rates, for a period of up to 10 years. The Council has provided finance to the LLP in the form of a loan. This loan is secured against the individual units and is further backed by means of a Guarantee from the Scottish Government. The loan accrues interest at 4% per annum and £161,886 was charged for the year to 31 March 2021. During 2020/21 the loan was discharged in full.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2020/21 Group Financial Statements

The following table represents the Group's share of key financial information extracted from the accounts of the above entities for 2020/21:

	Central S V		Clackman and Stir		Coalsna NHT 20		Commo	n Good
	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000
Gross Income	(436)	(495)	(2,534)	(1,797)	(33)	(60)	(264)	(226)
Gross Expenditure	481	498	52,513	57,663	8	16	(120)	413
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	25	20	(49,909)	(58,911)	25	50	-	-
(Surplus)/ Deficit on Provision of Services	70	23	70	(3,045)	-	6	(384)	187
Other Comprehensive Income/ Expenditure	(247)	424	-	-	-	-	(1,290)	-
Non-current assets	6	10	-	-	1,530	53	5,539	5,352
Current assets	110	171	424	3,469	26	51	9	9
Current liabilities	(52)	(97)	-	-	(1,180)	(8)	-	-
Pension liabilities	(874)	(1,340)	-	-	-	-	-	-

THIS PAPER RELATES TO ITEM 5

ON THE AGENDA

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Report to: Audit Committee

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2022

Subject: Annual report to those charged with Governance and the Controller of Audit for Financial Year Ended 2020/21

Report by: Chief Finance Officer

1.0 Purpose

1.1. This report and appendices set out the findings arising from the work carried out by the External Auditors on the Audit of the 2020/21 Financial Statements.

2.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee:

- 2.1. note the content of the Independent Auditor's Report (Appendix 1);
- 2.2. approve the content of the Letter of Representation (ISA 580), (Appendix 1) and
- 2.3. note the content of the Annual Audit Report, the recommendations for improvement and the follow up on prior year recommendations (Appendix 2).

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1 International Standard on Auditing (UK and Ireland) 260 (ISA 260) requires auditors to report specific matters arising from the audit of the financial statements to those charged with governance of a body in sufficient time to enable appropriate action.
- 3.2 Appendix 1 of this report contains a covering letter from the Auditor and the Independent Auditors Report. This sets out the basis of the audit work and the Audit opinion.
- 3.3 Also contained within Appendix 1 is the draft Letter of Representation (ISA 580) to the Auditor which the Council is required to prepare confirming the representations that have been made in connection with the audit of the Councils annual accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021. On approval, this letter will be signed by the Council's Chief Finance Officer.
- 3.4 The 2020/21 Annual Audit Report is included at Appendix 2 and sets out the significant findings from the 2020/21 audit of the Councils Annual Accounts (Exhibit 2). The report covers the scope of the audit as set out in the Annual Audit Plan presented to the Audit Committee in June 2021, considering the four audit

dimensions that frame the wider scope of public audit set out in the Code of Audit Practice 2016 covering:

- Financial Sustainability;
- Financial Management:
- Governance & Transparency; and
- Value for Money.
- 3.5 The report also sets out recommendations and provides an action plan which has been agreed with Senior Officers, set out at Appendix 1. Contained within the action plan is an update on progress on recommendations brought forward from 2019/20.

4.0 Conclusio	n
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4.1 The Committee is asked to approve the Letter of Representation and note the content of the Independent Auditor's Report and the 2020/21 Annual Audit Report.

5.0 **Sustainability Implications**

5.1 Not applicable

6.0 **Resource Implications**

- 6.1 Financial Details
- 6.2 The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where Yes 🗹 appropriate.
- 6.3 Finance have been consulted and has agreed the financial implications as set Yes 🔽 out in the report.

7.0 **Exempt Reports**

7.1	Is this report exempt?	Yes [(please detail the reasons for exemption below)	No E	\checkmark
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8.0 **Declarations**

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1) **Our Priorities** (Please double click on the check box ☑)

The area has a positive image and attracts people and businesses	
Our communities are more cohesive and inclusive	
People are better skilled, trained and ready for learning and employment	
Our communities are safer	
Vulnerable people and families are supported	
Substance misuse and its effects are reduced	

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	Health is improving and health inequalities are reducing The environment is protected and enhanced for all The Council is effective, efficient and recognised for excellence ✓		
(2)	Council Policies (Please detail)		
9.0	Equalities Imp	pact	
9.1	Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations? Yes □ No ☑		
10.0) Legality		
10.1	It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes		
11.0	O Appendices		
11.1	Appendix 1 - Independent Auditor's Report and Letter of Representation (ISA 580)		
11.2	2 Appendix 2 - Clackmannanshire Council 2020/21 Annual Audit Report		
12.0	Background Papers		
12.1	.1 Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered) Yes (please list the documents below) No		
	Council Draft an	d Audited Financial Statements 2020/21	
Author	r(s)		
NAME		DESIGNATION	TEL NO / EXTENSION
Lindsay	indsay Sim Chief Financial Officer 2022		2022
Approv	ved by		
NAME		DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Lindsay	/ Sim	Chief Finance Officer	
Stuart (Crickmar	Director of Partnership & Performance	

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Audit Committee

3 February 2022

Clackmannanshire Council Audit of 2020/21 annual accounts

Independent auditor's report

1. Our audit work on the 2020/21 annual accounts is now substantially complete. Subject to receipt of a revised set of annual accounts for final review, we anticipate being able to issue unqualified audit opinions in the independent auditor's report on 3 February 2022 (the proposed report is attached at Appendix A).

Annual audit report

- 2. Under International Standards on Auditing in the UK, we report specific matters arising from the audit of the financial statements to those charged with governance of a body in sufficient time to enable appropriate action. We present for the Audit Committee's consideration our draft 2020/21 annual audit report. The section headed "Significant findings from the audit in accordance with ISA 260" sets out the issues identified in respect of the annual accounts.
- 3. The report also sets out conclusions from our consideration of the four audit dimensions that frame the wider scope of public audit as set out in the Code of Audit Practice.
- 4. This report will be issued in final form after the annual accounts have been certified.

Unadjusted misstatements

- 5. We also report to those charged with governance all unadjusted misstatements which we have identified during our audit, other than those of a trivial nature and request that these misstatements be corrected.
- 6. We have no unadjusted misstatements to be corrected.

Fraud, subsequent events and compliance with laws and regulations

7. In presenting this report to the Audit Committee we seek confirmation from those charged with governance of any instances of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; any subsequent events that have occurred since the date of the financial statements; or material non-compliance with laws and regulations affecting the entity that should be brought to our attention.

Representations from the Chief Finance Officer

- 8. As part of the completion of our audit, we are seeking written representations from the Section 95 Officer on aspects of the annual accounts, including the judgements and estimates made.
- 9. A draft letter of representation is attached at <u>Appendix B</u>. This should be signed and returned to us by the Chief Finance Officer with the signed annual accounts prior to the independent auditor's report being certified.

APPENDIX A: Proposed Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the members of Clackmannanshire Council and the Accounts Commission

Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

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

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements:

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

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the Code of Audit Practice approved by the Accounts Commission for Scotland. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I was appointed under arrangements approved by the Accounts Commission on 10/06/2021. The period of total appointment is one year. I am independent of the council and its group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard were not provided to the council. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

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

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the council's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Risks of material misstatement

I report in a separate Annual Audit Report, available from the <u>Audit Scotland website</u>, the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that I identified and my judgements thereon.

Responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer and Audit Committee for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for assessing the council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless deemed inappropriate.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- obtaining an understanding of the applicable legal and regulatory framework and how the council is complying with that framework;
- identifying which laws and regulations are significant in the context of the council;
- assessing the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur; and

 considering whether the audit team collectively has the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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

Irregularities that result from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved.

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

Reporting on other requirements

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

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

Statutory other information

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

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

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

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

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

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

Matters on which I am required to report by exception

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

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

I have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

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

Use of my report

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

Carole Grant, CPFA

Audit Director
Audit Scotland
8 Nelson Mandela Place
Glasgow
G2 1BT

Date will be inserted automatically on date of signing

APPENDIX B Letter of Representation (ISA 580)

Carole Grant, Audit Director Audit Scotland 8 Nelson Mandela Place Glasgow G2 1BT

3 February 2022

Dear Carole

Clackmannanshire Council

Annual accounts 2020/21

- 1. This representation letter is provided about your audit of the annual accounts of Clackmannanshire Council for the year ended 31 March 2021 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for expressing other opinions on the remuneration report, management commentary and annual governance statement.
- 2. I confirm to the best of my knowledge and belief and having made appropriate enquiries of the Chief Executive and Senior Leadership Group, the following representations given to you in connection with your audit of Clackmannanshire Council's annual accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021.

General

- 3. Clackmannanshire Council and I have fulfilled our statutory responsibilities for the preparation of the 2020/21 annual accounts. All the accounting records, documentation and other matters which I am aware are relevant to the preparation of the annual accounts have been made available to you for the purposes of your audit. All transactions undertaken by Clackmannanshire Council have been recorded in the accounting records and are properly reflected in the financial statements.
- 4. I confirm that the effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, individually and in aggregate, to the financial statements as a whole. I am not aware of any uncorrected misstatements other than those reported by you.

Financial Reporting Framework

- 5. The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 (2020/21 accounting code), and in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 and The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.
- 6. In accordance with the 2014 regulations, I have ensured that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Clackmannanshire Council and its group at 31 March 2021 and the transactions for 2020/21.

Accounting Policies & Estimates

- 7. All significant accounting policies applied are as shown in the notes to the financial statements. The accounting policies are determined by the 2020/21 accounting code where applicable. Where the code does not specifically apply I have used judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable. All accounting policies applied are appropriate to Clackmannanshire Council's circumstances and have been consistently applied.
- 8. The significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates are reasonable and properly reflected in the financial statements. Judgements used in making estimates have been based on the latest available, reliable information. Estimates have been revised where there are changes in the circumstances on which the original estimate was based or as a result of new information or experience.

Going Concern Basis of Accounting

9. I have assessed Clackmannanshire Council's ability to continue to use the going concern basis of accounting and have concluded that it is appropriate. I am not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on Clackmannanshire Council's ability to continue as a going concern.

Assets

- 10. Where a rolling programme of asset valuations has been used, I have satisfied myself that the carrying amount of assets at 31 March 2021 does not differ materially from that which would be determined if a revaluation had been carried out at that date.
- 11. I carried out an assessment at 31 March 2021 as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired and have recognised any impairment losses identified.
- 12. I have provided you with all information of which I am aware regarding any valuation exercises carried out after 31 March 2021.
- 13. There are no plans or intentions that are likely to affect the carrying value or classification of the assets recognised within the financial statements.
- 14. Owned assets are free from any lien, encumbrance or charge except as disclosed in the financial statements.
- 15. There are a number of assets that may be regarded as Heritage Assets that have not been included on the Balance Sheet. It has not been possible to obtain reliable cost or valuation information due to the diverse nature of these assets.

Liabilities

- 16. All liabilities at 31 March 2021 of which I am aware have been recognised in the annual accounts.
- 17. Provisions have been recognised in the financial statements for all liabilities of uncertain timing or amount at 31 March 2021 of which I am aware where the conditions specified in the 2020/21 accounting code have been met. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure likely to be required to settle the obligation at 31 March 2021.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision has been discounted to the present value of the expected payments.

- 18. Provisions recognised in previous years have been reviewed and adjusted, where appropriate, to reflect the best estimate at 31 March 2021 or to reflect material changes in the assumptions underlying the calculations of the cash flows.
- 19. The accrual recognised in the financial statements for holiday untaken by 31 March 2021 has been estimated on a reasonable basis.
- 20. The pension assumptions made by the actuary in the IAS 19 report for Clackmannanshire Council have been considered and I confirm that they are consistent with management's own view.
- 21. There are no plans or intentions that are likely to affect the carrying value or classification of the liabilities recognised in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities

- 22. There are no significant contingent liabilities, other than those disclosed in Note 37 to the financial statements, arising either under formal agreement or through formal undertakings requiring disclosure in the accounts. All known contingent liabilities have been fully and properly disclosed, including any outstanding legal claims which have not been provided under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 and IAS 37.
- 23. With specific reference to equal pay claims I can confirm that it is not possible to quantify the contingent liability.

Fraud

- 24. I have provided you with all information in relation to:
- my assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated because of fraud
- any allegations of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the financial statements
- fraud or suspected fraud that I am aware of involving management, employees who
 have a significant role in internal control, or others that could have a material effect on
 the financial statements.

Laws and Regulations

25. I have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.

Related Party Transactions

26. All material transactions with related parties have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the 2020/21 accounting code. I have made available to you the identity of all the Clackmannanshire Council's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which I am aware.

Remuneration Report

27. The Remuneration Report has been prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2014, and all required information of which I am aware has been provided to you.

Management commentary

28. I confirm that the Management Commentary has been prepared in accordance with the statutory guidance and the information is consistent with the financial statements.

Corporate Governance

- 29. I confirm that the Clackmannanshire Council has undertaken a review of the system of internal control during 2020/21 to establish the extent to which it complies with proper practices set out in the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework 2016. I have disclosed to you all deficiencies in internal control identified from this review or of which I am otherwise aware.
- 30. I confirm that the Annual Governance Statement has been prepared in accordance with the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework 2016 and the information is consistent with the financial statements. There have been no changes in the corporate governance arrangements or issues identified, since 31 March 2021, which require to be reflected.

Group Accounts

31. I have identified all the other entities in which Clackmannanshire Council has a material interest and have classified and accounted for them in accordance with the 2020/21 accounting code. Any significant issues with the financial statements of group entities, including any qualified audit opinions, have been advised to you.

Events Subsequent to the Date of the Balance Sheet

32. All events subsequent to 31 March 2021 for which the 2020/21 accounting code requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

Yours sincerely

Chief Finance Officer

Clackmannanshire Council

2020/21 Annual Audit Report - DRAFT





Prepared for the Members of Clackmannanshire Council and the Controller of Audit February 2022

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Key messages

2020/21 annual accounts

- 1 Our audit opinions on the annual accounts of the council and its group are unmodified.
- 2 The impact of Covid-19 created additional challenges for council staff which led to agreeing an extension to the agreed audit timetable for the 2020/21 financial statements.

Financial management and sustainability

- 3 The Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the 2020/21 budget, however processes were appropriate and the council achieved 91 per cent of planned efficiency savings.
- 4 Covid-19 has had a significant impact on staff capacity and the control environment. The council recognise this issue and are working to address it.
- Action is needed to strengthen awareness of the council's anti-fraud arrangements and ensure all staff know their responsibilities.
- 6 The Covid-19 pandemic is impacting on the short-term finances of Clackmannanshire Council with the Social Services Childcare budget seeing pressure due to the demand to support vulnerable people.
- 7 The 'Be the Future' transformation programme has continued to progress and support change across the council.

Governance and transparency

- 8 The governance arrangements introduced in response to the pandemic were appropriate and operated effectively.
- **9** The council demonstrates its commitment to conducting its business in an open and transparent manner through the recording of committee meetings and availability of information through the council website.

Best Value

- 10 Clackmannanshire Council has continued to make progress on the Best Value recommendations.
- 11 Performance reporting during 2020/21 was appropriate and the LGBF data demonstrates improvement across a number of areas.

Introduction

- 1. This report summarises the findings arising from the 2020/21 audit of Clackmannanshire Council and its group. The scope of the audit was set out in our 2020/21 Annual Audit Plan presented to the April 2021 meeting of the Audit Committee. This report comprises the findings from our audit of the annual accounts and consideration of the four audit dimensions that frame the wider scope of public audit set out in the Code of Audit Practice 2016.
- 2. The main elements of our audit work in 2020/21 have been:
 - an audit of the annual accounts of Clackmannanshire Council and its group and the issue of an independent auditor's report setting out our opinions,
 - a review of the council's key financial systems,
 - reviewing the council's progress in addressing the matters arising from previous Best Value reports, and
 - consideration of the four audit dimensions of financial management, financial sustainability, governance and transparency and value for money.
- **3.** The global coronavirus pandemic has had a considerable impact on Clackmannanshire Council during 2020/21. This has had significant implications for the services it delivers, the work priorities for staff, and delays in capital expenditure projects. Risks related to the pandemic were included in our Annual Audit Plan and we report on how we have addressed them in Appendix 2.

Adding value through the audit

- 4. We add value to Clackmannanshire Council by:
 - identifying and providing insight on significant risks, and making clear and relevant recommendations
 - sharing intelligence and good practice through our national reports (Appendix 3) and good practice guides
 - providing clear and focused conclusions on the appropriateness, effectiveness and impact of corporate governance, performance management arrangements and financial sustainability.

- **5.** Clackmannanshire Council has primary responsibility for ensuring the proper financial stewardship of public funds. This includes preparing annual accounts that are in accordance with proper accounting practices. The council is also responsible for compliance with legislation, and putting arrangements in place for governance, propriety and regularity that enable it to successfully deliver its objectives.
- **6.** Our responsibilities as independent auditor appointed by the Accounts Commission are established by the Local Government in Scotland Act 1973, the Code of Audit Practice 2016 and supplementary guidance, and International Standards on Auditing in the UK.
- **7.** As public sector auditors we give independent opinions on the annual accounts. Additionally, we conclude on:
 - the effectiveness of the council's performance management arrangements,
 - the suitability and effectiveness of corporate governance arrangements, and financial position
 - the arrangements for securing financial sustainability and,
 - Best Value arrangements.
- **8.** Further details of the respective responsibilities of management and the auditor can be found in the Code of Audit Practice 2016.
- **9.** Weaknesses or risks identified are only those which have come to our attention during our normal audit work and may not be all that exist. Communicating these does not absolve management from its responsibility to address the issues we raise and to maintain adequate systems of control.
- **10.** Our annual audit report contains an agreed action plan at <u>Appendix 1</u> setting out specific recommendations, responsible officers and dates for implementation. It also includes outstanding actions from last year and the progress that has been made in implementing them.

Auditor Independence

- **11.** Auditors appointed by the Accounts Commission must comply with the Code of Audit Practice and relevant supporting guidance. When auditing the financial statements auditors must comply with professional standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and those of the professional accountancy bodies.
- **12.** We can confirm that we comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards and we have not undertaken any non-audit related services. We are not aware of any relationships that could compromise our objectivity and independence.

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- **13.** We completed additional substantive testing in response to control weaknesses identified during our interim testing. Details of these additional audit procedures were set out in our Management Report presented to the Audit Committee in September 2021. We have charged an additional fee for this work of £7,000. This increased the 2020/21 audit fee to £214,720.
- 14. This report is addressed to both the council and the Controller of Audit and will be published on Audit Scotland's website www.audit-scotland.gov.uk in due course. We would like to thank the management and staff who have been involved in our work for their cooperation and assistance during the audit.

1. Audit of 2020/21 annual accounts

The principal means of accounting for the stewardship of resources and performance

Main judgements

Our audit opinions on the annual accounts of the council and its group are unmodified.

The impact of Covid-19 created additional challenges for staff resulting in an extension to the agreed audit timetable for the 2020/21 financial statements.

Our audit opinions on the annual accounts are unmodified

- **15.** The accounts for the council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved by the Audit Committee on 3 February 2022. As reported in the independent auditor's report:
 - the financial statements give a true and fair view and were properly prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework
 - the audited part of the remuneration report, management commentary and the annual governance statement were all consistent with the financial statements and properly prepared in accordance with the relevant regulations and guidance

The Covid 19 pandemic impacted on the audit process and the annual accounts were signed off later than planned

- **16.** The unaudited annual accounts were received in line with our agreed audit timetable on 31 August 2021. The council has operated in challenging circumstances while supporting the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The introduction of remote working, significant additional duties and regular reprioritisation of tasks impacted on capacity across the council.
- **17.** To support the Covid-19 response some key finance staff had to be redeployed and this impacted on the time available to engage with the audit process. Particular pressures were noted during our work on staff costs and non-current assets with delays in providing the requested supporting audit information. This was compounded by vacancies which required a core member of the finance team to respond to audit across a number of areas. Further information is included in Exhibit 2.

There were no objections raised to the annual accounts

18. The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 require local government bodies to publish a public notice on its website that includes details of the period for inspecting and objecting to the annual accounts. This must remain on the website throughout the inspection period. The council complied with the regulations and there were no objections from the public to the 2020/21 annual accounts.

Overall materiality was revised on receipt of the unaudited annual accounts to £2.3 million

- **19.** We apply the concept of materiality in both planning and performing the audit and in evaluating the effect of identified misstatement on the audit and of uncorrected misstatements, if any, on the financial statements and in forming the opinion in the auditor's report. We identify a benchmark on which to base overall materiality, such as gross expenditure, and apply what we judge to be the most appropriate percentage level for calculating materiality values.
- **20.** The determination of materiality is based on professional judgement and is informed by our understanding of the entity and what users are likely to be most concerned about in the annual accounts. In assessing performance materiality, we have considered factors such as our findings from previous audits, any changes in business processes and the entity's control environment including fraud risks.
- **21.** Our initial assessment of materiality for the annual accounts was carried out during the planning phase of the audit. On receipt of the unaudited annual accounts we reviewed our planning materiality calculations. The revised materiality levels summarised in Exhibit 1 were not significantly different from planning materiality levels, however our audit approach was revised to ensure sufficient assurance was obtained following the control weaknesses identified.

Exhibit 1 Materiality values

Materiality level	Planning	Revised
Overall materiality	£2.6 million	£2.3 million
Performance materiality	£1.3 million	£1.2 million
Reporting threshold	£50,000	£50,000

Source: Audit Scotland

Appendix 2 identifies the main risks of material misstatement and our audit work performed to address these

22. Appendix 2 provides our assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts and any wider audit dimension risks. These risks influence our overall audit strategy, the allocation of staff resources to the audit and indicate how the efforts of the team were directed. The appendix identifies the work we undertook to address these risks and our conclusions from this work.

We have significant findings to report on the annual accounts

23. International Standard on Auditing (UK) 260 requires us to communicate significant findings from the audit to those charged with governance, including our view about the qualitative aspects of the body's accounting practices. We have reported a number of issues from the work done on the identified risks of material misstatement. The significant findings are summarised in Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2Significant findings from the audit of the financial statements

Issue	Resolution
1. Discretionary Housing Payment funding adjustment	This has been adjusted in the audited financial statements.
The council received late notification from the Scottish Government of the final Discretionary Housing Payment resulting in an additional funding accrual of £0.2 million.	
This will result in a reduction in the deficit on the provision of services contained within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) with an equal increase in the current assets in the Balance Sheet.	
2. Gross income and expenditure adjustments in the CIES	The CIES has been adjusted in the audited financial statements.
In preparing the Local Financial Return officers identified the inaccurate classification of income and expenditure transactions within the CIES. These changes have no impact on the Net Deficit on the Provision of Services however the increase gross expenditure by £0.9 million with an equal movement in gross income.	

3. Assets held for sale

Issue

The Capital Operation Group meets regularly and receives notification of any assets sold or proposed for sale / change of use. In addition the Valuer and senior officers regularly review the assets list to identify possible surplus assets.

Audit inquiry indicates that assets with a value of £0.1 million have been sold since the year end and were being marketed for sale prior to the 31 March 2021.

Resolution

The balance sheet has been adjusted in the audited financial statements.

The process for identifying assets held for sale should be strengthened to ensure they can be accurately captured in the financial statements.

Recommendation 1

4. Accounting for developer income

Audit testing identified a £0.1 million balance within short term creditors for income from developers arising from an agreement under Section 75 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.

As there is no requirement for this to be repaid it should not be included within the creditors balance and should be recognised as income in the CIES.

This has been adjusted in the audited financial statements.

A further £1 million short term creditors balance remains within the Balance Sheet for items that appear to be similar in nature and should be reviewed to ensure they are correctly accounted for in future.

Recommendation 2

5. Common Good accounting

Statutory adjustments are made in local government accounting to ensure that the accounting treatment for non-current assets does not impact the General Fund. These statutory adjustments are not permitted for Common Good funds.

Statutory adjustments had been made in the Clackmannanshire Common Good Fund accounts for a number of years.

The disclosure of 'Adjustment between accounting basis and funding' has now been removed from the financial statements.

The Capital Adjustment Account has been replaced with a 'Funds Tied up in Fixed Assets' reserve.

6. Group accounting

The consolidated financial information in the unaudited accounts for Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP was based on the prior year financial statements. Accounting standards require the information to be within 3 months of the year end of the group financial statements.

Audit testing also identified that £0.2 million common good income was an intra-group transaction with the council that had not been eliminated on consolidation.

The council received updated management information for Coalsnaughton NHT 2012 LLP and made the necessary adjustments in the group financial statements.

The common good income and council expenditure of £0.2 million have now been adjusted in the group financial statements.

Source: Audit Scotland

Identified misstatements were above performance materiality but our audit approach did not need to be revised

- **24.** The cumulative total of misstatements identified was £1.6 million. These mainly consist of the adjustments highlighted in Exhibit 2 for the late notification of Discretionary Housing Payment funding and adjustments to correct inaccurate classifications of income and expenditure. The net impact of these adjustments is a decrease in the deficit on the provision of services within the CIES of £0.3 million and an increase in net assets and total reserves in the Balance Sheet by £0.3 million.
- **25.** In addition to the adjustments detailed in <u>Exhibit 2</u> a further two minor issues were identified for personal protective equipment (£0.06 million) and an incorrect re-classification of funding (£0.09 million). These had no net impact on the financial statements.
- **26.** It is our responsibility to request that all misstatements, other than those below the reporting threshold are corrected, although the final decision on making the correction lies with those charged with governance considering advice from senior officers and materiality.

The Management Commentary has been changed to ensure compliance with key requirements

- 27. The Management Commentary that accompanies the annual accounts should provide information on a body, its main objectives and the principal risks faced. It should provide a fair, balanced and understandable analysis of a body's performance as well as helping stakeholders understand the financial statements.
- 28. The reduced reporting requirements for 2019/20 annual accounts did not apply to the 2020/21 annual accounts and full performance reporting was required in the Management Commentary. The disclosures have been amended to ensure full compliance with requirements. Further improvement areas have been identified, including a clear reconciliation between the budget and the financial statements, and we will continue to work with management to improve the overall clarity of the Management Commentary.

Progress has been made on prior year recommendations

29. The council has made some progress in implementing our prior year audit recommendations. Workload pressures and capacity issues have delayed progress of several agreed improvement actions as detailed in Appendix 1.

2. Financial management

Financial management is about financial capacity, sound budgetary processes and whether the control environment and internal controls are operating effectively.

Main judgements

The Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the 2020/21 budget, however processes were appropriate and the council achieved 91 per cent of planned efficiency savings.

Underspending against the capital budget continued in 2020/21. As part of the 2021/22 budget setting process the council approved a 20-year capital programme and is now developing a capital strategy.

Covid-19 has had a significant impact on staff capacity and the control environment. The council recognise this issue and are working to address it.

We concluded that the council had appropriate arrangements in place for the distribution of Covid-19 support grants on behalf of the Scottish Government with a value of £12.8 million.

Action is needed to strengthen awareness of the council's anti-fraud arrangements and ensure all staff know their responsibilities.

The Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the 2020/21 budget, resulting in revisions during the year

- **30.** The impact on public finances of the Covid-19 pandemic has been unprecedented, which has necessitated both the Scottish and UK governments providing substantial additional funding for public services as well as support for individuals, businesses and the economy. It is likely that further financial measures will be needed and that the effects will be felt well into the future.
- 31. Clackmannanshire Council approved its 2020/21 general revenue budget in February 2020. The budget was set at £128.3 million and included the application of unapplied capital receipts of £1.2 million and a contribution from earmarked reserves of £0.7 million. The budget also required the achievement of £1.1 million of efficiency savings in addition to the £2.3 million previously approved during the budget process. The 2020/21 budget was revised during the year due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic with a final budget of £141.5 million and a total general fund underspend of £9.7 million.

- 32. Lockdown restrictions impacted on the level of income the council was able to generate. In 2020/21 this resulted in an income reduction of £2.1 million. However, the council received an additional £9.9 million funding to support the response to the Covid-19 pandemic, with £3.9 million discretionary enabling the council to allocate the funding based on need. The remaining £6 million was allocated for specific funding priorities.
- 33. The more significant under and overspends are summarised in Exhibit 3. A significant proportion of the underspend was attributable to unspent Covid-19 funding received later in the year from the Scottish Government which has been ring-fenced and carried forward to 2021/22.

Exhibit 3 Summary of significant under/overspends against budget

Area	£ million	Reason for variance
Underspends		
Incident management	£4.8	Covid-19 funding carried forward for use in 2021/22.
Education service	£3.2	Underspends due to additional Covid- 19 funding and staffing turnover. This includes £1.3 million in primary non devolved and £0.5 million in early years.
Development and environment	£2.7	Underspends due to reduced costs and additional Covid-19 funding. Main areas include catering (£0.7 million), building operations (£0.4 million) and waste management (£0.3 million).
Overspends		
Social services	£2.1	Overspend in other residential placements (£1.2 million) and corporate parenting (£0.8 million). Action is underway to fully understand the key overspend areas recognising their demand-led nature.

34. Clackmannanshire Council also paid out £12.8 million of Covid-19 support grants on an agency basis on behalf of the Scottish Government. This does not impact on the financial statements of the council and is instead disclosed in the management commentary. We considered the arrangements in place for the Covid-19 grants, including the work completed by internal audit, and concluded that the council had appropriate arrangements in place.

Budget processes were appropriate and the council achieved 91 per cent of planned efficiency savings

- 35. We observed that senior management and members receive regular and accurate financial information on the council's performance against budgets. We concluded that the council has appropriate budget setting and monitoring arrangements.
- **36.** In prior years we have reported that the council did not prepare a year end outturn report for councillors setting out details of the overall financial performance of the council. This report provides an important opportunity to scrutinise the financial performance of individual services and investigate the reasons for significant revenue and capital over and underspends. We are pleased to report that the council presented a 2020/21 year-end outturn report to the Audit Committee in September 2021.
- **37.** The 2020/21 budget included planned savings and contributions from reserves to address the identified funding gap. We note that the council achieved savings of £3 million which is 91 per cent of the target for the year. The achievement of savings has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic with the majority of the unachieved savings balance being identified as due to the pandemic.

There has been a significant increase in the level of usable reserves held by Clackmannanshire Council

- **38.** One of the key measures of the financial health and sustainability of a body is the level of usable reserves held. For Clackmannanshire Council usable reserves have increased by £10.4 million during 2020/21 to a balance of £32.8 million at the year end.
- **39.** The council's general fund, which provides a contingency to meet unexpected expenditure and manage the impact of uneven cash flows, makes up the majority of this balance with £19.7 million held as at 31 March 2021. The housing revenue account reserve has also increased by £3.1 million with a closing balance of £7.6 million.
- **40.** It is worth noting that within this increase in usable reserves there is an increase in the amount that is already earmarked for future purposes. Clackmannanshire Council is reporting an increase in the level of earmarked usable reserves from £5.6 million in 2019/20 to £13.4 million in 2020/21 with £5.2 million directly due to Covid-19 funding.

The housing revenue account operated within budget

- **41.** The council is required by legislation to maintain a separate housing revenue account and to ensure that rents are set a level which will at least cover the costs of its social housing provision.
- **42.** The council made a surplus of £7.1 million in 2020/21 which was higher than the budgeted surplus of £5.2 million. This increase was mainly due to lower-than-expected staff costs and reduced expenditure on repairs as the Covid-19 restrictions impacted on the council's ability to complete this work.

Underspending against the capital budget continued in 2020/21 largely due to the Covid-19 pandemic

- **43.** Total capital expenditure in 2020/21 was £17.6 million of which £13.6 million related to general services and £4 million to the housing revenue account. This represents an overall underspend of £14.1 million.
- 44. The capital programme for 2020/21 has been adversely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Many projects faced delays at the start of the financial year due to restrictions and reprioritisation of council resources. The underspend was mainly due to delays in Community Investment Strategy projects, including Village and Small-Town Alva project, Tullibody South Campus and Clackmannanshire Regeneration. The housing revenue account underspend was due to lockdown restrictions limiting access to homes and contractors being unable to progress work due to furloughing staff.
- **45.** We have previously highlighted recurring capital underspends and recommended that the council presses on with work to improve the management of its capital programme. The council has been planning for several years to produce a capital strategy setting out its priorities for the next five to ten years and to better align capital planning and spending. As part of the 2021/22 general fund budget, the council produced a 20-year capital investment programme that sets the foundation for the capital strategy, which is due to be submitted to council during 2021/22.

Covid-19 has had a significant impact on the council's control environment

- **46.** There is increasing demand on the council's resources. The response to the Covid-19 pandemic has brought significant, additional pressures to the council and its staff. The finance team has had vacancies in key roles during 2020/21 and are experiencing issues recruiting to these roles on a permanent basis due to the external market conditions.
- 47. The risk profile of public bodies during 2020/21 has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The risk of fraud and error has increased as control environments and internal controls have had to change to allow for services to operate effectively and respond to issues in a timely manner.

- **48.** Our management letter presented to the Audit Committee in September 2021 concluded that the introduction of remote working, additional duties and reprioritisation of tasks had a significant impact on capacity to undertake routine tasks on a regular basis. This impacted on the control environment with a number of control weaknesses identified that required us to revise our audit approach and increase our substantive testing to enable us to obtain the required audit assurances.
- **49.** We received the year end bank reconciliation during our audit of the financial statements and noted that many of the items highlighted as unmatched at 31 March 2021 remained outstanding when we were completing our audit work in December 2021. Finance staff have commenced further investigations to understand and address these items.

Recommendation 4

The council must reintroduce key controls to ensure the overall control environment is robust and appropriate.

The Your Reputation @ Risk Survey indicates that the arrangements for preventing fraud and corruption need to be strengthened

- **50.** Clackmannanshire Council is responsible for establishing arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and irregularities, bribery and corruption. Furthermore, it is responsible for ensuring that its affairs are managed in accordance with proper standards of conduct by putting effective arrangements in place.
- **51.** YR@R is a web-based survey that helps bodies assess the business conduct and behaviours of staff. It provides a snapshot of whether staff have a good awareness of the key governance policies, including codes of conduct and anti-fraud and whistleblowing, and are aware of their responsibilities and the correct course of action to take in response to specific scenarios.
- **52.** During October and November 2021, over 4 weeks, staff within the council (approximately 2,080 individuals) were invited to participate in the web-based survey. A total of 51 staff completed the survey – a response rate of only 2.5 per cent. The council has full details of the survey results to enable further analysis of the data, but the limited engagement suggests this is an area that the council should focus on moving forward.
- **53.** The responses identified a generally high awareness of key policies, however many of the respondents indicated that they did not understand the key policies or had not even read them.
- **54.** The survey asks the respondents to select the factors which would stop them reporting a concern at work. The majority of respondents identified at least one reason why they would not report a concern at work with only 9.8 per cent stating that nothing would stop them. 52.9 per cent of respondents stated they

would not report a concern at work due to the belief it would not be acted on appropriately and 45.1 per cent believe managers are already aware but have been turning a blind eye.

- **55.** While 84.3 per cent of respondents were aware of the council's fraud policy, only 49 per cent were aware of the procedure to report fraud, bribery, corruption, suspicious activity and unacceptable business practices. Also 37.3 per cent of respondents had never received training on whistleblowing and counter-fraud and corruption. The availability of training is a key aspect of the prevention and detection of fraud and the understanding of key policies. The council should ensure this is provided to all staff with a system of regularly refreshing and updating the material.
- **56.** In addition to this, only 33.3 per cent of respondents felt that there was a strong counter-fraud culture which is driven by management with 49 per cent stating they don't know and 17.6 per cent disagreeing. It is important that anticorruption messages come from management as this is where many people will look for guidance on their actions and behaviour.

Recommendation 5

Clackmannanshire Council should focus on improving the communication of key corporate policies and implement training for staff on whistleblowing and preventing and detecting fraud and corruption.

National Fraud Initiative activity needs to increase

- **57.** The National Fraud Initiative (NFI) is a counter-fraud exercise across the UK public sector which aims to prevent and detect fraud through data matching. Computerised techniques are used to compare information about individuals held by different public bodies, and on different financial systems, to identify 'matches' that might suggest the existence of fraud or irregularity.
- **58.** We have reported in previous years that the NFI activity needs to increase, and the council should review its approach to investigating high risk matches.
- **59.** The current exercise has identified 1,478 matches, of which 166 are deemed to be high risk and are therefore recommended for investigation. High risk matches are those most likely to indicate possible fraud or irregularity. To date the council has investigated 104 matches of varying risk levels, covering only 30 per cent of the high-risk matches. We view the pace of this progress as slow and it is an area that requires additional focus.

3. Financial sustainability

Financial sustainability looks forward to the medium and long term to consider whether the council is planning effectively to continue to deliver its services or the way in which they should be delivered

Main judgements

The Covid-19 pandemic is having a significant impact on the short-term finances of Clackmannanshire council. The Social Services Childcare budget is seeing particular pressure due to the demand to support vulnerable people. Plans are in place to make improvements but it will be some time before the impact will be realised.

Medium term financial plans have been updated to reflect the impact of the pandemic, but the longer-term impact is not yet known.

The 'Be the Future' transformation programme has continued to progress and support change across the council.

The financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Clackmannanshire Council will be significant

- 60. Clackmannanshire Council approved its 2021/22 general revenue budget in March 2021. The budget was set at £131.9 million and included the application of unapplied capital receipts of £0.7 million and a contribution from earmarked reserves of £0.9 million. The budget also required the achievement of £2.1 million of efficiency savings. The latest forecast outturn for 2021/22 indicates a projected overspend for the council of £2.5 million, of which £2.2 million is directly related to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **61.** The majority of the projected overspend sits within the People Directorate with £1.5 million attributable to Social Services Childcare. This mainly relates to Residential placements (£1.1 million) and Corporate Parenting (£0.4 million). The council is putting plans in place through its 'Be the Future' transformation programme to make improvements however it will likely be some time before the impact will be seen. For example, it has recently prepared a new Children's Services plan 2021-24 and the improvement and risk management plan for children's services includes a number of improvement actions. The council is also planning to procure a new Social Work System jointly with Stirling Council, with the business case currently under development.
- **62.** The council has received £1.5 million of discretionary funding to mitigate the financial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Applying this earmarked reserve would reduce the projected general fund overspend to £0.9 million.

Medium to longer term financial plans are in place but will have to be updated to continue to reflect the impact of the pandemic

- **63.** The financial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the council is likely to extend across several years. It may include a reduction in income from business rates and council tax non-payments as well as a reduction in fees and charges from, for example, leisure, public transport and parking. Bodies may also face increased costs such as higher staff costs to cover the delivery of services.
- **64.** Clackmannanshire Council has longer term financial plans in place that include low, medium and high scenarios for a rolling four-year period. These scenarios, which it regularly reviews, are based on different sets of assumptions for variables such as the level of Scottish Government funding, demand pressures and pay awards. Councillors regularly reviewed budget strategy reports during 2020/21.
- **65.** The council updated its indicative funding gap for 2022/23 to 2024/25 as part of the 2021/22 budget setting process. This resulted in indicative funding gaps of £6 million, £4.2 million and £3.5 million. This is a cumulative gap of £13.7 million which is an improvement from the three-year funding gap of £21.2 million highlighted in our 2019/20 Annual Audit Report. The council are considering the options available to bridge these gaps.
- **66.** The council's longer-term financial plans have been developed with the establishment of a 20-year capital budget, organised around the council's 'Be the Future' transformation programme priorities. The council's medium to longer term financial plans must continue to be updated to reflect the future financial impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Recommendation 6

Long-term planning arrangements, including a range of scenarios, should continue to be updated to support the council in recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic.

Transformational planning has continued during 2020/21 with key plans realigned and work underway to assess the future workforce requirements

67. In December 2018 the council approved its new Corporate Plan 'Be the Future'. The plan sets out the vision, priorities and values against which all aspects of the council's work will be measured and aligned. It also includes a streamlined range of corporate priorities and outcomes aligned with the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

- **68.** Last year we reported that the council had agreed new management structures for the place and partnership and performance portfolios and a transitional structure for the people portfolio. The council has now agreed the management structure for the people portfolio which includes the introduction of the permanent roles of Chief Education Officer and Chief Social Work Officer.
- 69. The council appointed a Strategic Director of Transformation in March 2021 to help align the transformation programme and maximise the outcomes achieved from the investment being made.
- **70.** The council is using its 'Be the Future' transformation programme as the basis for building financial and service sustainability. Programme activity continued throughout 2020/21 despite the additional pressures of the Covid-19 pandemic. In fact the council took the opportunity to review and realign a number of key areas including Organisational Redesign and the Recovery Plan to ensure consistency of priorities and focus.
- 71. The Organisational Redesign Framework provides a basis to monitor and evaluate progress and support the ongoing learning process. The Framework comprises the following four key phases to support the delivery of medium to long term sustainability:
 - Creating the conditions alongside delivering business as usual the council must invest for the future.
 - Developing the team a positive and empowering culture is needed to support the vision for change.
 - Releasing the potential establishing empowered teams, confident in delivering both services and innovative approaches.
 - Sustainability delivery of the agreed outcomes and priorities.
- 72. The council's Recovery Plan is based on Scottish Government guidance, however it's alignment with the 'Be the Future' programme supports transformation alongside the necessary pandemic recovery. The key strategic themes identified are:
 - New ways of working considering areas such as new models of education provision, the role of partnership working, digital solutions, including remote / home working and virtual democracy and governance.
 - Supporting economic recovery developing a Regional Economic Strategy within Forth Valley, progressing the City Region Deal and promoting community wealth building.
 - Financial sustainability supporting income maximisation for vulnerable communities and securing longer term financial balance for the council.
 - Workforce and elected members ongoing focus on health, safety and wellbeing, including revisions to employment policies to reflect the new and evolving environment.

- 73. The council is working at pace to review and clarify how all proposed projects fit into the 'Be the Future' plan and to convert key aspects of the plan into actions. An important element of this will be the workforce analysis to ensure sufficient resources and skills are in place to support delivery alongside considering the impact of digital transformation.
- 74. Capacity issues have been recognised across the council and these have been exacerbated by the additional work required to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic. As part of the response the council has developed a workforce programme in consultation with staff and trade union representatives. This brings together the pandemic recovery, support and transformation activity set out in the council's strategic workforce plan, its organisational redesign plan and its Covid-19 recovery plan. A council wide workforce analysis will also be undertaken to identify training, skills gaps and behavioural competencies.
- **75.** The council is working at pace to review and clarify how all proposed projects fit into the 'Be the Future' plan and to convert key aspects of the plan into actions. There is regular reporting to ensure committee members are aware of progress and the direction of travel. This is a 10-year programme that will deliver significant outcomes. Additional detail on the 'Be the Future' Strategic Roadmap for 2021/23 which was agreed by the council in June 2021 is contained in <u>Section 5</u> of this report.

4. Governance and transparency

The effectiveness of scrutiny and oversight and transparent reporting of information

Main Judgements

The governance arrangements introduced in response to the pandemic were appropriate and operated effectively. Governance changes due to Covid-19 restrictions were disclosed in the Annual Governance Statement.

The council demonstrates its commitment to conducting its business in an open and transparent manner through the recording of committee meetings and availability of information through the council website.

Governance and transparency arrangements were appropriate

76. Our previously reported conclusions on governance arrangements remain valid, that the council has appropriate and effective governance arrangements in place.

77. The governance and transparency arrangements we consider include:

- council and committee structure and conduct
- openness of council and committees
- reporting of performance and whether this is fair, balanced and understandable.

Governance arrangements operating throughout the Covid-19 pandemic have been appropriate and operated effectively

78. The council made significant changes to its governance arrangements in response to the pandemic. These have been set out in the Annual Governance Statement in the annual report and included cancelling all scheduled council and committee meetings from 25 March to 28 May 2020 and setting up an emergency decision making forum (EDMF), which met remotely to deal with council business.

- **79.** Regular council meetings resumed from 25 June 2020 with the remaining council committees meeting again from the beginning of October 2020. All meetings continue to be held remotely and are well attended by councillors. The council records its main council and committee meetings, and these are available on the council's website alongside the agenda papers and minutes of each meeting.
- **80.** We have concluded that Clackmannanshire Council has appropriate governance arrangements in place which support effective scrutiny, challenge and decision making.

5. Best Value

Using resources effectively and continually improving services.

Main judgements

Clackmannanshire Council has continued to make progress on the Best Value recommendations with a clear focus on the 'Be the Future' transformation programme.

Performance reporting during 2020/21 was appropriate and the LGBF data demonstrates improvement across a number of areas.

The council has continued to make progress to address the Best Value recommendations

- **81.** Best value is assessed over the audit appointment, as part of the annual audit work. In addition, a Best Value Assurance Report (BVAR) for each council will be considered by the Accounts Commission at least once in this period. The BVAR report for Clackmannanshire Council was published in January 2018 with a BVAR progress report published in June 2019.
- **82.** Our 2020/21 audit work focused on the council's progress against the recommendations of the BVAR progress report, which were:
 - Councillors and officers should build on recent progress and work collaboratively to agree initiatives which secure transformational change, long-term savings, and service and financial sustainability.
 - The council should work urgently to finalise its new management structure and proceed with organisational change and ensure the initiatives that are in train provide the necessary capacity to support and embed change.
 - The council should further develop its working relationships with local councils and others and use these to secure efficiencies in services.
- **83.** The Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Region Deal was signed in February 2020. In response to the Covid-19 pandemic a revised delivery plan was formally agreed in December 2020 to ensure that all programmes supported recovery from the pandemic. Year 1 of the Deal (2020/21) was focused on ensuring the governance structures and overall plans were appropriate. As the council moves through year 2 there has been a move to delivery activity with business cases approved for the Skills and Inclusion Programme and the Regional Energy Masterplan.

- **84.** Regular 'Be the Future' transformation programme updates are presented to councillors and include in-depth detail of programme activity and plans. There is evidence that councillors and officers are working collaboratively and have agreed a number of key transformation initiatives including the wellbeing economy and community wealth building.
- **85.** In June 2021 the council agreed the 'Be the Future' Strategic Roadmap for 2021-2023. This sets out the council's transformation portfolio over the next two years as well as the governance arrangements for delivering across four strategic priority workstreams of:
 - Multi-agency collaboration for whole system change: it will scale-up the Safeguarding through Rapid Intervention (STRIVE) project into a sustainable service. The STRIVE project focused on a multi-agency public sector team delivering for the most vulnerable residents through a whole-systems approach. It was piloted during the pandemic and has resulted in the integration of police services into the council buildings. Co-location leads to benefits in terms of asset utilisation, clearer community engagement routes and closer working relationships.
 - Well-being economy Alloa Transformation Zone: bringing together the
 activity and investment including the Well-being campus, learning
 estate and City Region Deal projects to develop a masterplan. This will
 embed the work of the Social Innovation Partnership.
 - Community wealth building Alloa Transformation Zone: focusing on community wealth building opportunities to develop sustainable approaches to tackling food and fuel poverty. Following the approval of the 20-year capital budget the council is using this longer-term planning to focus and target levelling up proposals and secure additional resources from the Scottish Futures Trust to invest in this area.
 - Preparing our young people for life, work and the future: bringing together the work on The Family well-being partnership, secondary curriculum transformation, skills and inclusion programme with the City Region Deal and our strategic partnership with the University of Stirling and Forth Valley College.
- **86.** We will continue to monitor the council's progress against the improvement actions and report this in next year's annual audit report.

Performance reporting during 2020/21 was appropriate

- **87.** Our 2019/20 Annual Audit Report noted some issues with the year-end performance reporting. As noted earlier in the report we are pleased that a final outturn report for 2020/21 was presented to the Audit Committee in September 2021.
- **88.** Year-end performance data was included in the forward-looking business plans for all three service areas presented to Committee. Due to services' response to the Covid-19 pandemic there was a delay in reporting this information, however all have now been presented to the relevant committee.

- **89.** The council participates in the <u>Local Government Benchmarking Framework</u> (LGBF). The framework aims to bring together a wide range of information about how all Scottish councils perform in delivering better services to local communities, including the cost of services and how satisfied citizens are with them.
- **90.** The council presented the results from the 2019/20 LGBF to the June 2021 Audit Committee. Alongside providing the analysis of past performance the council recognises the important of learning from past experience, and from the performance of others, to help inform future improvement and areas of focus. An immediate focus for the council is developing a clearer understanding of how the community need has changed due to the pandemic and what this means for the transformation of public services.
- **91.** Overall for Clackmannanshire Council the 2019/20 LGBF data shows that the overall average ranking improved from 27th to 16th place out of the 32 Scottish local authorities. Performance data can be analysed in a number of different ways and Exhibit 6 presents the overall performance based on the LGBF rankings within the relevant quartiles. The more detailed analysis can be found in the committee report.

Exhibit 4
Service performance for LGBF indicators in 2019/20

	Number of LGBF	upper 2 quartile		Performance in bottom 2 quartile	
Service Area	indicators	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Place (environment, development, property and housing)	34	22	64.7%	12	35.3%
People (education and children's social work)	36	12	33.3%	24	66.7%
Health & Social Care (adult social work and older people's care)	11	8	72.7%	3	27.3%
Partnership & Performance (finance & revenues, legal & governance and workforce)	15*	7	46.7%	7	46.7%
* Note that 1 indicator has not been	ranked				
All LGBF indicators	96	49	51.0%	46	47.9%

Source: 2019/20 Local Government Benchmarking Framework report to Audit Committee (June 2021)

The council complies with the Accounts Commissions' Statutory Performance Information Direction

- **92.** The Accounts Commission has a statutory responsibility to define the performance information that councils must publish. In turn, councils have their own responsibility, under their Best Value duty, to report performance to the public. The commission does not prescribe how councils should report this information but expects them to provide the public with fair, balanced and engaging performance information.
- **93.** The Accounts Commission issued a revised Statutory Performance Information Direction in December 2018 which requires a council to report:
 - its performance in improving local public services provided by the council (on its own and with its partners and communities), and progress against agreed desired outcomes
 - its own assessment and independent audit assessments of how it is performing against its duty of Best Value, and how it plans to improve these assessments and how it (with its partners where appropriate) has engaged with and responded to its diverse communities.
- **94.** We have evaluated the council's arrangements for fulfilling the above requirements and concluded that the council complies with the direction.

National performance audit reports

95. Audit Scotland carries out a national performance audit programme on behalf of the Accounts Commission and the Auditor General for Scotland. During 2020/21, Audit Scotland published a number of reports were issued which may be of interest to the council. These are outlined in <u>Appendix 3</u>.

Action plan 2020/21

2020/21 recommendations

Recommendation	Agreed management action/timing
The process for identifying assets held for sale should be strengthened to ensure they can be accurately captured in the financial statements.	The 2021/22 year end Lead Schedule/working papers have been updated with a process note to ensure this is checked and details of the reporting requirements. Responsible officer - Team Leader Corporate
	Accountancy Agreed date 30 th June 2022
The council should review the remaining short term creditors balances to ensure the correct accounting treatment for any that relate to developer income.	A review of the developers income balance within short term creditors will be undertaken for the 2021-22 Annual Accounts. Responsible officer – Team Leader Management Accountancy Agreed date 30th May 2022
The council should continue to work to recruit to key finance posts and develop a plan to address any capacity and skills issues identified by the workforce analysis.	Finance management continue to review team capacity and undertake recruitment of permanent staff to vacant posts. The finance team capacity has been strengthened during 2021/22 by the use of agency staff and permanent appointments to all Finance vacancies is now complete.
	Responsible officer - Chief Finance Officer Agreed date - ongoing
	The process for identifying assets held for sale should be strengthened to ensure they can be accurately captured in the financial statements. The council should review the remaining short term creditors balances to ensure the correct accounting treatment for any that relate to developer income. The council should continue to work to recruit to key finance posts and develop a plan to address any capacity and skills issues identified by

Issue/risk	Recommendation	Agreed management action/timing
4. Control environment The introduction of remote working, additional duties and reprioritisation of tasks has weakened the control environment within the council. Risk – The control environment is not robust enough to prevent fraud and error.	The council must reintroduce key controls to ensure the overall control environment is robust and appropriate.	The council continues to respond to, and recover from, the Covid-19 pandemic. Controls are being reviewed and being re-introduced during 2021/22 as appropriate alongside other priorities and management continue to monitor the control environment and the associated level of risk. Responsible officer - Chief Finance Officer Agreed date – ongoing
5. Whistleblowing and	Clackmannanshire Council	An annual fraud and
fraud and corruption awareness and training	should focus on improving the communication of key	corruption training plan will be developed for all staff and the
The YR@R survey indicates issues with the awareness of key council policies and individual responsibilities.	corporate policies and implement training for staff on whistleblowing and preventing and detecting	profile of the whistleblowing policy raised through a programme of internal communication.
Risk – Staff are not aware of their responsibilities and the steps they should take in response to issues identified.	fraud and corruption.	Responsible officer Senior Manager, Legal & Governance
		Agreed date December 2022
6. Long-term planning The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic will impact on the council over the medium and longer term and this will require the regular review and update on key plans and strategies. Risk – Longer term planning	Long-term planning arrangements, including a range of scenarios, should continue to be developed to support the council in recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic and in transforming services.	The council is reviewing its long term plan through its Be the Future (BtF) programme including plans for transforming services and adapting to the changed environment Regular updates continue to be provided to Council on the BtF programme.
does not reflect the changed environment.		Responsible officer – Chief Executive & Director of Transformation
		Agreed date - ongoing

Follow-up of prior year recommendations

Issue/risk	Recommendation	Agreed management action/timing
PY 1. Finance team capacity	The council should continue to ensure the finance team has the resources needed to prepare its annual accounts and respond to additional priorities and new ways of working due to Covid-19.	See Recommendation 3
PY 2. Management commentary	The council should make improvements to the management commentary to ensure it provides users of the annual report and accounts with a more comprehensive analysis of its performance.	In Progress The management commentary contains the necessary requirements and we will continue to work with management to identify further improvements.
PY 3. Capital programme	The council should implement a capital strategy which clearly sets out how it will manage and deliver its programme of capital expenditure in the medium and longer-term.	Complete 20-year capital investment programme now developed.
PY 4. Internal controls	The council should progress actions agreed to resolve the control weaknesses relating to changes in supplier bank details, bank access rights and housing rent reconciliations, and update its schemes of delegation.	See Recommendation 4
PY 5. Arrangements for preventing procurement fraud	The council should review its arrangements for preventing procurement fraud to ensure they are effective.	See Recommendation 5
PY 6. National Fraud Initiative (NFI)	The council should review its approach to investigating high risk matches.	In Progress We note that 30 per cent of the high-risk matches have now been investigated, but that the pace of progress has been slow.

Issue/risk	Recommendation	Agreed management action/timing
PY 7. Transformation programme	The council should keep its transformation programme projects under review to ensure they support financial and service sustainability.	See Recommendation 6
PY 8. Register of senior leadership team interests	The council should ensure it maintains an up-to-date record of senior leadership team interests.	Complete Up-to-date register is now in place.
PY 9. Budget scrutiny	The council should ensure it has clear year-end budgeting review arrangements in place.	Complete Outturn reporting in place for 2020/21.
PY 10. Fraud arrangements	The council should review and update its fraud arrangements and policies and ensure these are clearly communicated to staff.	See Recommendation 5
PY 11. Best Value	The council should address the recommendations of the BVAR Progress report in its work to implement and embed the changes required for service and financial sustainability.	See Recommendation 6

Significant audit risks identified during planning

The table below sets out the audit risks we identified during our planning of the audit and how we addressed each risk in arriving at our conclusion. The risks are categorised between those where there is a risk of material misstatement in the annual accounts and those relating our wider responsibility under the Code of Audit Practice 2016.

1. Risk of material misstatement due to management override of

Audit risk

controls

International Auditing
Standards (ISAs) require that
audits are planned to
consider the risk of material
misstatement in the financial
statement caused by fraud,
which is presumed to be a
significant risk in any audit.
This includes consideration of
management override of
controls to change the
financial statements
disclosures.

Assurance procedure

- Detailed testing of journal entries.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of accounting estimates.
- Focussed testing of accruals and prepayments.
- Cut-off testing to confirm expenditure and income is accounted for in the correct financial year.
- Identification and evaluation of significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business.

Results and conclusions

Results: We did not identify any significant issues within our work on journals and accounting estimates were appropriate.

Our testing of accruals and prepayments did not identify any error and there were no significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

Conclusion: Audit work found no evidence of management override of controls due to fraud.

2. Risk of error in the areas of estimation and judgement

There is significant subjectivity in the council's measurement and valuation of the material account areas of non-current assets and pensions.

This subjectivity represents an increased risk of misstatement in the financial statements.

- Assessment of the scope, independence and competence of the professionals engaged in providing estimates for non-current assets and pensions.
- Testing of non-current asset balances focusing on the areas of judgement.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the actuarial assumptions.
- Review the actual experience of significant estimates made in the prior year.

Results: No issues were identified with the competence and independence of experts providing valuations for non-current assets and pensions.

Audit testing of non-current assets identified only minor adjustments.

No issues were identified in our review of actuarial assumptions or with the experience of prior year estimates.

Our work confirmed the completeness and accuracy

Audit risk	Assurance procedure	Results and conclusions
	Assessment of the completeness and accuracy of information submitted by the council to the Falkirk Pension Fund to support the triennial valuation exercise.	of the submitted pension information. Conclusion: Audit work found no issues with the areas of estimation and judgement in the financial statements.
3. Risk of misstatement due to Covid-19 disclosure requirements COSLA analysis indicates that over £1.3 billion additional support to business has been routed through councils as part of the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, the council administered significant Covid-19 support grants on behalf of the Scottish Government during 2020/21. There is a risk of disclosure misstatement for this new area of agency expenditure. This will need to be separated from the Covid-19 funding the council has received to support its own budget.	 Assessment of the extent of the Covid-19 support grants administered and controlled by the council. Review of Covid-19 disclosures in the annual accounts for accuracy and completeness/ 	Results: The disclosures within the accounts correctly distinguished between agency and principal arrangements. Conclusion: Disclosures were in line with LASAAC guidance.

Risks identified from the auditor's wider responsibility under the Code of Audit Practice

Audit risk	Assurance procedure	Results and conclusions	
4. Financial sustainability The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the council's financial position through increased expenditure and reduced income. The council is forecasting an indicative funding gap of £13.7 million	 Assessment of the effectiveness of financial planning in identifying the risks to financial sustainability in the short, medium and long terms. Examine the arrangements in place to address identified funding gaps, 	Results: The council continues to invest in long term planning with the approval of the 20-year capital programme. We have made a recommendation in relation to the revision of long-term plans to capture the impact of the pandemic.	

Audit risk Results and conclusions Assurance procedure over the next three years. including the identification Despite the pandemic the of efficiency savings and council successfully delivered There is a risk that the history of delivery. 90 per cent of planned council will find it increasingly efficiencies. difficult to maintain financial sustainability and deliver Conclusion: Long-term priority services. planning remains an important area which will need to be updated to capture the impact of the pandemic but overall arrangements are

5. Financial management and performance reporting

Our 2019/20 Annual Audit Report noted that officers did not prepare a final outturn report for 2019/20 and that there was a delay in the council presenting its yearend performance reports for two service areas. This was due to committee meeting cancellations in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

There is a risk that, due to the ongoing pressures of the pandemic and capacity within the finance team, the budget monitoring and financial reporting arrangements do not support effective scrutiny of the council's finances. In addition, without performance reports, it is difficult to obtain a complete a complete picture of the council's performance.

- Assessment of the quality and timeliness of financial information provided to councillors.
- Review outturn reports provided to committee meetings during the year and compare these with the year-end results in the financial statements.
- Review the performance management arrangements.
- Assessment of whether management commentary tells a clear story and has been compiled in accordance with the appropriate guidance.

Results: The council regularly reviews its financial position and reports this to committee. Outturn reports were also presented alongside performance reporting.

appropriate.

The management commentary has been enhanced following the audit process to ensure full compliance with guidance.

Conclusion: Financial management and performance reporting has been appropriate.

6. Governance and controls over Covid-19 grant schemes

The council has had a key role in supporting local businesses through distribution of grant support funding. Decision-making in a

- For the most significant grants (by value) we will consider the governance and control arrangements in place including the steps taken to minimise fraud and error.
- Consider the findings of

Results: We reviewed the highest value Covid-19 support grants and completed walkthroughs of the application and approval process to ensure key controls were in place and operation effectively.

Audit risk	Assurance procedure	Results and conclusions
fast-moving environment presents a challenge for the council and other public bodies. These include maintaining good governance and controls while making decisions quickly, adapting performance measures and	internal audit work on the Covid-19 grants.	Internal audit reviewed business support fund grants and newly self employed hardship funds and concluded that substantial assurance could be taken from the arrangements in place.
ensuring that anti-fraud arrangements remain robust at a time when the likelihood of fraud is increased.		Conclusion: Appropriate governance arrangements had been put in place by the council and the controls
Due to the pace of establishing some of these schemes there is a risk that the governance and accountability arrangements and key financial controls were not effective.		operated effectively during 2020/21.

7. Anti-fraud arrangement

Our 2019/20 Annual Audit Report highlighted weaknesses in the council's anti-fraud arrangements including the effectiveness of the controls and policies in preventing procurement fraud, lack of progress with investigating high risk matches in the National Fraud Initiative (NFI) and outof-date anti-fraud policies. In addition, the council doesn't have a dedicated anti-fraud team to focus on addressing these issues.

There is a risk that the council's arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud and corruption are not effective and that staff are not aware of the processes for reporting concerns.

- Review the appropriateness and effectiveness of arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud and corruption.
- Review the council's approach to investigating NFI high risk matches, and the matches for Covid-19 grants.
- Invite council staff to participate in the 'Your Reputation @ Risk' webbased survey to assess awareness of the council's key governance policies including anti-fraud and whistleblowing.

Results: The Your Reputation @ Risk survey highlighted the need for further strengthening of the council's arrangements which is captured in our recommendation.

Due to capacity issues the council has made slow progress on reviewing NFI matches, but action is being taken.

Conclusion: Anti-fraud arrangements are recognised as an area that requires strengthening as captured in our recommendation.

Summary of national performance reports 2020/21

April

Affordable housing

June

Highlands and Islands Enterprise: Management of Cairngorm mountain and funicular railway

Local government in Scotland Overview 2020

July

The National Fraud Initiative in Scotland 2018/19

January

Digital progress in local government

Local government in Scotland: Financial overview 2019/20

February

NHS in Scotland 2020

March

Improving outcomes for young people through school education

Clackmannanshire Council

Draft 2020/21 Annual Audit Report

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THIS PAPER RELATES TO ITEM 6 ON THE AGENDA

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Report to: Audit Committee

Date of Meeting: 3 February 2022

Subject: Council Financial Performance 2021/22 – October Outturn

Report by: Chief Finance Officer

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 This paper provides an update on the financial performance for the Council, as at October 2021, in respect of the:
 - General Fund (GF) revenue and capital spend and the achievement of savings to date, for the current financial year, 2021/22;
 - Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue and capital spend, for the current financial year, 2021/22; and
 - The Clackmannanshire & Stirling Health & Social Care Partnership (H&SCP) for the current financial year, 2021/22.

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1 Committee is asked to note the report, commenting and challenging as appropriate on:
- 2.1.1 GF revenue forecasted overspend of £0.018m for the year to 31 March 2022, following the allocation of earmarked Covid19 funding:
- 2.1.2 the allocation of Covid19 hardship funding to offset the projected overspend on the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) (para 4.6):
- 2.1.3 the Clackmannanshire element of the Health and Social Care Partnership (H&SCP) forecasted overspend of £1.509m for the year to 31 March 2022;
- 2.1.4 the HRA forecasted revenue underspend for the year of £(0.501)m to 31 March 2022:
- 2.1.5 the HRA Capital forecasted underspend of £(2.682)m which will be proposed to carry forward to 2022/23;
- 2.1.6 the GF Capital programme forecasted underspend of £(3.171)m as at October 2021, and

2.1.7 progress to date in delivering the £2.126m approved savings programme, currently forecast to achieve 84.3%, as at 31 March 2022.

3.0 Background

3.1 This report summarises the forecasted financial position of the Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2022. This report consolidates all of the detailed financial data to provide a summary position. The report also provides details of individual Directorate positions.

4.0 General Fund Revenue

- 4.1 As at 31 October 2021 the General Fund is forecasting an overspend of £1.518m and the Clackmannanshire element of the H&SCP is forecasting an overspend of £1.509m, which brings the Council's overall position to an overspend of £3.027m for the year to March 2022 before allocation of earmarked Covid19 funding.
- 4.2 **Appendix 1** provides the breakdown by each Directorate and centrally held Corporate Service areas along with the position for Partnerships and Sources of Funding. Detailed variance analysis has been provided to each portfolio Committee.
- 4.3 Covid19 continues to impact the delivery of Services as we move through the Recovery phase of the pandemic. Elements of the variances attributable to Covid19 are shown within **Appendix 1** totalling £1.526m across the Directorates. The majority of this sits within the People Directorate with £0.959m attributable to Social Services Childcare. This mainly relates to Residential placements (£0.524m) and Corporate Parenting (£0.435m).
- 4.4 Loss of income continues to impact as chargeable services have slowly started to reopen during the year. This is also reflected in the variances attributable to Covid19 within **Appendix 1**.
- 4.5 The Council received funding during 2020/21 and 2021/22 to mitigate the financial impact of Covid19. £1.500m of this is held within earmarked reserves which when applied to the projected general fund overspend due to Covid19 of £1.526m, reduces this to £0.026m. This would then reduce the total projected general fund overspend of £1.518m to £0.018m. The financial impact of Covid19 will continue to be monitored and reported along with any additional funding received.
- 4.6 Within the overall GF forecasted overspend is a projected overspend on the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) of £0.086m. The SWF administers both Crisis Grants and Community Care Grants to individuals facing financial hardship and applications to the fund have seen an increase during the pandemic. In order to allow awards to continue to be made to the end of the financial year, the projected overspend will be offset through allocation of earmarked financial hardship funding that the Council received in 2020/21.

5.0 Clackmannanshire & Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership (H&SCP)

- 5.1 The Clackmannanshire element of the Health and Social Care Partnership is forecasting an overspend of £1.509m for the financial year. This is a favourable movement of £(0.025)m since the August outturn. Forecasts are based on financial performance for quarter 2 and care commitments recorded in the social care management information service (CCIS) forecast for the remainder of the year.
- 5.2 Detail of the forecast variances that make up this overspend are shown in **Appendix 3** which has been reported to the Integration Joint Board Finance and Performance Committee as part of their consolidated financial report.
- 5.3 This forecasted overspend should be viewed alongside the overall projected Integrated Joint Board (IJB) overspend on Adult Social Care of £2.477m, with the total integrated budget of the IJB Partnership forecast to overspend by £2.946m. This forecast includes an estimated £2.549m of Covid19 related expenditure being claimed in the Quarter 2 return to Scottish Government. If these costs are fully met this would reduce the IJB overspend to £0.396m.
- 5.4 This position was set out in the Financial Report to the IJB at its meeting on 24 November 2021 which stated that given the relatively modest overspend, it is assumed that the financial risk could be managed through a number of actions as detailed in the report.

6.0 General Fund Capital

- 6.1 General Fund capital is forecasting an underspend of £(3.171)m to March 2022 as at October 2021.
- 6.2 A summary of the projected outturn position for each of the Asset plans with main variances are shown in the table below.

Table 1 – General Fund Capital Budget Variances

Asset Management Strategy	Budget	Projected to 31 March 2022	Over / (under) Spend	Main Variances
	£m	£m	£m	
Corporate	7.888	6.589	(1.299)	£(241)k Wellbeing complex due to delay in demolition. £(100)k City Deal. Park Primary phasing £152k. Clackmannan Regeneration £(690)k. Proposed carryforward of underspends.
Property	2.655	2.438	(0.217)	£(0.040)m CRB system unlikely to be completed 2021/22, £(0.117)m Clackmannan Town Hall roof construction phase to continue into 2022/23 – proposed carry forward of underspends.
Roads	6.033	5.359	(0.674)	£(0.141)m flooding prevention

Asset Management Strategy	Budget	Projected to 31 March 2022	Over / (under) Spend	Main Variances
	£m	£m	£m	
				project, £(0.090)m Cycle routes, £(0.107)m Bridge improvements. Underspend proposed to be carried forward.
Land	0.337	0.151	(0.186)	£(0.179)m relates to Alva Cemetery, expected to be carried forward.
Fleet	1.124	1.000	(0.124)	Slippage in supplier delivery dates – proposed to be carried forward.
IT	2.842	2.171	(0.671)	£(0.700)m underspend on Social Services IT - proposed carry forward.
Gross Capital Expenditure	20.879	17.708	(3.171)	

7.0 Progress on 2021/22 Approved Savings

7.1 At its budget meeting in March 2021, Council approved savings of £2.126m to be made in 2021/22. The table below shows the split of these savings across Directorates and indicates the forecasted achievement of those savings by 31 March 2022.

Table 2: General Services Revenue Budget 2021/22 distribution of planned savings by Directorate and forecasted achievement.

		Achieved			Unlikely to
	Approved	/Likely to		Unlikely	be
	Savings	be		to be	achieved
	2021/22	achieved	At Risk	achieved	due to
Directorate	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	Covid £'000
People	682	582	0	100	
Place	776	686	25	65	65
Performance & Partnerships	668	524	144	0	
Total approved savings	2,126	1,792	169	165	65
		84.3%	7.9%	7.8%	3.1%

- 7.2 The above table indicates that 84.3% of savings have been or are likely to be achieved, with a further 15.7% at risk or unlikely to be achieved in 2021/22, these comprise of;
 - PEMGT11 (£0.100m) Review of high cost placements. There is currently an ongoing review of Commissioned Services within People and this

saving will not be met in 2021/22, it is anticipated this will be met in 2022/23.

- PLPOL10 (£0.025m) Targeted reduction in council generated waste.
 This is under review by the service but not expected to be met in 2021/22, the service have made a compensatory saving.
- P&PMGT15 (£0.065m) Staff continue to support corporate recovery
- P&PMGT5 (£0.129m) Homelessness income cash saving. Based on current figures this saving is not expected to be met in full but this saving is demand driven and the position may change as actual figures become available.

Other than the Homelessness income cash saving the non-achievement of these savings are not thought to be as a direct result of Covid19.

7.3 Further detail of progress on individual savings within each directorate is provided in **Appendix 2**.

8.0 Financial Risks

The forecasts provided above are based on information currently available. The Covid19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Councils financial position through increased and additional costs, loss of income and the ability to achieve savings. This may be partly offset by some small savings from Services that are not being fully delivered or reprioritised.

Fluctuations in forecasts are to be expected throughout the year as the current situation continues and further updates will be brought to Committees as required.

9.0 Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

9.1 Revenue

The HRA Revenue account is forecasting a surplus of £(6.145)m which is £(0.501)m more than the budgeted surplus which is a favourable movement of £(0.411)m since the last forecast in August. **Appendix 4** provides details of the forecasted spend to 31^{st} March 2022 with details of variances in **Appendix 5**.

9.2 Capital

- 9.3 The current net HRA Capital Budget is £8.992m. This is inclusive of carry forward of £2.501m from 2020/21 which was mainly due to slippage in planned work due to lockdown restrictions which will now be carried out in 2021/22.
- 9.4 At this time the HRA Capital Programme is forecast to underspend on its budget by £(2.682)m. The programme has previously been impacted with the recent Covid19 restrictions that were in place. The expectation is however that

the majority of the programme will be delivered this year along with the uncompleted projects brought forward from 2020/21. Where slippage is identified, it is intended that this will be carried forward into 2022/23 for completion. This will continue to be monitored till the end of the year and any variances will be reported to committee through these reports.

9.5 **Appendix 6** provides details of the HRA capital programme for the current year, with individual projects listed within the various asset management plans. This has previously been reported to Place Committee.

10.0 Conclusions

- 10.1 General Fund revenue spend is forecasting an overspend of £0.018m for the year to 31 March 2022 after allocation of Covid19 funding;
- 10.2 Covid19 hardship funding will be allocated to offset the projected overspend on the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF);
- 10.3 The Clackmannanshire element of the H&SCP is forecasting an overspend of £1.509m for the year to 31 March 2022;
- 10.4 The HRA revenue is forecasting an underspend for the year of £(0.501)m to 31 March 2022;
- 10.5 The HRA Capital is forecasted to underspend by £(2.682)m which will be proposed to carry forward to 2022/23;
- 10.6 The GF Capital programme is forecasting an underspend of £(3.302)m as at October 2021, and
- 10.7 Of the £2.126m approved savings programme, 84.3% are forecast to be achieved.

11.0 Sustainability Implications

11.1 There are no direct environmental sustainability implications arising from this report.

12.0 Resource Implications

- 12.1 Financial Details
- 12.2 The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where appropriate. Yes ✓
- 12.3 Finance has been consulted and has agreed the financial implications as set out in the report. Yes ☑
- 12.4 Staffing

12.5	There are no direct staffing implications arising from this report.
13.0	Exempt Reports
13.1	Is this report exempt? Yes ☐ (please detail the reasons for exemption below) No ☑
14.0	Declarations
	The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.
(1)	Our Priorities (Please double click on the check box ☑)
	Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses & people and ensure fair opportunities for all Our families; children and young people will have the best possible start in life Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive and flourish
(2)	Council Policies (Please detail)
15.0 15.1	Equalities Impact Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations? Yes □ No ☑
16.0	Legality
16.1	It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes
17.0	Appendices
17.1	Please list any appendices attached to this report. If there are no appendices please state "none".
Appe	ndix 1 – Council Summary at October 2021
Appe	ndix 2 – Summary Savings by Directorate at October 2021
Appe	ndix 3 – HSCP Variances at October 2021

Appendix 4 – HRA Revenue Outturn at October 2021 Appendix 5 – HRA Variances at October 2021 Appendix 6 – HRA Capital Outturn at October 2021 Appendix 7 – General Fund Capital Outturn at October 2021 18.0 Background Papers Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be 18.1 kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered) Yes \square (please list the documents below) No \square Author(s) **NAME DESIGNATION TEL NO / EXTENSION** 6214 Elizabeth Hutcheon Management Accountancy Team Leader Approved by NAME **DESIGNATION SIGNATURE** Lindsay Sim Chief Finance Officer Stuart Crickmar Director of Partnership & Performance

	Annual Budget	Forecast to March 2022	Variance Forecast to Budget	Variance due to Covid	Variance due t Non-Cov
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'00
Resource & Governance	6,442	5,948	(494)	0	(49
Strategy & Customer Services	3,346	3,379	33	100	· (6
Executive Team	735	702	(33)	0	(3
Development & Environmental	15,660	15,515	(145)	84	(22
Education Service	62,211	62,236	25	111	` (8
Housing & Community Safety	6,614	7,078	464	272	19
Social Services	15,489	16,624	1,135	959	17
Health & Social Care Partnership	19,875	21,385	1,509	0	1,50
Corporate Services	(653)	(191)	462	0	46
Misc Services - Non Distributed Costs	1,100	1,100	(0)	0	
	130,820	133,776	2,956	1,526	1,43
less allocated to non general fund	(1,305)	(1,305)	0	0	
Services Expenditure	129,515	132,471	2,956	1,526	1,43
Add Requisitions from Joint Boards					
Central Scotland Valuation	459	459	0	0	
	129,974	132,930	2,956	1,526	1,43
Add/Deduct					
Interest on Revenue Balances	(91)	(20)	71	0	7
Loans Fund Contribution	4,770	4,770	0	0	
Contribution to Bad Debt Provision	200	200	0	0	
	134,853	137,880	3,027	1,526	1,50
Sources of Funding					
General Revenue Funding/Non-Domestic	(108,281)	(108,281)	0	0	
Council Tax	(23,716)	(23,716)	0	0	
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	0	0	0	0	
Contribution from Reserves	0	0	0	0	
Capital Stimulus Fund	0	0	0	0	
Application of unapplied Capital receipt	(729)	(729)	0	0	
Contribution from Earmarked Reserves	(1,759)	(1,759)	0	0	
Contribution from Uncommited Reserves	(368)	(368)	0	0	
	(134,853)	(134,853)	0	0	
Projected (Surplus)/Shortfall	(0)	3,027	3,027	1,526	1,50
Summarised by Division					
People	79,866	81,053	1,188	1,162	2
Place	19,384	19,384	0	61	(6
Partnership & Performance	11,248	11,045	(203)	303	(50
Health & Social Care Partnership	19,875	21,385	1,509	0	1,50
Corporate Services	4,021	4,554	533	0	53
Central Scotland Valuation	459	459	0	0	
	134,853	137,880	3,027	1,526	1,50

Detailed Schedule of Savings - People Appendix 2

Service	Division	Description of Saving	_					
Reference								
			2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £	Service Updates
		External recharges to Regional Improvement Collaborative						
PEMGT2	People	- CASH	79,830	79,830				Saving achieved Education & Executive Team
PEMGT3	People	Devolved school management savings	40,009	40,009				Saving achieved
PEMGT5	People	Saving on subscription- Community L&D	3,600	3,600				Saving achieved
PEMGT6	People	Saving on Book Fund	5,000	5,000				Saving achieved
PEMGT7	People	PPP insurance rebate	7,000	7,000				Saving likely to achieve
PEMGT8	People	Speech & Language therapy	37,000	37,000				Saving achieved
PEMGT9	People	Devolved underspend- CASH	100,000	100,000				Saving achieved
PEMGT10	People	Educational Psychology post into mental health	30,000	30,000				Saving likely to achieve
PEMGT11	People	Care cubed- Review of high cost placements	100,000			100,000		There is currently a review of Commissioned Servces for Children underway and this saving will not be achieved in 21/22 but will move to 22/23
Total		Management Efficiencies	402,439	302,439	0	100,000	0	

Transformation

Service Reference	Division	Description of Saving	2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £	Service Updates
PEMGT1	People	Transforming secondary curriculum	247,275	247,275				Saving achieved
	People	Transforming Early Years Curriculum	32,000	32,000				Saving achieved
			279,275	279,275	0	0	0	

Summary By Type			2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £
Management Efficience	ies		402,439	302,439	0	100,000	0
management Emeleric			102,100	002,100		100,000	, and the second
Transformation			279,275	279,275	0	0	0
Total Division			681,714	581,714	0	100,000	0
		check		85.3%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%

Management Efficiencies		

Service Reference	Division	Description of Saving		Achieved/ Likely			Unachieved due	
			2021/22 £	to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	to Covid £	Service updates
PLMGT1	Place	Modern Apprenticeship Scheme	21,550	21,550				Saving is achieved
PLMGT2	Place	Trading Standards SLA - CASH	30,000	30,000				Saving is achieved
PLMGT3	Place	Corporate Energy Budget Savings	2,917	2,917				Saving is achieved
PLMGT6	Place	Homelessness Income	300,000	300,000				Saving is achieved
PLMGT7	Place	Homelessness Income - CASH	100,000	100,000				Saving is achieved
PLMGT8	Place	Office moves	20,000	20,000				Saving is achieved
PLMGT9	Place	Mail room	2,500	2,500				Saving is achieved
PLMGT12	Place	Cash saving - Budget realignment within Economic Development - CASH	60,000	60,000				Saving is achieved
PLMGT14	Place	GF Housing realignment	20,000	20,000				Saving is achieved
PLMGT15	Place	GF Housing realignment- CASH	80,000	15,000		65,000	65,000	Staffing continue to support Corporate recovery
PLMGT16	Place	Garden waste	50,000	50,000				Saving is achieved
PLMGT17	Place	Decrease in Non Domestic Rates due to Rate poundage	44,000	44,000				Saving is achieved
Total		Management Efficiencies	730,967	665,967	0	65,000	65,000	

Policy

Service Reference	Division	Description of Saving	2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £	Service updates
PLPOL01	Place	Generate income through corporate sponsorship of Council Assets: Roundabouts, Parks, Open Spaces, Roads, Cycle Paths	10,000	10,000				Service has advised this will be fully achieved
PLPOL10	Place	Targeted reduction in council generated waste	25,000		25,000			Saving is achieved
Total		Policy	35,000	10,000	25,000	0	0	

Transformation

Service Reference	Division	Description of Saving	2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £	Service updates
PLMGT17	Place	Community Participation in the Provision of Annual Bedding Schemes	10,000	10,000				Saving is achieved
Total		Transformation	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	

88.4%

3.2%

Summary By Type		2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £
Management Efficiencies		730,967	665,967	0	65,000	65,000
Policy		35,000	10,000	25,000	0	0
Transformation		10,000	10,000	0	0	0
Transistination		10,000	10,000	Ü	J	Ü
Total Division		775,967	685,967	25,000	65,000	65,000
	check					

247

8.4%

8.4%

Appendix 2

Service Reference	Division	Description of Saving	2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £	Service Updates
P&PMGT1	P&P	Reduction in Corporate Training Budget	12,000	12,000				Saving is achieved
P&PMGT2	P&P	To consolidate various approaches around cash handling	15,000		15,000			Work is progressing, however, unlikley to be achieved this financial year.
P&PMGT3	P&P	Reduction in Various Budget Lines	1,200	1,200				Saving is achieved
P&PMGT4	P&P	Budget realignment in Strategy and Performance (across mileage, supplies and subscriptions). Homeless Income - CASH	3,000	3,000	129,000			Saving is achieved Early indications are that the grant percentag received last year will not be sufficient to cove the full saving.
P&PMGT6	P&P	Vacancy management based on turnover levels	290,000	290,000				This is outurned within the services and is expected to be achieved
P&PMGT9	P&P	Triennial valuations of pensions	162,000	162,000				
P&PMGT11	P&P	Budget Realignment - postages & stationery	2,000	2,000				Saving is achieved
P&PMGT12	P&P	Mileage - CASH	30,000	30,000				This is outurned within the services, and is expected to be achieved
Total		Management Efficiencies	665,200	521,200	144,000	0	0	

Policy

Service Reference			2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £	Service Updates
P&PPOL3	P&P	To remove the residual budget remaining to conduct a citizens survey previously titled Clacks 1000.	3,000	3,000				Saving achieved.
			3,000	3,000	0	0	0	

Summary By Type	2021/22 £	Achieved/ Likely to be achieved £	Amber £	Red £	Unachieved due to Covid £
Management Efficiencies	665,200	521,200	144,000	0	0
Policy	3,000	3,000	0	0	0
Total Division	668,200	524,200	144,000	0	0
check			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	I .	

78.4% 21.6% 0.0% 0.0%

Variances at 31 October 2021 Appendix 3								
	Annual Budget 2021/22	Forecast to October 2021	Variance Forecast to Budget at October	Variance due to Covid	Variance due to Non Covid	Variance Forecast to Budget at August	Movement in variance August to October	Narrative
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Employees								Underspend across a range of services including: Integrated Mental Health £(424k); Disability Day Care £(180k); Assessment & Care Management including Hospital Discharge £(108k) Intermediate Care £(52)k and Reablement £(58)k. There is an overspend at Menstrie House of £220k and Ludgate Respite £68k (Excludes Covid related costs to be charged to NHS Mobilisation Fund) The reduced underspend is the result of recruitment within Reablement and MECS.
Long Term Care	8,716	8,003	(714)	0	(714)	(726)	12	
Nursing Homes								Nursing Home places fell by 55 at the start of the year and now sit at around 210 as homes have re-opened to admissions. This forecast is potentially subject to significant volatility depending on the future course of the pandemic. The movement reflects the increase in placements since August.
Residential Homes	7,626	8,720	1,094	0	1,094	1,023	71	Overall numbers remain stable at around 60.
Community Based Care	3,169	3,139	(30)	0	(30)	2	(33)	The movement is due to a realignment of budgets following the alloacation of growth funds.
Care at Home								The forecast reflects the impact of Covid on the delivery of Care at Home. Weekly hours currently stand at around 11,000 compared to pre covid levels of 10,000. Forecast is subject to volitility givien uncertainty in both demand and availability of care. The full impact of Covid on service delivery levels is being reviewed to identify potential to charge to the NHS Mobilisation Fund. The positive movement reflects current service commitments.
Day Care	8,728	9,441	714	0	714	936	(222)	Day Core for approximately 42 consists users of which 10 house
Day Care								Day Care for approximately 42 service users of which 19 have complex needs.
Direct Brownsta	230	244	14	0	14	21	(7)	Numbers have increased from 70 to 73 service users receiving a
Direct Payments Housing Aids and Adaptations	953	1,233	280	0	280	219	61	direct payment. The forecast has been revised to reflect actual pattern of payments to date. The movement since August reflects reflects increased number of payments and increased rates. Adaptations within private sector homes. The number of adaptations carried out had been significantly impacted by Covid, but are now progressing.
Housing with Care	159	160	1	0	1	1	0	This budget is for Supported Accommodation provided by
	163	111	(53)	0	(53)	(54)	1	external organisations. Expenditure is less than budget as some care costs have transferred to Care at Home.
Respite	129	98	(31)	0	(31)	(40)	9	Costs for respite continue to increase as Respite plans for the year are confirmed.
Misc. Third Party Payments	1,080	1,381	301	0	301	241	60	This heading covers various payments to other agencies including other local authorities, registration fees and payments to voluntary organisations. The overspend is on payments for complex care and third sector organisations.
Premises Expenditure								The budget covers cleaning materials within operational
	11	07	96	0	06	23	62	buildings and includes Covid related costs for cleaning materials.
Supplies and Services	11	97	86	0	86	23	63	Includes equipment, house adaptations, food and insurance,
								postage, printing and administration. Movement reflects an updated forecast for insurance (+£10k) and equipment (£+45k)
Transport Expenditure	403	431	28	0	28	(26)	55	Travel costs underspent as a result of Covid
Income	48	43	(5)	0	(5)	(13)	9	
Income								This income is largely contributons towards the cost of care. Movement since August reflects increased income for Residential Care and Home Care as services re-open.
Resource Transfer (Health)	(4,269) (7,271)	(4,502)	(232)	0	(232)	(129)	(104)	Includes Income from NHS, integration funding and contributions for complex care as well as forecat contributions from the NHS Mobilisation fund for Covid.
			56		56	56		
Total	19,875	21,385	1,509	0	1,509	1,534	(25)	

Service Summary - Housing Revenue Account

As at October 2021

As at October 2021	Annual Budget for	Forecast to March	Variance October
Description	2021-22	2022	Forecast to Budget
2000.1900.11		2022	Torcoust to Budget
Chief Officers Gross Salaries	23,968	23,968	0
Chief Officers Employers Superann	5,393	5,393	0
Chief Officers Employers NIC	529	529	(0)
Single Status Gross Salaries	6,046,802	5,308,960	(737,843)
Single Status Employers Superann	1,331,458	1,175,436	(156,021)
Single Status Employers NIC	568,261	508,517	(59,744)
Single Status Overtime	260,000	411,416	151,416
Single Status Absence Pay	0	76,997	76,997
Trainee Allowances Gross Salaries	16,262	13,171	(3,091)
Long Service Awards	2,350	2,350	0
Salary Related Admin Costs	2,160	60	(2,100)
Employee Management Costs	3,000	1,680	(1,320)
Conference Expenses And Subsistence	(0)	0	0
Staff Training	88,000	49,000	(39,000)
Vacancy Management	(430,233)	0	430,233
vacancy Management	7,917,950	7,577,477	(340,473)
		7,077,177	(0.10).1.07
Corporate Building Repairs	0	18,163	18,163
Annual Maintenance External Providers	300,000	245,000	(55,000)
Grounds Maintenance	, 0	0	0
Cleaning & Hygiene Materials	1,500	4,100	2,600
Gas	6,000	6,000	(0)
Electricity	20,000	20,000	(0)
Void Rent Loss	450,000	436,650	(13,350)
Rates	3,000	17,000	14,000
Council Tax	10,000	22,000	12,000
Property Insurance	203,000	210,056	7,056
Bad Debt Provision	400,000	400,000	(0)
Building Costs - Recharges Internal	103,000	103,000	(0)
Land Services - Internal Recharges	50,000	35,000	(15,000)
Land Services - Internal Neenanges	1,546,500	1,516,969	(29,531)
			(==,===
Short Term Vehicle Hire	4,000	6,000	2,000
Staff Travel Mileage Expenses	23,500	8,149	(15,351)
Vehicles - Maintenance Recharges	345,000	393,000	48,000
	372,500	407,149	34,649
Purchase Of Equipment	23,070	52,000	28,930
Purchase Of Furniture	(8,000)	0	8,000
Storage & Removal Charges	2,000	0	(2,000)
Materials (issued from Stock)	700,000	798,000	98,000
Materials - Direct purchases from suppliers	450,000	550,000	100,000
General Consumables (small items)	35,500	45,500	10,000
Equipment Maintenance	10,000	20,000	10,000
Equipment Rental/Leasing	20,000	20,000	0
Scaffold Hire	50,000	50,000	0
Medical Supplies	1,100	100	(1,000)
Hospitality	100	(0)	(100)
Uniforms & Clothing	6,280	2,500	(3,780)
Office Equipment - Purchases	3,650	3,650	0
• •	•	•	

Service Summary - Housing Revenue Account

As at October 2021

	Annual Budget for	Forecast to March	Variance October	
Description	2021-22	2022	Forecast to Budget	
Printing & Photocopying	7,800	3,000	(4,800)	
Stationery	6,260	5,250	(1,010)	
Publications	500	700	200	
Insurance	32,120	44,169	12,049	
Professional Fees	60,650	43,650	(17,000)	
Performing Rights	300	300	(0)	
Postages	8,000	4,500	(3,500)	
Legal Expenses	32,000	20,055	(11,945)	
Subscriptions	20,600	13,100	(7,500)	
Telephones	150	0	(150)	
Mobile Telephones	33,810	32,550	(1,260)	
Computer Hardware Purchase	20,000	20,000	0	
Computer Software Purchase	163,500	350	(163,150)	
Computer Software Maint.	83,300	113,300	30,000	
	1,762,690	1,842,674	79,984	
Other Council Accounts	552,620	552,220	(400)	
Voluntary Organisations Payment	67,730	29,400	(38,330)	
Payments To Contractors	98,200	98,450	250	
Payment To Subcontractor	500,000	500,000	0	
Payments To Individuals	0	3,060	3,060	
	1,218,550	1,183,130	(35,420)	
Support Services	1,204,000	1,204,000	0	
	1,204,000	1,204,000	0	
Loans Fund Interest	1,154,700	1,312,185	157,485	
Debt Management Expenses	23,370	20,400	(2,970)	
Principal Repayments	304,000	304,185	185	
Timeipai Repayments	1,482,070	1,636,770	154,700	
	45.504.000	45.000.450	(425,200)	
Total Expenditure	15,504,260	15,368,170	(136,090)	
Charges for Services Standard VAT	(61,400)	(10,000)	51,400	
Sponsorship Income	0	(0)	(0)	
Other Income	(5,740)	(13,912)	(8,172)	
Housing Rents	(19,850,150)	(19,891,501)	(41,351)	
General Rents	(62,350)	(80,950)	(18,600)	
Interest(Revenue Balance)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(18,000)	
Internal Trading Contract	(1,160,000)	(1,507,900)	(347,900)	
Total Income	(21,149,640)	(21,514,263)	(364,623)	
Net Surplus	(5,645,380)	(6,146,094)	(500,714)	

					1			
			Variance				Movement in	
	Annual		Forecast to		Variance	Forecast to	variance	
	Budget	Forecast to	Budget at		due to Non	Budget at	August to	
Housing Revenue Account	2021/22	March 2022	October	to Covid	Covid	August	October	Narrative
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
								Employee expenditure is forecast to underspend by £(0.341)m, an increase
								of £(0.118)m. The work associated with the filling of vacancies and
								arranging staff training has not been possible as other priorities have taken
								precedence. This has resulted in an reduction in forecast of £(0.098)m
								specifically within the Trades service. Recent leavers and reduced training
Faculty of a super different	7.040	7 577	(2.44)	0	(2.44)	(222)	(440)	in other areas has also resulted in a reduced forecast of £(0.020)m.
Employee expenditure	7,918 1,547	7,577 1,517	(341)	0	(341)	(223)	(118)	Constituted to the in Maid and analytical frame Assessed
Premises expenditure	1,547	1,517	(30)	U	(30)	(25)	(5)	Small reduction in Void expenditure from August.
Transport expenditure	373	407	35	0	35	29	6	Increased staff travel costs including apprentices travel to college.
Transport expenditure	3/3	407	33	U	35	29	0	increased start traver costs including apprentices traver to conege.
								The Service is now starting to feel the impact of increased costs in stock
								and materials arising from Brexit & Covid of £0.219m. This has been offset
								as progress is not expected to be made on the replacement IT system this
								financial year. This has been influenced by competing priorities and the
Supplies and Services	1,763	1,843	80	219	(139)	219	(139)	availability of staff resources to implement a successful transition.
Supplies and Services	1,703	1,013		213	(133)	213	(133)	aranability of staff resources to imprement a successful transition.
								The planned improvement work with the Residents & tenants federation
Third Party Payments	1,219	1,183	(36)	0	(36)	0	(36)	has had to be delayed as resouces not available to take this forward.
Support services	1,204	1,204	0	0	0	0	0	No variance
Capital financing costs	1,482	1,637	155	0	155	155	(0)	No variance on the increased interest payable.
Total Gross Expenditure	15,504	15,368	(136)	219	(355)	155	(292)	
								Income is forecast to overachieve by £ (0.364) m, an increase of £ (0.119) m.
								This can be attributed to an additional £(0.100)m of repairs work on
								General Fund Properties and an expected increase in Shop Rents of
Income	(21,150)	(21,514)	(364)	0	(364)	(245)	(119)	£(0.019)m.
Total Net Expenditure	(5,645)	(6,146)	(501)	219	(720)	(90)	(411)	

SCOTTISH HOUSING QUALITY STANDARD TACKLING SERIOUS DISREPAIR PRIMARY BUILDING ELEMENTS Structural Works Structural Upgrades Asbestos Testing for Council Houses Asbestos Removal Works for Council Houses Asbestos Removal Works for Council Houses Tructural Works 10072 10072 10072 10072 10070 1	pend out
PRIMARY BUILDING ELEMENTS Structural Works Structural Upgrades Asbestos Testing for Council Houses Asbestos Removal Works for Council Houses Structural Works Structural Works Asbestos Removal Works for Council Houses Structural Works Damp/Rot Major work undertaken at High Street now valued £200k+ - Budget will sp 400,000 2,369 20,000 0 Reactive Works 470,000 21,110 470,000 Statutory work on Tolerable standard	pend out
Structural Upgrades	
Damp/Rot Statutory work on Tolerable standard	
Statutory work on Tolerable standard	
Damp & Rot Works 10195 100.000 66.302 100.000 0 Work Progressing Will Spend out F	rd
Damp/Rot 100,000 66,302 100,000 0	Budget
Roofs / Rainwater / External Walls Programme on site extra costs but v	will
Roof & Render Upgrading Works 10196 1,000,000 505,647 1,000,000 0 remain within budget. Roofs / Rainwater / External Walls 1,000,000 505,647 1,000,000 0	
Windows	
Contractor on site and Extra Resour catch up on programme - Forecast Underspend Uncertainty around the forward as new contract to be procu Window Replacement 10197 1,768,000 566,742 1,200,000 (568,000) which might lead to delays in starting	ne carry ured
Mindows 1,768,000 566,742 1,200,000 (568,000)	
2,868,000 1,138,691 2,300,000 (568,000) ENERGY EFFICIENCY	
Contractor working on Emergency F Central Heating - Design and Installation 2019-22 10193 112,000 69,462 112,000 0 and Void Only - Budget will outturn Potential Grant Income of £310k to supplement the Programme through	
Weir Multicon Upgrade 2018-2020 10178 750,000 586,091 500,000 (250,000) One house to complete. Three pilot houses identified for Air S	
Renewable Central Heating Systems 10232 60,000 0 60,000 0 heating, Budget will spend Programme due to commence Dece	
Energy Performance Certificates Programme Full/Efficient Central Heating 10233 10,000 0 10,000 0 2021. Budget will spend out 932,000 655,553 682,000 (250,000)	
MODERN FACILITIES & SERVICES	
Kitchen Renewal Kitchen Renewal Kitchen Replacement 2017-20 Kitchen Renewal To 158 200,000 132,446 200,000 0 132,446	identified all for
Bathrooms	
2016-20 Bathroom Replacements PCU Team Internal team working on this- Voids 2016-20 Bathroom Replacements PCU Team 10141 50,000 24,901 50,000 0 Emergency Failures	s and
Bathrooms 50,000 24,901 50,000 0	
250,000 157,347 250,000 0	
HEALTHY, SAFE & SECURE	
Safe Electrical systems 2018-22 Safe Electrical Systems 10171 1,100,000 149,577 942,500 (157,500) internal trades on Smoke alarm upgrade in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of the programme of works to meet the changes to the Tolerable Standard in the programme of the pr	including
Communal Areas (Environmentals)	
External Works : Fencing, Gates, Paths 10090 315,000 0 315,000 0 Programme on Site Alva South- But outturn New Contractor has been Appointed Programme being worked on	
Secure Door Entry Upgrade 2021-25 10160 130,000 0 130,000 0 Tillicoultry/Alva Communal Areas (Environmentals) 445,000 0 445,000 0	

Housing Capital Programme 2021-22 Period to October 2021	Project Code	21-22 Net Budget	Net Expenditure to 31/10/21	Forecast as at 31/10/21	Forecast to Budget Variance	Comment	C/F to 2022-23
		1,545,000	149,577	1,387,500	(157,500)		
NON-SHS ELEMENTS		1,343,000	149,577	1,307,300	(137,300)		
PARTICULAR NEEDS HOUSING (CITC)							
Conversions & Upgradings Conversions & Upgradings	10092	75,000	1,055	65,000	(10,000)	Working with Social Services.	
Conversions & Upgradings		75,000	1,055	65,000	(10,000)		
Disabled Adaptations							
Aids & Adaptations	10161	50,000	64	50,000	0	The budget will outturn	
Disabled Adaptations		50,000	64	50,000	0		
Environmental Improvements							
HRA Roads & Footpaths Improvements	10099	100,000	0	100,000	0	Works Committed Through Roads Team	
MCB Tenant Community Improvement Fund Environmental Improvements	10100	402,000 502,000	9,696 9,696	402,000 502,000	0	Major project being carried out in alloa/sauchie by land services.	
		627,000	10,815		(10,000)		
Council New Build Housing		·					
Off The Shelf Purchase	10105	1,353,000	155,491	253,000	(1,100,000)	At present the housing market is bouyant and Service does not want to flame this by increasing bids. This may require a reassessment of the strategy on this project. Unlikely to be any significant expenditure soon.	1,100,000
Estate Management Redesign Council New Build Housing	10234	50,000 1,403,000	0 155,491	2 53,000	(50,000) (1,150,000)	Progress on this delayed.	
OTHER		1,403,000	155,491	253,000	(1,150,000)		
Other Costs / HBMS							
Construction Design Management	10143	30,000	0	0	(30,000)	New tender in place implementation delayed. Purchase and implementation of this will require significant internal investment from	
Computer Equipment - New (HBMS)	10111	260,000	0	0	(260,000)	the current staff to ensure maximum benefit. Progress delayed	260,000
Lock Up Strategy	10185	200,000	0	91,000	(109,000)	Four sites identified for this year.	109,000
Weath such Travelling City Alexander	40400	000 000	04.45	000 000	_	Funding bid submitted in August 21 and	
Westhaugh Travelling Site - Alva IT Infrastructure - Clacks IT Demolitions	10186 10188 10200	239,000 21,000 147,000	21,157 1,575		0	Outcome will be known soon. Progress on this delayed.	
Other Costs / HBMS	10200	897,000	22,732	351,000	(546,000)	r rogress on this delayed.	
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		8,992,000	2,311,316	6,310,500	(2,681,500)		
Sale of Council Property							
Sale of Council Land Sale of Council Property	10148	0 0	0 0	0	0 0		
NET EXPENDITURE		8,992,000	2,311,316	6,310,500	(2,681,500)		2,194,500

			T	ı								
	Manag								Forecasted		Projected	
Project		Project						Projected Outturn		Outturn	(Under)/	
ID	Code	Manager	Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget		Income	at October 2021	2021	Movement	Overspend	Notes
C	ita e lacesa at	t Church			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
		ment Strategy hire Areas										
All Clacki		line Areas			<u> </u>	Ī	l	l	1			
10042	A43	L.BALLIE	Community Investment Grants	All Clackmannanshire Areas	80,000	38,111	0	70,000	40,000	30,000	-10,000	Applications reveived less than budget
												Not expected to be used 2021/22 - proposed carry
10156	A67	PLEONARD	City Deal (Land)	All Clackmannanshire Areas	50,000	0	0	0	50,000	-50,000	-50,000	forward
10174		T DOCHERTY	Fitness Suite Replacement	All Clackmannanshire Areas	12,000	-2,937	0	12,000	12,000	0	,	forecast to spend to budget
10174	 	1 DOCHERTY	Fittiess suite replacement	All Clacking in an interest	12,000	-2,937	0	12,000	12,000	U		Torecast to spend to budget
10209		PLEONARD	City Deal RPMO	All Clackmannanshire Areas	100,000	-12,295	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	Spending in line with budget
												Demolition of Alloa leisure bowl commenced 2022 &
												wellbeing hub posts - proposed carry forward
10226	NEW	I.SANDA	Wellbeing Complex	All Clackmannanshire Areas	400,000	0		159,000	50,000	109,000	-241,000	underspend
10086	NEW	IMCDONALD	Renewable Energy Projects	All Clackmannanshire Areas	50,000	۱ ,		50,000	50,000	0	,	forecast to spend to budget
10080	INLVV	INCOUNALD	Reflewable Effergy Projects	All Clackillalillalistille Aleas	30,000	0		30,000	30,000	U		Torecast to spend to budget
												Expected to start 2022 with proposed carry forward of
10213		PLEONARD	Innovation Hub Delivery	All Clackmannanshire Areas	350,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	0		underspend
										0		
				Total All Clackmannanshire								
				Areas		22,879	0	641,000	552,000	89,000	-401,000	
							•					
Alloa Clu	ster	1			1	ı	T T	I	1			Discount Alegan to the CE CK Leaders CAOK DC
												Planned: 4 laptop trollys £5.6K, Laptops £10K, PC Upgrades £6.5K, Windows 10 to Enterprise upgrade
												£6.5K
												Committed 20 x laptops £6.6K & Currently reviewing
												with Head Teachers what equipment to procure to
10000	A1	JALLAN	Schools ICT Replacement - Alloa	Alloa Cluster	55,433	19,229	0	49,974	36,378	13,596	-5,459	support return of pupils.
			Park, Play Area & Open Space Improvements -									Park Masterplan exercise identifying priorities and laising
10005		IMCDONALD	Alloa	Alloa Cluster	49,011	21,165	0	49,000	37,000	12,000		with communities, on track.
												Retention for 2022-23 of £48,068. Heating Upgrade
												required in Existing Nursery and this currently being scoped out. Project Coming in under agreed total
												budget- Overall Budget of £3.733,570 agreed at Council
10006	А3	MHILARION	Park Primary School - School Development	Alloa Cluster	2,240,170	1,740,566	0	2,392,215	1,246,422	1,145,793		in September 2020.
			, construction of the cons		2,2 .3,170	_,0,000	<u> </u>	_,;;;,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	=,= :0, :22	_,5,. 55		Invoiced: 42 screens across 3 academy clusters. £36.5K
												per cluster.
			School Interactive Display Replacement -									Planned: Expected circ 4.7K for decoration charges and
10007		JALLAN	Alloa	Alloa Cluster	42,087	34,041	0	40,028	39,647	381		fees to EIS.
40005							_					Survey Completed by Conservation Architect and
10008		MHILARION	Heritage Improvement	Alloa Cluster	47,590	4,000	J 0	24,000	24,000	0	-23,590	Upgrades Being Scoped out - September 2021

Project ID		Project	Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget	Expenditure	Income	Projected Outturn at October 2021	Forecasted Outturn at June 2021	Outturn Movement	Projected (Under)/ Overspend	Notes
10009		K.INGLIS	Sunnyside Cemetery Extension	Alloa Cluster	60,000	0	0	60,000	60,000	0	0	Project expected to be completed 21-22
					33,333			33,333	33,533	-		
10183		IMCDONALD	Forthbank Recycling Centre Improvements	Alloa Cluster	23,356	27,397	0	33,734	27,397	6,337	10,378	Improvements complete
				Total Alloa Cluster	2,517,647	1,846,399	0	2,648,951	1,470,844	1,178,107	131,304	
											,	
Hillfoots	Cluster											
Timioots	Cluster		Street Lighting Improvements - Tillicoultry &									
10029	A31			Hillfoots Cluster	0	0	0	0	294	-294	0	Coding of Commitment to be checked
												Currently reviewing with Head Teachers what equipment to procure to support pupils. Committed: 78 x laptops £30K Planned: 2 x servers £4K, Network PF Sense Netgate £2K,
10031	A32		Schools ICT Replacement - Alva Academy Alva Community Campus/Locality	Hillfoots Cluster	45,115	274	0	44,962	44,777	185	-153	Windows 10 to Enterprise upgrade £4.3K
10032	A33		Hub/Primary School	Hillfoots Cluster		0	0	0	0	0	0	Commitment to be confirmed
		1	Hillfoots Glen - Upgrading - Alva									
10034	A28		Regeneration	Hillfoots Cluster		0	0	1,330	0	1,330	1,330	
10035		JALLAN	School Interactive Display Replacement - Alva	Hillfoots Cluster	41,087	34,041	0	41,061	41,480	-419	-26	Invoiced: 42 screens across 3 academy clusters. £36.5K per cluster. Planned: Expected circ 4.7K for decoration charges and fees to EIS
10039	A40	IMCDONALD	Village and Small Town - Dollar	Hillfoots Cluster	51,617	0	0	26,000	26,000	0		Funds for Dollar Football / Shared Toilet Facility, being driven and led by Dollar Trust
fleet Asse			Menstrie Primary School - School Development Tillicoultry Primary School - School	Hillfoots Cluster	32,000	0	0	28,000		0		Outstanding Retentions from Menstrie Nursery Upgrade Project - Awaiting Conclusion of Defects With Hubco - September 21 . Reviewed monthly at the Learning Estate Catch Up meetings
10124		MHILARION	Development	Hillfoots Cluster		2,495	0	2,495	0	2,495	2.495	Works Completed - Heating Upgrades
			·	Hillfoots Cluster	100,000	0		0		-100,000		Expected spend for Design fees for Tillicoultry, may need to be carried forward due to Alva delay - to be confirmed Heating & Urgent Works Instructed in Learning Estate -
10118	NEW	O.MUNRO	Coalsnaughton Primary School	Hillfoots Cluster	210,000	0		104,000	200,000	-96,000		Multi School - Alva Nursery and Coalsnaughton Primary Completed
10140		IMCDONALD	Village and Small Town - Alva	Hillfoots Cluster	1,432,000	534,247	0	1,432,000	1,432,000	0	0	Expected to spend on budget
				Total Hillfoots Cluster	1,911,819	571,057	0	1,679,848	1,872,551	-192,703	-231,971	
Lornshill	Cluster											

Project	Manag ement	Project						Projected Outturn	Forecasted Outturn at June	Outturn	Projected (Under)/	
ID			Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget	Expenditure	Income	at October 2021	2021	Movement	Overspend	Notes
10011	A12	JALLAN	Schools ICT Replacement - Lornshill	Lornshill Cluster	48,103	35,801	0	49,068	45,113	3,955		Currently reviewing with Head Teachers what equipment to procure to support pupils. Expected spend includes; 10 x desktops £3.5K, Windows 10 to Enterprise upgrade £6.5K 2 x higher spec PC design and technical £1.5K 15 x laptops £6.5K 4 x visualisers ohp (with camera) £2.5K 2 x servers (equivalent to blades) £7K 2 X STORAGE SERVERS £12K
10014	A15	MHILARION	Craigbank Primary School Refurbishment	Lornshill Cluster	9,669	280	n	16,000		16,000	6 331	Final Retention of £16,000 to be paid in 2021-22
10014			Safer Routes to School	Lornshill Cluster	44,273	1,193	0	44,273		-727		Grants funded
10017			School Estate - Tullibody South Campus	Lornshill Cluster	1,267,646	282,018	_0	1,267,646		262,646		Retention Monies, Works to upgrade defective Walls, Barrier mat system added, External Furniture previously removed from contract. These costs do not include Roads Upgrades which is managed by Roads Team. Includes internal fees
10020			School Interactive Display Replacement - Lornshill	Lornshill Cluster	42,098	432	0	37,206	41,733	-4,527		Invoiced: 42 screens across 3 academy clusters. £36.5K per cluster. Planned: Expected circ 4.7K for decoration charges and fees to EIS
10024	A25	MHILARION	Clackmannan Primary School Refurbishment/Locality Hub	Lornshill Cluster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Job Complete
10043	A44	MHILARION	Lochies Primary School - School Development	Lornshill Cluster	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	Works Being Covered through DDA Upgrades
10125			Banchory Primary School - School Development	Lornshill Cluster	21,387	5,308	0	5,308	0	5,308		Heating Replacement - Job Complete
10149	A57	K.FLEMING	Clackmannan Regeneration	Lornshill Cluster	890,000	0	0	200,000	890,000	-690,000	-690,000	Delay in starting, currently going through procurement
10164	A60	CJARVIE	Clackmannan CAP	Lornshill Cluster	93,000	0	0	0	0	0	-93,000 0	No spend expected 2021/22 - proposed carry forward
	_			Total Lornshill Cluster	2,416,176	325,032	0	1,619,501	2,026,846	-407,345	-796,675	
				Total Community Investment Strategy	7,887,642	2,765,367	0	6,589,301	5,922,241	667,060	-1,298,341	
Fleet Acc	et Manag	ement Strategy										
		ement Strategy										
10062	E1	kphilliben		Fleet Asset Management Strategy	1,124,000	466,811	0	1,000,000	1,124,000	-124,000		Vehicles on order but may not be received by 31 March 2022 due to supplier delivery times. Update in January 2022. Any underspend to be carried forward.
	l			Total Fleet Asset Management Strategy	1,124,000	466,811	0	1,000,000	1,124,000	-124,000	-124,000	

Project em		Project Manager	Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget	Expenditure	Income	Projected Outturn at October 2021	Forecasted Outturn at June 2021	Outturn Movement	Projected (Under)/ Overspend	Notes
				Total Fleet Asset								
	- 1			Management Strategy	1,124,000	466,811	0	1,000,000	1,124,000	-124,000	-124,000	
IT Asset Man		ant Chrotom.					<u> </u>					
IT Asset Man												
10041 A4		JALLAN	Schools ICT Replacement - All Primaries	All Clackmannanshire Areas	156,390	19,387	0	155,839	116,304	39,535		Invoiced: 3 x Storage Servers £19.1K, Laptop Cabinet Craigbank Primary £1.5K Planned: Class in a box set up £30K, Currently reviewing with Head Teachers what equipment to procure to support pupils. 180 Laptops £69K
										55,555		
				Total All Clackmannanshire								
				Areas	156,390	19,387	0	155,839	116,304	39,535	-551	
IT Assat Man												
IT Asset Man	nageme	ent Strategy					l	Ι	<u> </u>	I		
10064 F1		JALLAN	IT Infrastructure	IT Asset Management Strategy IT Asset Management	162,678	58,158	0	157,036	115,986	41,050	-5,642	Upgrades & repairs to wireless networking £3.1K Income £7,800 from Digital Office to improve Cyber 19/20 fin year - now received. Planned: Goss Training to facilitate booking e.g. returning staff to the office. £6K, Mobile handsets to replace, Phase 1 42x iPhones £14K, Planned: Procurement of Always on VPN infrastructure £35K Expected to spend on budget - spend transferred at year
	1		IT Infrastructure Social services adaptations	Strategy	162,678 75,000	58,158 0	0	157,036 75,000		41,050 0	-5,642	Income £7,800 from Digital Office to improve Cyber 19/20 fin year - now received. Planned: Goss Training to facilitate booking e.g. returning staff to the office. £6K, Mobile handsets to replace, Phase 1 42x iPhones £14K, Planned: Procurement of Always on VPN infrastructure £35K
10064 F1 10065 F2	1 1	JALLAN LBARKER	Social services adaptations	Strategy IT Asset Management Strategy IT Asset Management	75,000	58,158 0	0			41,050 0	-5,642 0	Income £7,800 from Digital Office to improve Cyber 19/20 fin year - now received. Planned: Goss Training to facilitate booking e.g. returning staff to the office. £6K, Mobile handsets to replace, Phase 1 42x iPhones £14K, Planned: Procurement of Always on VPN infrastructure £35K Expected to spend on budget - spend transferred at year end.
10064 F1	1 1	JALLAN		Strategy IT Asset Management Strategy		58,158 0 0	0 0			41,050 0 0	-5,642 0	Income £7,800 from Digital Office to improve Cyber 19/20 fin year - now received. Planned: Goss Training to facilitate booking e.g. returning staff to the office. £6K, Mobile handsets to replace, Phase 1 42x iPhones £14K, Planned: Procurement of Always on VPN infrastructure £35K Expected to spend on budget - spend transferred at year
10064 F1 10065 F2	1 2 1	JALLAN LBARKER	Social services adaptations	Strategy IT Asset Management Strategy IT Asset Management	75,000	0	0		75,000 0	41,050 0 0 5,726	-5,642 0 -700,000	Income £7,800 from Digital Office to improve Cyber 19/20 fin year - now received. Planned: Goss Training to facilitate booking e.g. returning staff to the office. £6K, Mobile handsets to replace, Phase 1 42x iPhones £14K, Planned: Procurement of Always on VPN infrastructure £35K Expected to spend on budget - spend transferred at year end.
10064 F1 10065 F2 10066 F3	1 J	JALLAN LBARKER FCOLLIGAN	Social services adaptations Social Services IT System	Strategy IT Asset Management Strategy IT Asset Management Strategy IT Asset Management	75,000 700,000	0	0	75,000 0	75,000 0 56,833	0	-5,642 0 -700,000 52,114	Income £7,800 from Digital Office to improve Cyber 19/20 fin year - now received. Planned: Goss Training to facilitate booking e.g. returning staff to the office. £6K, Mobile handsets to replace, Phase 1 42x iPhones £14K, Planned: Procurement of Always on VPN infrastructure £35K Expected to spend on budget - spend transferred at year end. Business Case currently in development - update Jan 22 Actual: Clearswift Border controls for hosted web and email filtering £20,709 & GOSS training / support £400. Committed: M365 Project Meeting Rooms £21,363.

	Manag								Forecasted		Projected	
Project	ement	Project						Projected Outturn	Outturn at June	Outturn	(Under)/	
ID	Code	Manager	Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget	Expenditure	Income	at October 2021	2021	Movement	Overspend	Notes
												On Order: 65 Elitebooks, docks, bags and cables for
												delivery 21/22,
												Replace all Windows 7 and Stratodesk units with a
												Windows 10 PC / Laptop by 31/3/23 with additional
												cover for devices to meet immediate needs that cannot
												be satisfied with Strotest with MS Teams units.
				IT Asset Management								Invoiced - 25 refurbished laptops to meet immediate
10210		JALLAN	Homeworking	Strategy	58,227	18,924	0	47,848	50,346	-2,498	-10,379	shortfall.
												Invoiced: 4 x Agent Licences for the Contact Centre
				IT Asset Management			_					purchased to help with new ways of working.
10225		JALLAN	Upgraded Telephony System	Strategy	350,000	1,069	0	350,000	350,000	0	0	Planned: Procurment of replacement telephone system.
	1	1		IT Asset Management								Vmware special licence vehicle consolidating Education
10242		LALLANI	VM Ware	IT Asset Management	300,000	299,536	0	299,536	299,536	0		and Corporate licences into special purpose licence pack.
10242		JALLAN	VIVI Ware	Strategy	300,000	299,530	U	299,530	299,530	U	-404	and Corporate licences into special purpose licence pack.
				Total IT Asset Management								
				Strategy	2,686,056	933,147	0	2,015,274	1,998,996	16,278	-670,782	
				Total IT Asset Management								
		1		Strategy	2,842,446	952,534	0	2,171,113	2,115,300	55,813	-671,333	
Land Ac	ot Manag	ement Strategy										
		ement Strategy										
Lana As.	T Widing	l strategy		Land Asset Management				I	1			
10061	D1	IMCDONALD	Wheeled Bins	Strategy	30,000	18,050	0	30,000	30,000	0	0	Expected to spend to budget
10001	101	INVICEDOTATION	Wilecieu Biilis	Land Asset Management	30,000	10,030	0	30,000	30,000	0		Works not expected to be completed in 2021/22 -
1009	6 NEW	E.FYVIE	Gartmorn Dam Country Park	Strategy	7,000	0		l o	7,000	-7,000		proposed Carry forward to 22/23
				7	,,,,,,				,,,,,,	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,
												Works Started at Alva Cemetary Addressing Immediate
												Safety Issues. Immediate Risk areas being actioned first.
												Full procurment of a separate contract for this
				Land Asset Management								programme being taken forward by the Property Team.
1022	1 NEW	O.MUNRO	Cemetary Walls	Strategy	300,000	0		121,097	300,000	-178,903		Proposed carry forward of underspend.
				Total Land Asset Management								
				Strategy	337,000	18,050	0	151,097	337,000	-185,903	-185,903	
				Total Land Asset								
				Management Strategy	337,000	18,050	0	151,097	337,000	-185,903	-185,903	
					337,030	_5,556		101,037	237,030			
Property	Asset Ma	nagement Strate	gy									
Alloa Clu												
10191		E.FYVIE				423,845						

Project ID		Project	Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget	Expenditure	Income	Projected Outturn at October 2021	Forecasted Outturn at June 2021	Outturn Movement	Projected (Under)/ Overspend	Notes
10208		MHILARION	Bowmar Community Hub	Alloa Cluster	601,028	544,621	0	589,696	620,000	-30,304	-11.332	Property and IT Upgrade Costs, expected completion 2021/22
10200		TVIII II	Downer community rids	7 mod Graster	001,020	311,021	Ĭ	303,030	020,000	30,30 1		Works expected to be completed December 2021. Cfwd
10214	1	MHILARION	Kilncraigs - Roof	Alloa Cluster	300,000	10,814	0	310,000	300,000	10,000	10,000	retention
				Total Alloa Cluster	2,074,823	979,279	0	2,073,491	1,769,000	304,491	-1,332	
				_	, , , , ,			, , , ,	,		,	
	Τ			T				Τ				
Property	Asset Ma	l Inagement Strate	l gv									
				Property Asset								
10045	B1	MHILARION	Statutory Compliance DDA Schools	Management Strategy	17,000	9,447	0	15,000	17,096	-2,096	-2,000	Works Identified in Lochies - September 2021
10046	B2	MHILARION	Compliance - Asbestos Removal (Schools)	Property Asset Management Strategy	28,000	15,995	0	16,000	28,000	-12,000	-12,000	
100.10		TVIII II	compliance y successor nemoval (sensons)	Property Asset	20,000	13,333	Ĭ	10,000	20,000	12,000		Contract currently being procured - Anticipated carry
10231	NEW	MHILARION	Building Energy Management System	Management Strategy	70,000	0		50,000	70,000	-20,000	-20,000	over of £20,000 required for 2022/23
		,	CRB System (School) Cleaning Equipment Upgrade	Property Asset Management Strategy Property Asset Management Strategy	40,000			23,000	23,000	0	-40,000	Resource to be assigned to undertake the Suitibility Assessment and Scopeing works and procure supporting technology - proposed carryforward to 2022/23. Items & requirement currently being scoped out - demonstrations underway - Projected expected to spend tp budget in 2021/22.
10225	FINLVV	WITHLAMON	cleaning Equipment Opgrade	Wanagement Strategy	23,000			23,000	23,000	0		Total Budget of £225,000 including revenue, split
10219	NEW	O.MUNRO	Learning Estate Condition Surveys	Property Asset Management Strategy	75,000			75,000	75,000	0		between three areas - Forecasting a spend of £192,000 for the survey work to date, spend will be allocated at end of the year.
10220) NEW	O.MUNRO	Clackmannan Town Hall Roof and Wall	Property Asset Management Strategy	200,000	0		82,478	200,000	-117,522		Initial Conservation Architect has been appointed to scope out and spec upgrade works - Detailed surveys and drone surveys have been completed - Proposed carry over required into 2022-23 when Construction Phase will commence.
10168	3 NEW	IMCDONALD	Forthbank Road Operational Facilities	Property Asset Management Strategy Property Asset	20,000			0	20,000	-20,000		Options appraisal for Roads Dept Buildings to be taken forward by the new Team Leader, Proposed cfwd 22/23.
10212		PLEONARD	Car park works	Management Strategy	106,782	9,363	0	103,000	103,000	0	-3,782	Expected to spend on budget
				Total Property Asset Management Strategy		34,805	O	364,478	536,096	-171,618	-215,304	
				Total Property Asset								
				Management Strategy	2,654,605	1,014,085	0	2,437,969	2,305,096	132,873	-216,636	

Capital Projects Outturn actuals to 30th November 21

Appendix 7

Project ID Roads As		Project Manager gement Strategy	Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget	Expenditure	Income	Projected Outturn at October 2021	Forecasted Outturn at June 2021	Outturn Movement	Projected (Under)/ Overspend	Notes
	nannansh											
10176		AMURRAY	Electric Vehicle Charge Points	All Clackmannanshire Areas	75,000	28,397	0	75,000	0	75,000	0	Grant funded
				Total All Clackmannanshire	75 000	20 207		75 000		75.000		
				Areas	75,000	28,397	U	75,000	<u> </u>	75,000	U	
Road Ass	et Manag	ement Strategy										
			El ad Sussation	Road Asset Management	205.000	47.007		67.046	205.000	440.504		Programme not expected to complete 2021/22 as linked to Scottish Govt Scheme for Tillicoultry - proposed cfwd
10049	C2	AMURRAY	Flood Prevention	Strategy Road Asset Management	206,000	47,037	0	65,316	206,000	-140,684	-140,684	of underspend.
10050	C3	AMURRAY	Cycle Routes	Strategy	300,000	99,509	0	210,000	187,000	23,000	-90 000	Project progressing, proposed carry fwd underspend
10030	C3	AWORKAT	cycle noutes	Road Asset Management	300,000	99,309	0	210,000	187,000	23,000	-50,000	Project progressing, proposed carry two underspend
10051	C4	IMCDONALD	Carriageways	Strategy	1,951,966	1,301,053	0	1,951,966	1,904,000	47,966	0	Programme on track and expected to spend to budget.
10001	1			Road Asset Management	2,352,355	2,002,000		_,	2,50 .,600	.,,,,,,		and the second s
10054	C7	AMURRAY	Bridge Improvements	Strategy	137,000	6,588	0	30,000	137,000	-107,000	-107,000	Proposed carry forward of underspend.
				Road Asset Management		-					-	This project is funded by CWSR income from Scot Govt /
10055	C8	AMURRAY	Road Safety	Strategy	40,000	40,425	0	40,425	0	40,425	425	Transport Scotland.
				Road Asset Management								Programme on track for 2021/22 and expected to spend
10056	C9	IMCDONALD	Lighting Replacement	Strategy	250,000	98,539	0	250,000	250,000	0	0	on budget.
				Road Asset Management								
10222	NEW	AMURRAY	Active Travel Route	Strategy	30,000	0		30,000	30,000	0	0	
10093	NEW	AMURRAY	Active Travel Route Railway Station	Road Asset Management Strategy	25,000	0		25,000	25,000	0		Project not eexpected to be completed 2021/22 due to reprioritisation, proposed carry forward to 2022/23.
				Road Asset Management								
10218		AMURRAY	Bus Priority Rapid Development Fund	Strategy	39,117	7,323	0	39,117	54,000	-14,883	0	Grant Funded
				Total Road Asset Management Strategy	2,979,083	1,600,474	0	2,641,824	2,793,000	-151,176	-337,259	
				Total Roads Asset								
				Management Strategy	6,033,166	3,229,346	0	5,358,647	5,586,000	-227,353	-674,519	
					.,,	, , , ,			,,,,,,,,,,		,	
						_						
				Total Capital Programme	20,878,859	8,446,193	0	17,708,127	17,389,637	318,490	-3,170,732	

Capital Project Income

Description	Income
Income G	######
Income Ca	367,030

Capital Projects Outturn actuals to 30th November 21

actuals to 30th November 21
Appendix 7

	Manag								Forecasted		Projected	
Project	ement	Project						Projected Outturn	Outturn at June	Outturn	(Under)/	
ID	Code	Manager	Project ID Description	Cluster Description	Amended Budget	Expenditure	Income	at October 2021	2021	Movement	Overspend	Notes
	######											

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CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

THIS PAPER RELATES TO ITEM 7 ON THE AGENDA

Report to: Audit Committee

Date of Meeting 3rd February 2022

Subject: Exceptions from the Application of Contract Standing Orders

Report by Strategic Director Partnership & Performance

1.0 Purpose

1.1 It is a requirement of Contract Standing Orders that exceptions should be reported to the next available Audit Committee. The purpose of this paper therefore is to provide detail on Exceptions to Contract Standing Orders submitted in the previous quarter.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 The Committee is asked to note the report, commenting and challenging as appropriate

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1 Contract Standing Orders (CSO's) apply to all contracts entered into by Council officers. In some circumstances however, exceptions may be granted.
- 3.2 The appropriate senior manager must record their reasons in writing in the form of an exception report for a decision, which must be submitted to the Strategic Director, Partnership and Performance, for consideration.

The Strategic Director is required to consult with the Chief Finance Officer (S95) and Procurement Manager before taking any action that binds the Council. It is a requirement that any such exception shall be reported retrospectively in full to the next Audit Committee, including the reasons that fully justify the exception. A summary of CSO exemptions will also be provided as part of the Annual Procurement report to the Audit Committee.

3.3 Two exceptions were considered since the last report in November 2021

3.3.1 to permit the appointment of MHR to Supply iTrent (HR and Payroll System) over a 4 Year and 4 month period to the value of £496,762.51. This comprises £386,776.01 for the iTrent System plus £109,986.50* for payroll processing service referenced 2/6/1901

Granted

The recommendation was to approve the request for an exception to Council to allow the Council to maintain continuity of supply on the basis that:

- Engagement of MHR iTrent over 4 year period provides better value for money when compared against G Cloud pricing;
- Continuation with MHR iTrent ensures existing skills and knowledge as well as system enhancements are maintained
- MHR iTrent delivers a market recognised, accurate and legislatively compliant HR/Payroll solution.
- The Payroll Processing Service would build resilience and capacity into the Council's payroll function
- Maintaining the system ensure consistency in payroll and HR operational delivery.

The MHR solution ensures Business Continuity if Council premises were unavailable or critical systems failed. MHR have dual power/dual internet provision as well as robust security at their premises

Conditions

A completed and authorised Procurement form 2 required A purchase order for the full value issued Public Contract Scotland Award notice, issued

3.3.2 to permit the appointment of Volunteering Matters to Supply a Project to support improvement in services for care experienced young people over a 4 month period up to 31st March 2022 to the value of £14, 251. Referenced 2/6/1907

Granted

The recommendation is to approve the request for an exception to Council to allow the Council to engage the services of Volunteering Matters to carry out a programme to support improvement in services for care experienced young people locally.

There is no other organisation capable of undertaking the programme and none of the LEP partners has the capacity or expertise to carry out this piece or work which is also a collaboration with Scottish Borders and Dumfries & Galloway Councils to individually and collectively:

- Augment the voice of young people aged 16 25 who are care experienced
- Provide an independent and improvement-oriented framework to selfassess services, involving care experienced young people

- To review referral pathways and both internal and external handover processes and protocols
- Support in re-orientating existing structures, services, commissioning frameworks and pathways to enable improvement – based on the Scottish Approach to Service Design supporting the No One Left Behind principles to delivering on the Young Person's Guarantee for Care Experienced young people

Conditions

A completed and authorised Procurement form 2 required A purchase order for the full value issued Public Contract Scotland Award notice, issued

4.0 Sustainability Implications

4.1 There are no direct sustainability implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

5.0 Resource Implications

- 5.1 Financial Details there are no direct implications for the Council's budget arising from this report
- 5.2 Staffing there are no direct implications for the Council's establishment arising from this report

6.0 Exempt Reports

6.1 Is this report exempt? Yes □ (please detail the reasons for exemption below) No ☑

7.0 Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1) Our Priorities (Please double click on the check box ☑)

(2) Council Policies (Please detail)

Contract Standing Orders

Financial Regulations

8.0 Equalities Impact

8.1 Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?

N/A

9.0 Legality

9.1 It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes ☑

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Please list any appendices attached to this report. If there are no appendices, please state "none".

none

11.0 Background Papers

11.1 Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered)

No ☑ (please list the documents below)

Author(s)

TEL NO / EXTENSION
per 2017

Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Stuart Crickmar	Strategic Director Partnership & Performance	

CLACKMANNANS	CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL			
Report to	Audit Committee	ON THE AGENDA		
Date of Meeting:	3 rd February 2022			
Subject:	Corporate Risk Register			
Report by:	Strategic Director – Partnership & Po	erformance		

1.0 Purpose

1.1. This report provides Audit Committee with the regular update on Clackmannanshire Council's Corporate Risk Log (Appendix A). The updates shown were presented to the 25th Nov Audit Committee and are repeated now for information and continued scrutiny.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1. That Committee notes the report, commenting and challenging as appropriate.

3.0 Considerations

3.1. Purpose of Risk Management

- 3.1.1. The Council has several key goals regarding how it will achieve the priorities set out in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) and how it will transform the Council under the Be the Future programme. In order to effectively plan how we will achieve these goals, we must also consider the internal and external challenges with the potential to prevent or hinder their achievement. An effective risk management approach ensures that the Council is aware of such factors and, where appropriate, takes action to reduce or remove risks to ensure the success of its initiatives.
- 3.1.2. The purpose of risk management is not to prevent activities from taking place, but to ensure that all relevant factors are taken into account in their planning and execution so that the best possible outcomes are realised. In recent years it has been well-recognised that Council officers and services deal, on a daily basis, with a wide variety of operational risks to individuals, communities and internal management processes. However, the corporate risk management approach must take a wider, more strategic view and consider short-, medium- and long-term implications, as well as (often complex) inter-dependencies.
- 3.1.3. The impact of the pandemic on Council services and the local community has been significant, and this approach remains critical in light of the Council's ongoing response and recovery planning. The hierarchy of risk logs from teams, services, directorates and partnerships up to the corporate log should ensure that each level has holistic oversight of the most significant issues which must be monitored and managed. In addition, consideration of risk at a Civil Contingencies and Incident Management level has been critical as has the risk assessment process which has formed a significant part of the Council's ability to respond and manage service provision safely.

3.2. Corporate Risk Management Process

- 3.2.1. The corporate risk log is owned by the Strategic Leadership Group, and the Strategic Director Partnership & Performance is responsible for the corporate Risk Management approach. The Council follows a systematic risk process, reporting corporate and service risks to Committee on a regular basis. The process is assessed via internal and external governance and audit mechanisms, and peer-reviewed by other local authorities.
- 3.2.2. Each corporate risk review involves gathering information from internal and external sources (environmental scanning) and review of the log by a range of different individuals and groups. Meetings are held with risk owners and/or delegated officers to:
 - Review changes and developments in existing corporate and service risks;
 - Investigate emerging externally-identified risks for local relevance;
 - Evaluate emerging internally-identified risks (Internal Audit/self-assessment); and
 - Consider significant risks, or those with implications across multiple services, for escalation to the corporate log, where they are managed until their severity reduces.
- 3.2.3. It would be impossible to remove all risk from our operations as most of our functions have inherent risks, as do most changes. Moreover, we cannot choose not to make changes, as this would involve exposure to other risks, such as failing to fulfil statutory duties, comply with new legislation or take advantage of new opportunities/technologies. The aim, therefore, is not to be 'risk averse' but 'risk aware'.
- 3.2.4. We identify our approach to managing each risk as:

Treat: we will take action to reduce the risk;

Tolerate: actions within our control have been completed and plans are in place;

Transfer: the risk will be passed to another party, such as insurers;

Terminate: the activity that is causing the risk will be ceased.

3.3. Current Risk Profile & Development Activity

- 3.3.1. As can be seen from Appendix A, the positive impact of our mitigation actions is being mirrored in a number of areas by worsening external factors, resulting in little direct change in risk scores. While progress in the Be the Future Transformation programme, and the implementation of Health & Safety actions have reduced these risks, the pandemic and EU withdrawal have increased Workforce Planning concerns.
- 3.3.2. It has been agreed that the broad Governance risk will be removed, as any specific governance concerns are detailed explicitly and, similarly, EU Withdrawal is replaced by the new Supply/Labour risk on immediately materialising impacts. While Attainment remains a key focus, it is more appropriate for this to be managed via the People Directorate Risk Log, with scrutiny via Business Plan reports to People Committee. This will, however, still be reflected on the corporate log, as it is itself one impact of wider Poverty and socio-economic factors noted elsewhere. The other change is the re-escalation of Industrial Unrest due to national balloting regarding pay awards, though this remains amber locally.
- 3.3.3. Council risk management remains focussed on pandemic response, with the log capturing many anticipated challenges which will continue developing throughout response and recovery. The Corporate Risk & Integrity Forum meets quarterly at the Extended Strategic Leadership Group, ensuring visibility, ownership and input at a senior level, and enabling timely action to minimise negative impacts. Senior managers achieved risk accreditation in 2020 through a 2-day course from Gallagher Bassett, who offer regular training opportunities, reviews and guidance materials. Work also continues on supporting teams and directorates, implementing internal audit recommendations, and partnership work, such as a current review of the Health & Social Care Partnership joint risk strategy.

4.0 Sustainability Implications

4.1. There are no direct sustainability implications arising from this report.

5.0 Resource Implications

- 5.1. Financial Details There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.
- 5.2. The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where appropriate.

Yes ✓ Yes ✓

- 5.3. Finance have been consulted and have agreed the financial implications as set out.
- 5.4. Staffing There are no direct staffing implications arising from this report.

6.0 Exempt Reports

6.1. Is this report exempt?

Yes (please detail the reasons for exemption below)

No ✓

7.0 Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1) Our Priorities (Please double click on the check box ☑)

Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses & people and ensure fair opportunities for all

Our families; children and young people will have the best possible start in life Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive and flourish

(2) Council Policies (Please detail)

8.0 Equalities Impact

8.1 Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations? Yes No ✓

9.0 Legality

9.1 It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes ✓

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Please list any appendices attached. If there are no appendices, please state "none".

Appendix A - Corporate Risk Log

11.0 Background Papers

11.1 Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered)

Yes (please list the documents below) No √

Author(s)

NAME	DESIGNATION	TEL NO / EXTENSION
Judi Richardson	Performance & Information Adviser	2105

Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Stuart Crickmar	Strategic Director – Partnerships & Performance	

Appendix A - Corporate Risk Log



Summary of Changes Distribution of Scores

At the 2021/22 half year stage (out of a total of 19 risks):

Status

9 risks are red

10 risks are amber (one less than previous).

No risks are green (same as previous, though reasonable as the corporate log aims to highlight only the most significant issues).

Approach

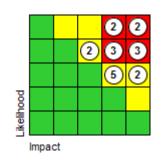
14 risks are being **Treated** (same as previous). 5 risks must be **Tolerated** (increase of 2 newly added).

Change in Scores Since Last Review

1 risk has increased, 3 have reduced, and 10 remain the same.

2 risks have been newly added to this log (Industrial Unrest re-escalated and EU Withdrawal refocussed on the materialising impacts of Supply/Labour).

3 risks will be removed from the log following this report (EU Withdrawal, Governance & Attainment – these remain key areas of focus but this merely reflects changes in how they are articulated and managed – see main report & risk details).

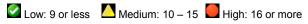


Code	Title	Score	Status	Approach	Change
COU CRR 022	Public Health Emergency	25		Tolerate	_
COU CRR 008	Insufficient Financial Resilience	25		Treat	
COU CRR 005	Impact of Poverty, Inequality & Changing Demographics	20		Treat	
COU CRR 034	Insufficient Pace and Scale of Organisational Transformation	20		Treat	-
COU CRR 045	Unknown Terms of EU Withdrawal	20		Treat	R
COU CRR 050	Supply Chain & Labour Market Disruption	20		Tolerate	N
COU CRR 012	Health & Safety Breach	16		Treat	-
COU CRR 047	Inadequate Workforce Planning	16		Treat	1
COU CRR 033	Major Governance Failure	16		Treat	R
COU CRR 049	Continued Contribution to Climate Change	15		Treat	-
COU CRR 038	Failure to Prevent Extremism and/or Radicalisation	15		Treat	
COU CRR 046	IT System Failure	12		Treat	
COU CRR 011	Harm to Child(ren)	12		Treat	-
COU CRR 009	Information Not Managed Effectively	12		Treat	
COU CRR 023	Industrial Unrest	12		Tolerate	N
COU CRR 048	Increasing Attainment Gap	12		Treat	R
COU CRR 037	Failure to Address Serious Organised Crime	12		Treat	
COU CRR 040	Failure of Public Utility Supply	12		Tolerate	
COU CRR 031	Failure to Prepare for Severe Weather Events	12		Tolerate	-

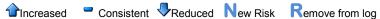
Approach Treat

<u> </u>	Insufficient Financial Resilience	Senior Manager Fina	ance & Revenues		Current Score	25	Target Score	5
Risk	The Council does not have a balanced budget to meet essential service der	mands, customer nee	ds, or external ag	endas.		_		
Potential Impact	Reputational and legal implications and severe, extended loss of service procare and other partners also experiencing budget pressures contributes to				ikelihood		5	
Note	The cumulative funding gap to 2023 has been reduced from £20.5m to £14.5m as reported to Council in December 2020. Although this has reduced, there is a continuing need for service redesign to ensure service delivery. Given the significant avings already achieved, as well as impacts and costs relating to Covid, and challenges around national budget incertainty, it is extremely challenging to identify new proposals. Significant priority is being given to progressing the Council's organisational redesign and transformational change.						Likelihood	O
	Audit of 2020/21 Accounts by Audit Scotland		COU EXA 201		Budget Strateg	y & I	Monitoring	
Related Actions	Use the agreed strategic change framework and organisational design principles to implement a whole organisation redesign			Existing Controls	Contract Stand	ing (Orders	
rictionic	Balance the drive for savings with the need for sufficient officer time and ski change and consider how to make more use of external assistance to supp		EXA BVA 4F0	0011111010	Financial Regulations			
<u> </u>	Impact of Poverty, Inequality & Changing Demographics	Chief Executive			Current Score	20	Target Score	5
Risk	Services are not appropriately redesigned based on changing needs in rela of care or socio-economic factors, specifically poor outcomes associated wi							
Potential Impact	Inappropriate allocation of resources & assets, misalignment of corporate o Value, and possible financial and reputational consequences of responding			ate Best	В	2	ро	
Note	The LOIP and Health & Care Strategic Plan set out partnership outcomes to Key priorities are to reduce children living in poverty, develop inclusive grow Relevant actions include City Region Deal, Community Wellbeing & Communiform decision-making and Poverty Impact Assessments. The risk score to impacts and recent Child Poverty statistics.	es. nalysis to	Like		Impact	O		
Related	Clackmannanshire Alliance Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017-27		CPP LOI	Existing	Customer Cons	sulta	ion & Engager	ment
Actions	Implement Health & Care Partnership Strategic Delivery Plan		CRR HSC SDP	Controls	Budget Strateg			

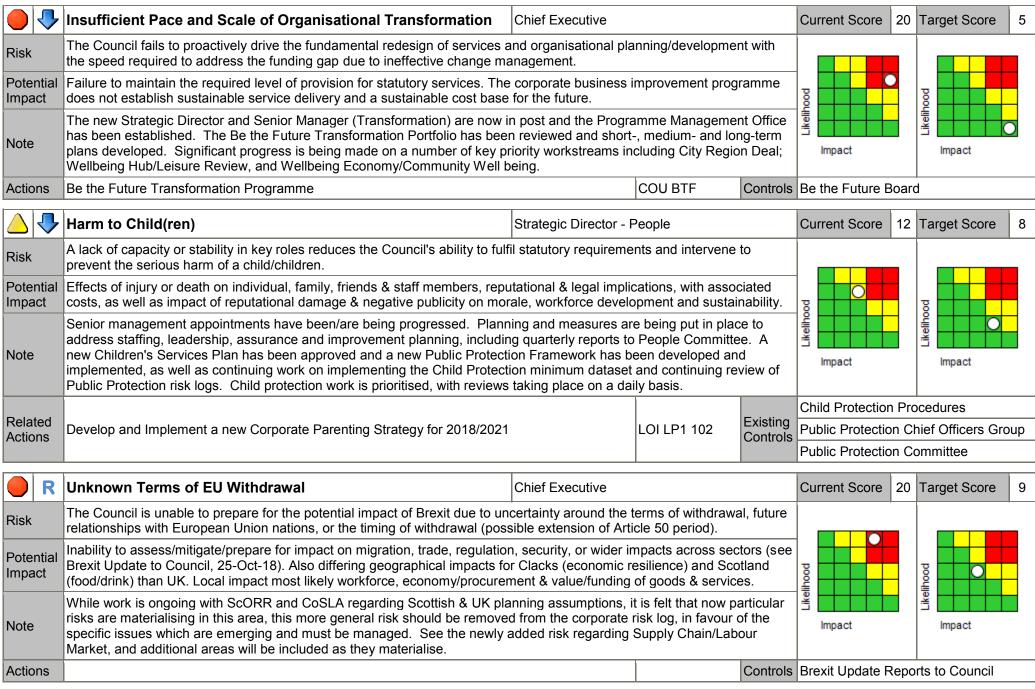












Low: 9 or less Medium: 10 – 15 High: 16 or more

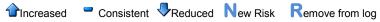
	Health & Safety Breach	Chief Executive			Current Score	16	Target Score	5
Risk		Incident or statutory breach results in injury or death of staff member or customer due to lack of awareness or non-compliance with policies and procedures. Incidents may also arise from third parties actions, outwith Council control.						
Potential Impact	The effects on individuals and their families, financial penalties (including Health & Safety Executive intervention fees), priminal proceedings, adverse publicity, increased insurance or damage to Council assets.						Likelihood	
Note	The effects on individuals and their families, financial penalties (including Health & Safety Executive intervention fees), criminal proceedings, adverse publicity, increased insurance or damage to Council assets. H&S development work has been interrupted as the team has been heavily involved in establishing safe working arrangements in light of the Covid 19 pandemic. However a new IT system is being developed to help manage H&S risks across the Council.						Impact Impact	O
Dolotod	Health & Safety action plan, based on recommendations from Gallagher Bassett CRR P&P HR1 Existing				Health & Safety	Ma	nagement Syst	:em
Related Actions	Governance improvement actions across all services				Health & Safety Handbook for Managers			
	Inadequate Workforce Planning	Senior Manager HR	& Workforce Deve	elopment	Current Score	16	Target Score	3
Risk	Due to lack of workforce planning the Council fails to ensure sufficient capa fails to adequately develop its workforce to ensure that skills, knowledge an financially viable and compatible with our corporate vision.							
Potential Impact	Loss of key staff from posts identified as single points of failure, including st key functions and lack of adequate professional advice to Council Officers/E		ng to inability to de	elivery	3		3	
Note	The Council has in place an approved Strategic Workforce Plan covering the period 2019-2022 as well as a detailed Workforce Delivery Plan. Workforce planning is also embedded as part of the business planning cycle. COVID-19 has however exposed capacity and resource issues in a number of critical services across the Council. As we emerge from COVID continued pressures are placed on the Council, this in addition to an ambitious transformational programme, which will require resourcing, potential increased absences associated with long covid, an aging workforce, retention issues, potential recruitment difficulties e.g. within social care and/or other professional roles will exacerbate these issues and make it increasing difficult to maintain service delivery or indeed be able to deliver on the Be the Future agenda.							
Related Actions	Implement the Workforce Plan 2019-22		CRR P&P HR3	Existing Controls	Strategic Workf	orce	Plan	







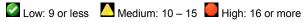




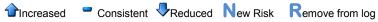


R	Major Governance Failure	Strategic Director - P	artnership & Perf	ormance	Current Score	16	Target Score	8
Risk	A significant failure of compliance with statutory duties due to a lack of awarded of conduct, or through non-adherence, including through manageme					_		
	Significant reputational damage, injury or loss of life, legal action, financial lendanges and re-design reaffirm need to closely monitor & manage compliar		po		po			
Note	The Corporate Risk & Integrity Forum discuss governance & compliance or will be conducted following elections to strengthen the role of committees in to the corporate log following concerns regarding the Annual Governance S since been substantially reviewed. Therefore, it is now felt appropriate to ref the log continues to reflect any highlighted areas of concern that arise three three continues to reflect any highlighted areas.	Impact		Impact				
D	Audit of 2020/21 Accounts by Audit Scotland		COU EXA 201	.	Scheme of Dele	egati	on	
Related Actions	Annual Internal Audit & Fraud Programme		COU IAF	Existing Controls	Governance & A	٩udi	Processes	
7 10110110	Governance improvement actions across all services		CRR P&P LD1	001111010	Committee Stru	ctur	es & Remits	
	Continued Contribution to Climate Change	Strategic Director - P	lace		Current Score	15	Target Score	5
Risk	The Council fails to play its part in addressing the climate emergency, such efforts to adapt to the more frequent and extreme impacts of climate change by not making available adequate resources, not developing, using, or prontechnologies, or by failing to act as a local ambassador for national & intern	e or not improving ene noting sustainable pra	ergy efficiency in t ctices, materials	he area,				
Potential Impact	Worsening environmental impacts (see related Severe Weather risk), increase health/social impacts), missed efficiency savings, missed economic opportupolitical/reputational impacts of not supporting national/ international policy, targets or demonstrating progress.	inities and poorer air o	quality. Also		ikelihood	2	Likelihood	
Note	The Council submits Public Bodies Climate Change Duties reports to the Scimplementing several related strategies & projects. These will not only ensuits own assets, housing stock, etc.) but also that it disseminates information fuel poverty advice, community food growing schemes, etc.) while facilitatin technology such as sustainable transport across the local authority. The Intention of the City Region Deal, will place Clackmannanshire at the forefront of Sco	re the Council adopts to residents & busine g waste reduction and ernational Environmer	appropriate practises (through end the use of low-cant Centre proposa	tices (in ergy & arbon II, as part	当 Impact		当	<u> </u>
	Develop Net Zero strategy and action plan		PLC 213 101		Local Biodivers	ity A	ction Plan	
Related			Lyicting					
Actions	Develop routemap to compliance with EESSH2 for all Council Housing stoo	k	PLC 213 104	Existing Controls	Regional Energ	y Ma	sterplan	





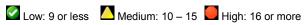


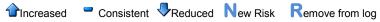




	Failure to Prevent Extremism and/or Radicalisation	Senior Manager Part	nership & Transfo	ormation	Current Score	15	Target Score	4
Risk	Radicalisation of someone from the area results in terrorist incident (or othe harm to individuals or groups (here or elsewhere), or fear of such an incider	financial						
Potential Impact	Casualties/fatalities, property/infrastructure damage, need for evacuation/te Financial harm to individuals, businesses or the Council. Disruption to servi	mage.	ikelihood)	elihood			
Note	Continue to implement CONTEST delivery plan through work with our partn Board. Prevent is the strand within CONTEST focussed on preventing rad Training for staff is provided as part of mandatory training programmes and strategy. The national Prevent referral pathway has also been reviewed in	icalisation and extrem on specific aspects o	ism in communitie	es.	Impact		Impact	
					Forth Valley Local Resilience Partnership			
Related Actions	Actions from Internal Audit of CONTEST, Prevent & Serious Organised Crime Readiness			Existing Controls				g
						WRAP Training (High Priority Staff)		

	-	IT System Failure	Senior Manager Part	nership & Transfo	ormation	Current Score	12	Target Score	9
Risk		Full or partial loss of network/hardware/software/telecoms technologies (ten emergency, failure to manage maintenance/backups/suppliers/contracts, or failure of IT services to uphold priorities of Confidentiality, Integrity and Available.			•				
Potent Impac		Financial impact from loss of productivity, service disruption (inc. statutory/vharm to staff/customers (access to records/Potentially Violent Persons regis				9			
Note		The Council is progressing a programme of investment in ICT infrastructure and roadmap. This will see a programme of cloud hosted services and the years; implementation of m365; replacement of key ICT systems and invest delivery and future ways of working and our Digital Transformation ambition Scotland review and our work in partnership with Digital Office is helping sh compliance is scheduled for Autumn.	retirement of legacy s ment in modern techn is. The recent Digital	systems over the r nology to support Maturity Assesmo	next 4 service ent; Audit	Impact		Impact	
Relate	ed	Develop & deliver the Council's Digital Transformation Strategy		CRR P&P IT1	Existing	Business Continuity Plans			
Action	ıs	Complete actions from IT Asset Management Plan		CRR P&P IT2	Controls	Service Level Agreements & Contract			



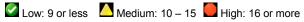




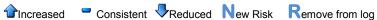
	Information Not Managed Effectively	Strategic Director - F	Partnership & Perf	ormance	Current Score	12	Target Score	8
Risk	principles/protocols (Confidentiality, Integrity & Availability), or poor manage							
Potential Impact	nformation to properly manage performance and plan responses Legal/reputational/financial implications from breaches, inefficiencies costing time/money, non-completion of (possibly statutory) duties. Loss of productivity, impacting morale, or uninformed decision-making if information not available/used.						Likelihood	
Note	Opportunities arsing from the implementation of MS 365 but this will need a management.	n implementation pla	n which includes i	records	Impact		Impact	
	GDPR Implementation Project Plan		COU GDP		Data Sharing A	gree	ments	
Related Actions	Develop & deliver the Council's Digital Transformation Strategy		CRR P&P IT1	Existing Controls	Y IGDER GUINANCE & ITAININN			
710110110	Develop a programme of digitisation to support redesign and service chang				Records Management Working Group			
	creasing Attainment Gap Chief Education Officer - interim							
△ R	Increasing Attainment Gap	Chief Education Offi	cer - interim		Current Score	12	Target Score	8
Risk	Increasing Attainment Gap The Council fails to reduce the educational attainment gap between pupils f financial pressures, workforce issues, or wider economic, demographic and	I from more and less d	eprived areas due	to	Current Score	12	Target Score	8
	The Council fails to reduce the educational attainment gap between pupils f	I from more and less d I poverty-related issue poor school leaver de	eprived areas due es. estinations, partici	oation &		12		8
Risk Potential	The Council fails to reduce the educational attainment gap between pupils f financial pressures, workforce issues, or wider economic, demographic and Reputational damage, implications for inspection & funding, and continued	from more and less de poverty-related issue poor school leaver de verty, life chances an apport continues from butdoor learning. Heal partners, and targeted log is for a risk to relation to the position of the partners of	eprived areas due es. estinations, participe deconomic growth Centre Teams, th & wellbeing implementations are support provided quire managemer	pacts and to close at across	Current Score	12	Target Score	8
Risk Potential	The Council fails to reduce the educational attainment gap between pupils f financial pressures, workforce issues, or wider economic, demographic and Reputational damage, implications for inspection & funding, and continued young people reaching potential, longer-term impacts on social mobility, por Recovery Plans now form part of School Improvement Plans (2021-22). Sugovernment funding for staff, digital resources & equipment, and focus on of emerging challenges are being addressed by Educational Psychology and pany identified attainment gaps. As the criteria for inclusion on the corporate multiple directorates, or to be red for any particular directorate, this risk will	from more and less de poverty-related issue poor school leaver de verty, life chances an apport continues from butdoor learning. Heal partners, and targeted log is for a risk to relation to the position of the partners of	eprived areas due es. estinations, participe deconomic growth Centre Teams, th & wellbeing implementations are support provided quire managemer	pacts and to close at across	Likelihood		Impact	











PPL EDU CRP



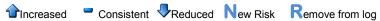
National Improvement Framework

Covid-19 Education Recovery Plan

	Failure to Address Serious Organised Crime	Senior Manager Part	or Manager Partnership & Transformation				Target Score	8
Risk	Public bodies fail to address organised crime involving drugs, violence, fraud, corruption, money laundering and/or human trafficking (with women and girls particularly vulnerable), due to a lack of preventative processes or information sharing.							
Potential Impact	Physical or financial harm to individuals, businesses, communities or the Coservices and associated reputational and/or legal implications.	ouncil. Direct or indire	ct disruption to Co	ouncil	poodile		elihood	
Note	Situational awareness and monitoring of significant developments or intellig updated with the latest advice on cyber crimes and keeping safe and briefin Resilience Centre and the National Crime Agency.	ence is ongoing. Web gs are shared with st	o pages for staff ha aff from Scottish E	ave been Business	Impact		Impact	
	Serious Organised Crime action plan, based on Police Scotland self-assess	sment	COU SOC		Serious Organis	sed	Crime Delivery F	⊃lan
Related Actions	Implement Council CONTEST Delivery Plan, based on the Government's C	ONTEST Strategy	II.RR P&P.3PI	Existing Controls	Let Scotland Flourish Strategy			
	Controls				National Fraud	Initia	ative	

Approach Tolerate

<u> </u>	Public Health Emergency	Chief Executive	Current Score 25	Existing Controls
Risk	Significant numbers of Council staff and customers become ill due to the occurrence of a public health emergency, such as a flu pandemic, with spread potentially exacerbated through failure to vaccinate or follow hygiene protocols.			Business Continuity Plans
Potential Effect	Short- & long-term health implications for public & staff (inc. absence if ill or caring for others). Disruption to support & front-line services, inc. to already vulnerable groups. Consideration required of minimal service provision requirements.			Pandemic Flu Plan
Note	The Covid 19 pandemic remains an ongoing incident requiring Council's co Council's Incident Management Plan was implemented on the 9 March, 202 (MEOPs) were agreed and enacted. All Business Continuity plans have be response planning with the Forth Valley Resilience Partnership. Continuity Ongoing response and recovery work however is still required particularly a testing, vaccinations and community support for those people isolating. Co be undertaken to identify lessons learned and inform ongoing response and	Impact	Major Incident Procedures	
N	Supply Chain & Labour Market Disruption	Chief Executive	Current Score 20	Existing Controls
Risk	Disruption to UK supply chains & labour markets as a result of EU withdrawal, increasing costs & delays in sourcing goods (particularly in construction), already materialising and could continue for an extended period or escalate			SLAs & Contracts
Potential Effect	The Council could fail to recruit or retain staff with the required knowledge & experience, and/or be subject to direct or third party impacts if suppliers are unable to source goods/materials or staff to fulfil contractual obligations			Recruitment & Retention Policy
Note	While contracts and other mechanisms and monitoring may reduce the imp this significant external risk	Impact	Procurement Processes & Procedures	



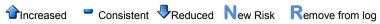


				ı	
	Industrial Unrest	Chief Executive	Current Score	12	Existing Controls
Risk	Industrial action by Council staff, partners or suppliers arises, normally in relation to local or national budget-related changes to terms and conditions, or restructuring.				Business Continuity Plans
Potential Effect	nmediate effects on service delivery & those dependent on services, with financial and reputational damage, and residual npact on staff morale & productivity. In case of partners/suppliers may have to support or reduce activity/service delivery.				Trade Union Comms Protocol
Note	National discussions regarding pay award for 2021/22 with a revised offer r SNCT groups have rejected the revised offer and conducted ballots for indumet. Further ballots are being held and if required thresholds are met, action be provided at committee). The current offer of £194m requires councils to core, but anything beyond this is deemed unaffordable and unsustainable in consequences for services locally.	Impact		Forth Valley Local Resilience Partnership	
	Failure of Public Utility Supply	Strategic Director - Partnership & Performance	Current Score	12	Existing Controls
Risk	Loss of gas, electricity, water or communications over a significant area duresult of a local or national event.	e to failure of a provider's infrastructure as a			Business Continuity Plans
Potential Effect	tality, injury or health risk, requirement to evacuate & find alternative accommodation, including for vulnerable people. sruption to businesses, with potentially large costs, and impact on contact with health, care and emergency services.				Major Incident Procedures
Note	This risk remains a concern due to infrastructure & power interdependencies, particularly black start outage recovery time (now believed to be minimum 7 days). Priority for the Resilience community, particularly due to Councils' duty of care. Planning & work ongoing, regular testing of plans, lessons learned from previous incidents and quarterly meetings with resilience partners including SPEN, SGN and Scottish Water.			Impact	
	Failure to Prepare for Severe Weather Events	Strategic Director - Place	Current Score	12	Existing Controls
Risk	nability to respond to severe weather events due to lack of appropriate planning & equipment (e.g. 4x4 vehicles). Most kely flooding from rain/coastal surge, winter weather or heatwave (increasing frequency & severity due to climate change).				Business Continuity Plans
Potential Effect	Videspread community dislocation, damage to property, businesses, roads & utility infrastructure (inc. telecoms & power), or inability of staff to get to workplace. Increased workload in numerous services, impact on delivery, reputation & finances. Resilience groups, including 2 newly established in Alva and Dollar continue to plan and mitigate risks, and discussions neeld with Police Scotland on how to improve community resilience response for flooding e.g road closures on minor roads. Increased resilience is, however, currently mirrored by us now entering the winter period and in light of the potential ayrering' of risks this year around supply chain and ongoing pandemic response (plus additional risk of flu and other viruses at this time of year), therefore the risk score remains consistent.				Winter & Flood Management Plan
Note					Forth Valley Local Resilience Partnership











THIS PAPER RELATES TO ITEM 9

ON THE AGENDA

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Report to: Audit Committee

Date of Meeting: 3rd February 2022

Subject: Covid 19 Debrief - Lesson Learned to Date

Report by: Senior Manager - Partnership and Transformation

1.0 Purpose

1.1. Council agreed on 10 September 2020 to conduct a debrief on the Council's response to the global Coronavirus pandemic, and subsequently agreed the process that would be undertaken in October 2020. Following a further report to Audit Committee in June 2021, this report provides output on the debriefing process, findings and lessons learned to date.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1. That Committee notes the report, commenting and challenging as appropriate.

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1. In October 2020 Council agreed the following:
 - 1.i.1. To delegate authority to the Audit Committee to review the outcome of the national enquiry, when available, and the Council's own emergency planning debrief process; and
 - 1.i.2. That following the Audit Committee's scrutiny of the enquiry and debrief process, to receive a report from the Audit Committee making recommendations to Council about any further review activity which is required for Clackmannanshire Council.
 - 1.i.3. That subject to operational demands report back to Audit Committee prior to Summer recess 2021 on the key lessons identified from the Councils debrief process.
- 3.2. Since the process outlined above was agreed there have been a number of related and significant developments. Firstly the UK entered a second full lockdown in January 2021 with phasing back of all schools and some services commencing in April 2021 in line with the national recovery strategy and tier system. A full Covid vaccine, community testing programme and isolation support system has also been operational during that time and Council services continue to be engaged in various Covid response and recovery

- activities; some since January 2021 and in many cases since the first lockdown on the 23rd March 2020.
- 3.3. As a result of the country moving into a second lockdown the Prime Minister announced in May 2021 that a national public enquiry into the handling of the Covid pandemic would begin in spring 2022. It is not known at this stage when findings from this enquiry will be available.
- 3.4. The First Minster announced that Scotland will hold its own public enquiry. The inquiry will scrutinise decisions that were taken over the course of the crisis, with the aim of learning lessons for any future pandemics. Whilst particular focus will be on the 'four harms' of the pandemic, it will also investigate "events causing public concern", for example the high number of deaths in care homes and will examine the explanations of the decisions that were taken and the causes of "anything which may not have gone as expected".
- 3.5. Whilst it may be sometime before respective public enquiries report, in October the UK Parliament published the, Coronavirus: lessons learned to date report, which set out 38 key recommendations ranging across the timing of lockdowns, test and trace, procurement of PPE and the rollout of vaccines. The report can be found at https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/81/health-and-social-care-committee/news/157991/coronavirus-lessons-learned-to-date-report-published/
- 3.6. In a statement concerning that report, the joint chairs' commented: "In responding to an emergency, when much is unknown, it is impossible to get everything right. We record our gratitude to all those—NHS and care workers, scientists, officials in national and local government, workers in our public services and in private businesses and millions of volunteers—who responded to the challenge with dedication, compassion and hard work to help the whole nation at one of our darkest times."
- 3.7. In the same spirit of organisational reflection and learning, Council has agreed an internal debrief process prior to the findings of the national enquiry being made available and that it is completed within a reasonable timeframe. This work has been undertaken using the National Debriefing and Lessons Learned Protocol and guidance in Preparing Scotland: Scottish Exercise Guidance prepared by ScORD. https://ready.scot/how-scotland-prepares/preparing-scotland-guidance/exercise-guidance/4-post-exercise.
- 3.8. This approach provides a standardised format for debrief of incidents where a multi-agency response has been required. Furthermore a multi-agency debrief process has been carried out with Category 1 partners as part of a Forth Valley Local Resilience Partnership (LRP) utilising the same standard format. Learning from that debrief process will be used to inform a set of recommendations for inclusion in a partnership wide improvement plan to be developed over the spring 2022.
- 3.9. The approach, which covers incident activation and notification, incident command, control and coordination, communications (internal, between agencies and public communications), effectiveness of plans, care for people, environmental impacts, resources and training, recovery, is as follows:

- What went well?
- What did not go so well?
- What are your thoughts on what improvements could be made?

What Went Well

- 3.10. Respondents indicated that on incident activation, despite a rapidly evolving and uncertain context that communication, partnership and inter service working relationships, staff commitment and flexibility, and rapid reaction and commitment by the voluntary sector came through as significant positive factors. There was rapid adoption of products such as Zoom, WhatsApp, Google Meet, MS Teams and other communications platforms to enable service continuity and response activity, and the ICT service, despite immense challenges adapted quickly to commence a major remote working mobilisation.
- 3.11. Although the organisation was clearly stretched, and arguably remains so as the pandemic's impact continues, it delivered on all national, regional and locals response asks and requirements, often with very challenging timeframes. Test and Protect arrangements worked well in Clackmannanshire and excellent links were made between the Council, Public Health and NHS FV and those strong partnership working relationships have continued. Having a dedicated helpline for those requiring additional support was well received within the community, this was established and rolled out very quickly. Partnership working to implement both vaccination programme and community testing has also been positive. Partnership working between schools and Public Health Scotland was also highlighted as a particular strength.
- 3.12. Some respondents indicated that the Incident Management Team (IMT) provided a quick response and clear direction, enabling centralised command, control and support and that good pre-formed community planning and local relationships enabled effective partnership working. A number of respondents reported that Business Continuity Plans worked well in a number of service areas resulting in minimal loss of service and in some areas service continued to operate "as normal" where this was appropriate to response and recovery.
- 3.13. Support visits from Emergency Planning and Health and Safety were valued and felt to be well coordinated, and that well coordinated and accessible plans worked and enabled joint working. The Covid security, daily reporting and other health and safety measures introduced at pace have been effective in minimising disease transmission in the working environment. Whilst there were initial coordination challenges, Clackmannanshire's PPE hub management system, which was stood up quickly and remains in place to date, was recognised nationally as an exemplar of good practice.
- 3.14. The Council acted quickly to bring in a virtual cross party Emergency Decision Making Forum that commenced operation early on in the pandemic. A range of virtual meetings, including Council, Committees and partnership forums such as the Community Planning Partnership were also implemented.

- 3.15. A dedicated public web portal was established quickly. This received a significant number of hits in the early days of the pandemic providing information service status updates and support services for citizens and businesses. To maximise access, staff information was put on general website. This was welcomed by staff especially those who had no access within their working environment. The staff support resources placed on the Council website and Clacks Academy were also highlighted as an area of strength by respondents.
- 3.16. A supportive model of engagement, underpinned by Education Scotland guidance was developed to gain robust knowledge and understanding of remote learning in our schools, to support the quality and effectiveness of remote learning and provide opportunities to share effective practice. Robust arrangements were in place to ensure that learning was accessible and met the needs of all children. Innovative and creative approaches to engaging children and their families, including a blend of interactive live lessons, prerecorded sessions, play based activities and outdoor learning were evident in all establishments.
- 3.17. Pro-active measures, involving all staff, were taken to contact families to identify barriers to participation and engagement, assess well-being and offer support. A real sense of 'family' was evident in many schools; relationships continued to be positive and supportive, founded on a climate of mutual respect within a strong sense of community and shared values.
- 3.18. Effective online communication was established at the beginning of the pandemic involving daily meetings with schools and ELCs to ensure clear, consistent messaging in the fast paced, changing environment. Government guidance was summarised and shared with immediacy to ensure the safety of children, young people and staff was maintained.
- 3.19. The Community Learning and Development Team (CLD) targeted support for children, young people, families and communities at risk of having the greatest negative impact of the COVID 19 pandemic (ie loss of income, employment, food & fuel poverty, health and well-being, education and attainment). This included support to our most vulnerable learners including young people on Flexible Learning, Individual Programmes (FLIP) and Activity Agreements, adult learners ESOL (refugees), S4 pupils on college programmes and children, young people and families identified through the Intensive Support Service.
- 3.20. Support included weekly or daily phone calls, door stop visits, messages and Walk and Talk sessions. Virtual platforms and social media was used to connect and engage young people and families, as demonstrated by the virtual cooking programme delivered with 150 local families. Working in partnership with community groups, food parcels, fuel vouchers, crafts and digital devices were delivered to children and families based on assessed needs.
- 3.21. A multi agency forum (now known as Child STRIVE) was established to ensure that all children and young people had access to supports as required. All establishments provided known key adult contacts for vulnerable children and families throughout periods of lockdown and moves to remote learning.

- Schools and ELCs also provided ongoing support such as food parcels, door step visits and learning resources.
- 3.22. Children's Services developed criteria to assist with prioritising work and in particular considering the arrangements of the most vulnerable children. This included guidance on undertaking virtual contact with children and families but also clear guidance for staff where face to face contact was required to ensure the safety of a child or where a child required to be transported. Data on contact with children and young people was reported on a weekly basis to the Scottish Government and this was subject to an audit process which found overall quality of practice and intervention to be good or above. Areas identified for improvement were taken forward by the service.
- 3.23. The MAPPA meeting process was quickly developed into an online virtual mode which was proved by all partners to be efficient and effective and will be maintained going forward. The virtual on line approach is viewed by all partners as being robust and enables discussions about high risk offenders to take place effectively. This use of technology has resulted in efficiencies in meeting and travelling times for all partners involved. The use of tablet devices purchased via Scottish Government grant has enabled unpaid work clients to undertake online modules as part of their sentencing requirement demonstrating an additional positive development using technology. Similarly the blended approach to office and home working within the justice environment worked successfully.

What Did Not Go so Well

- 3.24. In the context of incident activation, respondents indicated difficulties in securing sufficient staff to cover those being lost as a result of self isolation or shielding, or those required to actively support response efforts. PPE supply and coordination was initially fragmented and challenging. The ICT model and infrastructure was significantly based around office working for many services. In a short space of time there was a requirement to move from a few dozen staff with remote working capabilities to many hundreds, which placed sustained strain on supply chains and ICT staff, whilst constraints on the pace of rollout (e.g. securing laptops and remote access tokens) limited capability to maximise bringing staff resources to bear in the very early stages.
- 3.25. Timely communications on national critical priorities was not always received promptly with the Council and other resilience partners often hearing information at the same time as members of the public. Clarity on the strategic, tactical and operational roles and responsibilities were sometimes confused too with situational updates, reporting requirements and communications at times disregarding established resilience processes and structures.
- 3.26. Early on in the response, the Council (and partners nationally and locally) did not have a single preferred remote working platform, which meant that staff and councillors regularly found themselves on numerous different platforms throughout the day. Implementation of MS Teams as the Council's remote working platform was required to be put in place very quickly, and worked generally well, however early teething issues with reliability and connectivity for some users were problematic.

- 3.27. The volume of information being received was overwhelming at times in the early days and weeks of the pandemic, and incoming and sometimes conflicting instructions for rapid deployment of national initiatives, placed significant burdens and long hours on relatively small numbers of staff coordinating various aspects of response (ie PPE distribution, staff redeployment, care for people, distribution of grants and financial assistance, community testing and vaccination and supply of food packages).
- 3.28. The coordination and interpretation of data was a significant ongoing task, which created major demands and challenges, particularly in the early stages, when there were significant constraints on staff availability. Ongoing demands for data, reports, updates and information placed significant and sometimes unrealistic demands on staff, which in some instances deflected resources from other response priorities. Competing demands at a national level compounded this with demands for very similar data and information coming from a number of sources which was at times confusing. The use of platforms such as Resilience Direct was a helpful development but was not consistently deployed across the various resilience partnerships.
- 3.29. In the remote environment, e-mail became a primary conduit for information. The explosion in e-mail traffic, which included multiple duplications from separate sources internally and externally, created congested inboxes 7 days per week that staff found challenging to sift, comprehend, resource then action in the time available. In this virtual communications environment, understandable but ultimately unrealistic expectations on deployment timelines and often limited available resources on the ground contributed at times to rework, mixed messaging and ultimately impacted in some instances on efficiency of resource deployment.
- 3.30. There was a very high dependency on small pockets of staff with specialist skill sets, for example, ICT, legal, web and e-form design, finance and grant assessment, communications, emergency planning and civil contingencies, senior management and health and safety. This exposed vulnerabilities to absence through for instance Covid or indeed self isolation requirements. It also meant that certain groups of staff were in high demand, working long hours and weekends under intense pressure, with limited ability to take leave or for basic rest and recuperation.
- 3.31. Some respondents reported that there was a lack of readily available policy and procedures in the remote and initially disconnected remote working environment to guide consistent decision making. Although Business Continuity plans were in place for most services prior to Covid, the prolonged nature of business continuity arrangements were not previously envisaged.
- 3.32. In the initial stages, there was no one database for managing the needs of vulnerable people through Test & Protect. This was resolved through procurement of a national system (Helpinghands), however, it did create unnecessary manual handling in the early stages. The timeframes for implementing processes and appropriate support was also extremely tight resulting in additional pressures on key services. Shielding data was received centrally from PHS however the public did not initially understand the term "shielding". This created demand failure and service dissatisfaction as those self presenting did not qualify for assistance if they were not on the "official" list.

- 3.33. Some councillors responded that they often lacked information and remote working capabilities in the form of kit, skills and predetermined processes and procedures, to enable them to perform their various community and democratic roles effectively. In some instances councillors felt that too much information was being received.
- 3.34. There were some instances of confusion on difference in risk assessment, which may have differed from existing national standards, and a continually changing context on the virus impacts and mitigations measures.
- 3.35. Although remote working has been largely successful in terms of enabling the continuity of Council services and functions, a number of employee issues have also been raised by respondents. It has been recognised that normal induction and training processes for new staff joining the organisation have been made more difficult as these have been conducted remotely and the development of early working relationships were often difficult to establish. Occupancy of Kilncraigs has also been challenging, as with the move to recovery more staff felt the need to work from Kilncraigs for part of their working week despite being provided with ICT equipment for remote working. This created particular health and safety challenges in some service areas in Kilncraigs.
- 3.36. With the transition to recovery and requirements for faster return to Business As Usual, combined with successive returns to response, further lockdown, support for schools, test and trace, testing and vaccination programmes, a fatigued workforce has found it challenging to meet varying and competing stakeholder expectations. Some respondents noted that many staff are still displaced on to response duties at the same time as a requirement to return most services to Business as Usual and that these competing expectations are not sustainable in the context of a long term response.
- 3.37. Children's Services saw a 29% increase in referrals in 2020/21 and an 8% increase in the number of children accommodated. This has been seen as a direct result of Covid with less preventative work able to take place and families under increased pressure due to restrictions as a result of the pandemic. Staffing levels were also variable over the period, resulting in higher caseloads.

What could be improved

- 3.38. In terms of incident activation, ongoing management and recovery activity clarity over roles and responsibilities in respect of emergency response, resilience and business continuity could be improved. This would mitigate against a small number of council officers being over burdened during a protracted incident such as Covid or where there are layered impacts from multiple Civil Contingencies incidents. Additional resource have already been put in place to support the Emergency Planning team, however additional training is also an identified need for the whole Senior Leadership Team on Integrated Emergency Management and Business Continuity. Regular 'stress testing' through training and exercising is also an important aspect of this capacity building.
- 3.39. In addition to the above, consideration could be given to the establishment and development of a trained 'volunteer reserve' to enable rapid

- redeployment of staff to critical response roles at short notice. This could include for example, a range of social care roles, crisis call handling, risk assessments, cleaning, driving, welfare visiting etc.
- 3.40. Preparation and management of data. The establishment of a centralised specialist data hub to manage, sift and coordinate data would support business continuity, data analysis and reporting. This would help to provide a more slick mechanism for all councillors to receive accurate and clear information with consistent language and which can help avoid duplication of information from a wide range of sources. This approach can also help ensure that information is validated and factual with the source point clearly identifiable. Logging of data requests and responses could also be managed via a centralised hub.
- 3.41. Communication in its broadest sense is another area participants felt could have been improved. Communication with partners and stakeholders; staff and managers and with Elected Members could be improved by being more consistent than adhoc and by being more proactive than reactive. At a national level more consistent messaging and sharing of information is required in order to have a shared understanding and situational awareness of any Civil Contingency incident.
- 3.42. Given interdependencies and requirement for interoperability, ICT business continuity planning for hybrid/remote working should continue to be coordinated and funded corporately, with standardised equipment and software provided for members and staff enabling operational and democratic business continuity irrespective of the availability of an office environment. Employee personas should be developed corporately with standardised approaches and policies to enable business continuity but also ICT resourcing and planning needs to shift to these being more pro-active models of delivery.
- 3.43. Ensuring that robust approaches to debrief and learning from any incident or event is critical and developments are underway through the Local Resilience Partnership to strengthen collective capacity to lead structured debrief activity. There is learning that we still require to consider from the multi-agency Covid debrief, as well as consideration of the findings from the two national enquiries referred to earlier in this paper. There is also further specific debrief work to undertake with the Health and Social Care Partnership which is proposed to take place later in 2022.

4.0 Conclusions

- 4.1. This report provides a summary of the findings of an internal Covid debrief exercise carried out between September and November 2021. This work has been undertaken using the National Debriefing and Lessons Learned Protocol and guidance in Preparing Scotland: Scottish Exercise Guidance prepared by ScORD. https://ready.scot/how-scotland-prepares/preparing-scotland-guidance/exercise-guidance/4-post-exercise.
- 4.2. It is recognised that the pandemic is ongoing; therefore the process of review needs to continue until such times as an end has been declared to response phase. Lessons are being learned on a continuous basis, which has already borne results in the management of successive waves. Further update

reports will be brought back to the Audit Committee which will set out the findings from the national reviews as well as present findings from further specific debrief activity, including from the Local Resilience Partnership..

5.0	Resource Implications			
5.1.	There are no financial implications arising from this report and planned activity will be met within current resources.			
6.0	Exempt Reports			
6.1.	Is this report exempt? Yes \Box (please detail the reasons for exemption below)	No X		
6.0	Declarations			
	The recommendations contained within this report support or implement Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.	our		
(1)	Our Priorities (Please double click on the check box ☑)			
	Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses & people and ensure fair opportunities for all Our families; children and young people will have the best possible start in life Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive and flourish			
(2)	Council Policies (Please detail)			
7.0	Equalities Impact			
7.1	Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensu that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?	re		
	Yes □ No X			
	The paper does not propose a policy change therefore an EQIA or Faire Scotland Assessment is not required at this stage.	ſ		
8.0	Legality			
8.1	It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes X			
9.0	Appendices			

9.1	Please list any appendices attached to this report. If there are no appendices, please state "none".						
	None						
10.0	Background Papers						
10.1 Author	kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered) Yes (please list the documents below) No X						
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Approved by							
NAME		DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE				
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