

TEES VALLEY
COMBINED
AUTHORITY | TEES VALLEY
MAYOR

GROUP



Tees Valley Combined Authority and Group Statement of Accounts 2020/21

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Tees Valley Combined Authority Group - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Narrative Report

Introduction

Welcome to the Tees Valley Combined Authority Group's Annual Statement of Accounts for 2020/21. The Statement of Accounts contains all the financial statements and disclosure notes required by statute. The statements have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21. These Annual Statement of Accounts incorporates Goosepool 2019 and South Tees Development Corporation as part of the group accounts.

The Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA) was established in April 2016 as a new legal body that brings together the five Authorities which serve Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton, alongside private sector representation from the region's Local Enterprise Partnership. The TVCA is responsible for a number of transport functions, economic development and growth across the combined area. In May 2017 the first Tees Valley Mayor was elected to chair the Combined Authority and drive forward our ambitious plans.

Strategy and Priorities

The ambition is for Tees Valley to become a high value, low carbon, diverse and inclusive economy. These aspirations and goals, along with the Combined Authority's plan for delivering them, are laid down in the refreshed Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), published in December 2016. Our ambition incorporates economic, social and environmental priorities and will allow all partners to work towards a sustainable and socially responsible Tees Valley.

Underlying this ambition is a commitment to improving the lifetime opportunities for local people, tackling some of the difficult challenges of social exclusion, providing opportunities across all of the Tees Valley including rural areas and disadvantaged communities, thereby ensuring that all citizens are able to share in the benefits of economic growth. The SEP is focused around six thematic building blocks which reflect the main priorities and areas of activities over the next ten years to unlock transformational growth:-

- **Business Growth:** Further increase jobs and business density through targeted support to create and attract new companies and to grow businesses and sectors with high growth potential;
- **Research, Development, Innovation & Energy:** Further enhance productivity in all core sectors through the commercialisation of knowledge;
- **Education, Employment & Skills:** Ensure a labour market which meets the needs of local business and supports the lifetime opportunities of all our residents;
- **Place:** Promote the Tees Valley as the preferred location in the UK for energy intensive indigenous firms, Foreign Direct Investment and create the conditions necessary to attract businesses and individuals with a focus on vibrant town centres;
- **Culture:** Change the external perceptions of Tees Valley through the arts, cultural and leisure offer, create places that attract and retain businesses and business leaders, and make the area an attractive place to live, work and visit; and
- **Transport & Infrastructure:** Facilitate local, regional, national and international road, rail and broadband connectivity through collaborative investment in physical infrastructure.

The Tees Valley Combined Authority's first Investment Plan was published and agreed in March 2017 setting out the investment priorities for the period to 2021. In the time since this plan the Authority has been developing its detailed strategies for key areas of activity set out in the SEP. Alongside this work the draft Local Industrial Strategy was approved by Cabinet in July 2019 setting out the productivity challenges and opportunities for the region. With this long term thinking already in place, together with the significant uncertainties for the economy over the coming years, it was deemed critical that the Authority makes use of the devolution powers for long term investment planning. Therefore in January 2019 the Authority published its investment strategy covering the period 2019-29.

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The Vision for the South Tees regeneration programme is to see the area transformed into a hotbed of new industry and enterprise for the Tees Valley that makes a substantial contribution to the sustained economic growth and prosperity of the region and the communities it serves.

In October 2017 the South Tees Development Corporation masterplan was launched which presents the vision, strategy and ideas for the transformational regeneration of the area into a world class employment-generating zone and economic growth enabler for the Tees Valley. The total area of opportunity extends to almost 4,500 acres (1,800 hectares). The masterplan for the redevelopment of the site has been agreed with the long term view to redevelop the site to provide a high value, low carbon, diverse and inclusive economy thus creating significant employment prospects for the area.

The Vision of the STDC masterplan sees the creation of up to 20,000 new jobs. The focus is on higher skilled sectors and occupations, centred on manufacturing innovation and advanced technologies and those industries best able to deliver sustained economic prosperity for the Tees Valley and its people, while realising a jobs spectrum that offers opportunities for all. The strategic plan to redevelop the site is set out in the masterplan which is available on the website www.southteesdc.com

Achievements in Year

2020/21 was the fifth operational year for TVCA and we have successfully built on the work undertaken in the previous years to prepare the organisation to undertake new devolved responsibilities. We have developed strategies and plans to shape future priorities and investments to meet our aims and objectives.

During the year the Authority undertook its first Government Gateway review which it successfully passed. We have continued to strive for further devolved powers whilst securing additional funding from Government to fund our investments. A summary of these can be found below:-

- During the year we have invested £197 million on programmes, projects, grant schemes and development funding for future projects.
- The first Government Gateway review was undertaken during the year by SQW which assessed progress to date against the Authorities devolution deal. The report highlighted that in addition to the benefits being realised from interventions that the Investment Plan illustrated strong stakeholder agreement about the long term economic priorities for the Tees Valley.
- The Authority was successful in securing £125 million from Government via submission of a business case for the redevelopment of the Teesworks site. This funding will be utilised over the period 2020-22.
- In August 2020 the Authority was awarded £17.4 million from the Get Building Fund to support delivery of shovel ready infrastructure projects to boost economic growth and fuel local recovery from the Covid pandemic.
- The Brownfield Housing Fund is aimed at unlocking stalled, brownfield sites across the Tees Valley. The Authority was successful in securing £19.8 million to deliver this project in conjunction with the Local Authorities and Housing Associations.
- Business growth support for SME's (Small and Medium Enterprises) programme launched in July 2020 funded via £8.8 million European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). In addition, £1.97 million ERDF funding has been secured for an SME Energy Efficiency Scheme.
- COVID 19 has had a significant impact on the local economy, however demand for business growth support has remained strong, especially for grants to support capital projects. The Business Gateway has supported the delivery of a number of COVID specific support funds namely: Apprenticeship Grants; Welcome Back Fund; Back to Business Funds: Visitor Economy and Wider Economy; Kickstart scheme; Culture Development and Innovation Fund; Peer to Peer Programme.
- In February 2021 the Mayor and Combined Authority submitted a bid to become a Freeport. In March 2021, as part of the Spring Budget, Tees Valley was announced as one of the first places to get Freeport status under the new Government policy to create Freeports across the country. Covering 4,500 acres, the Teesside Freeport is the largest in the UK. The Freeport is forecast to create more than 18,000 jobs and provide a £3.2 billion boost to the local economy over the next five years.

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- In March 2020 GE Renewable Energy confirmed their intention to build a new multimillion-pound state-of-the-art wind turbine blade manufacturing factory on Teesworks site creating 750 jobs and a further 1,500 in the supply chain.
- One of the key objectives in the airport's 10-year Business Plan was to secure a deal with a Low Cost Carrier, and a seven year contract was duly signed in November 2020 with Ryanair, who commenced services from TIA to Alicante and Palma with effect from June 2021
- In August 2020, a new five-year deal was signed with KLM to continue operating its flights to Amsterdam. Also in August 2020, Eastern Airways commenced flights from TIA to London Heathrow, for the first time in more than a decade.
- In September 2020, a new contract with Loganair was signed to commence domestic flights from February 2021. Other routes secured or expanded include the return of TUI, the UK's biggest holiday company, offering flights to Majorca beginning summer 2022, nine years after its last departures from the airport. JetsGo Holidays is flying to Majorca in summer 2021 and, after a successful year in 2019, Balkan Holidays has committed to an expanded summer season offer to Bourgas, Bulgaria, also in 2021.

Impact of Covid-19

Although the COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020 presented significant challenges to local government, the nature of work of the Combined Authority and robust pre-existing business continuity plans ensured it was possible to minimise the impact of the disruption on the delivery of services and finances.

Following the outbreak of Covid-19, we worked closely with our partners to facilitate and deliver rapid responses to help businesses manage the immediate impact of the pandemic.

The Authority was successful in securing several funding streams from Central Government which provided support to local businesses in the short term during the initial outbreak and has been followed up by several schemes assisting organisations to recover from the impact of the pandemic.

Looking forward the Combined Authority will have a significant role to play in driving the region's economic revitalisation. We have undertaken extensive analysis, including engagement with our local business community, to identify a suite of interventions that will address the vulnerabilities in our economy, and enable local businesses and residents to realise future opportunities.

Due to COVID-19, Teesside International Airport (TIA) ceased commercial flights on 25th March 2020, and the planned start of the development work on the Southside was also suspended. The non-commercial flights with Cobham continued throughout the lock-down period, as well as the on-going property rental, including the addition of Willis Asset Management.

TIA responded to the initial easing of the lockdown restrictions by implementing a phased reopening of the airport to passengers from 22nd June 2020. All airport staff underwent the requisite training, with stringent social-distancing and sanitising policies put in place to ensure the safety of the airport's passengers and staff.

The reduced operations has had a significant impact on the airports financial performance for the year. In order to minimise the financial impact of the pandemic on the airport, advantage has been taken of both the Government's furlough scheme and business rates relief. Cost savings have also been effected through negotiations with airlines and key service providers.

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Looking Ahead Including Risks and Opportunities

During the coming years we will continue to develop long-term commitments whilst being in a position to be responsive to new ideas and opportunities. We will continue to deliver transformational programmes and improve outcomes as a direct result of local decision making. Through our determination to secure a greater transfer of funding, powers and responsibility from London we aim to establish the Tees Valley as a flagship of successful devolution.

Our ambitious plans will rely on us securing the funding to make them a reality, and as such we will strive for further devolution through our continual dialogue with Government officials. We will continue to build upon our strong track record of securing funding to maximise all funding opportunities available. Through the use of our newly appointed borrowing powers and our partnership working with co-investors we will seek to explore a range of innovative funding instruments to maximise the impact for the area.

The STDC masterplan is an opportunity to enhance the local area through the creation of high quality jobs in industries which are resilient to future change, creating an increase in GVA locally and further afield. The initial risks are safeguarding the hazards and progression to land ownership and it is anticipated that these will be resolved in the near term. Medium term risks are unforeseen issues when redeveloping the site, principally ground conditions but there could also be a similarly small risk of items identified whilst demolition of current structures takes place.

Building upon the Government's Industrial Strategy and various local and sub-regional policies, a strategic vision has been developed that will deliver the comprehensive regeneration of the South Tees site and the creation of around 20,000 new jobs across the Tees Valley region. In supporting the delivery of this vision, the Government would have a national exemplar of economic transformation, built around the region's industrial innovation strengths in clean energy, manufacturing and production and crucially, a new platform for international trade and investment.

A partnership approach is required to deliver this ambition, not only to sustain development activity, but also to underpin the robustness of local acquisition strategies, including a process of compulsory acquisition, so that STDC can ensure development ready plots are made available for investment and to attract occupiers to the site. STDC have engaged with Department for International Trade (DIT) to ensure awareness of the detailed programme supporting the development of the South Tees site and to enable best practice to be shared as we move into detailed planning and subsequent implementation.

A business case has been approved by Government which secured partnership funding arrangements to support:

- the regeneration of the South Tees site through the creation of an investment fund to deliver remediation and infrastructure works across the whole site in the early-years which will facilitate development of the site by making it ready for private sector investment.
- demolition of all residual assets across the site as part of the site development requirements that will be critical to the achievement of the UK's Industrial Strategy, by the creation of a clean technology hub, amongst other innovative energy and green industrial initiatives.

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The acquisition of the airport provides significant opportunities not only to transform an important part of our economic infrastructure, it presents major opportunities through land development for inward investment and jobs growth. As a significant investment we have in place extensive governance arrangements to ensure plans for the airport are delivered and progress monitored.

As a result of the on-going roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccination program, TIA are optimistic about the recovery of the aviation industry in the coming months. Significant progress has already been made in terms of securing signed contracts for future flight programs.

One of the key objectives in the airport's 10-year Business Plan was to secure a deal with a Low Cost Carrier, and a seven year contract was duly signed in November 2020 with Ryanair, who are due to commence services with effect from June 2021. In August 2020, a new five year deal was signed with KLM to continue operating its flights to Amsterdam. Also in August 2020, Eastern Airways commenced flights to London Heathrow, for the first time in more than a decade. In September 2020, a new contract with Loganair was signed to commence domestic flights from February 2021.

Other routes secured or expanded include the return of TUI, the UK's biggest holiday company, offering flights to Majorca beginning summer 2022, nine years after its last departures from the airport. JetsGo Holidays is flying to Majorca in summer 2021 and, after a successful year in 2019, Balkan Holidays has committed to an expanded Brexit will have profound implications for the UK, and for the Tees Valley specifically. As one of a small number of areas which qualify for an enhanced level of access to European Funding, the resources available for investment in our economy are at particular risk. However there are also opportunities to develop new methods of funding, which could mean that Brexit actually improves the impact of regional economic development funding for areas such as ours. We will continue to engage with Government on future funding plans post Brexit.

In order to achieve our aims of delivering better outcomes for local people we will continue to build and maintain relationships with key local partners. We will engage with the business community utilising our working relationship with the Local Enterprise Partnership members and key partners.

Key Sections Included in the Statement of Accounts

Statement of Responsibilities - This sets out the respective responsibilities of the Combined Authority and the Chief Financial Officer for the Accounts.

Movement in Reserves Statement - This statement shows the movement during the year of the different reserves held by the Combined Authority.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - This account summarises the revenue costs of providing all services and the income and resources received in financing the expenditure.

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

Cash Flow Statement - This statement provides a summary of the flow of cash into and out of the Combined Authority for revenue and capital purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements - These include the accounting policies and concepts applied, as well as the disclosure notes relating to the above statements.

Borrowing and Lending Arrangements

During 2019/20, the Combined Authority utilised its powers to borrow for investment for the first time (£30million) which was within the forecasts set out in the approved 10 year investment plan in order to deliver transformational change to the region. No further borrowing was taken out within 2020/21.

The majority of the Authority's surplus cash is invested in short-term bank deposits, and money market funds. At the end of the financial year the Authority held investments totalling £100 million. During the year the Authority has generated £143k in interest from Treasury management activities as a direct result of securing higher yielding investments in the year.

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Retirement Benefits (IAS 19)

The Authority is required to comply with the accounting principles as required by International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19). This requires the cost of retirement benefits to be recognised in the Financial Statements when employees earn them, rather than when the benefits are actually paid as pensions. Disclosure requirements include figures for the Net Pension Asset/Liability and the Pension Reserve in the Balance Sheet. There are also entries in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement In Reserves Statement to reflect movements in the Net Pension Asset/Liability from one year to the next. Entries are also required to reconcile back to actual pension contributions payable for Authority tax purposes.

AON Hewitt, an independent firm of actuaries, has calculated the Authority's net liability position as £7.63 million on the Local Government Pension Scheme as at 31st March 2021. Employer's contributions to the pension fund during 2019/20 were charged at 15.9% of total pensionable employee pay in line with actuarial advice. Further information on retirement benefits is available in Note 23 of the Notes to the Core Financial Statements.

Further Information

Further information about our finances is available from the Combined Authority's website, <https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk> or from the Group Director of Finance & Resources, Tees Valley Combined Authority, Cavendish House, Teesdale Business Park, Stockton-on-Tees, Tees Valley, TS17 6QY.

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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 Group, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and other reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure line shows the true economic cost of providing the Groups services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	General Fund Balance	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Combined Authority Reserves	Authority Share of Subsidiaries Reserves	Total Reserves attributable to the Authority	Minority Interest	Total Group Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Movement in reserves during 2019/20									
Balance at 1 April 2019 brought forward	52,550	35,425	87,975	(2,951)	85,024	-	85,024	(60)	84,964
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	14,449	-	14,449	(827)	13,622	(996)	12,626	(709)	11,917
Adjustments between Group Accounts and authority accounts	(48)		(48)		(48)		(48)		(48)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(8,635)	8,189	(446)	446	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/Decrease in Year	5,766	8,189	13,955	(381)	13,574	(996)	12,578	(709)	11,869
Balance at 31 March 2020 carried forward	58,316	43,614	101,930	(3,332)	98,598	(996)	97,602	(769)	96,833
Re-Allocation of Subsidiary Reserves	(2,891)	2,716	(175)	(821)	(996)	996	-	-	-
Group Reserves	55,425	46,330	101,755	(4,153)	97,602	-	97,602	(769)	96,833
General Fund analysed over:									
Amounts earmarked (Note 8)	54,045								
Amounts uncommitted	1,380								
Total General Fund Balance 31 March 2020	55,425								
Movement in reserves during 2020/21									
Balance at 1 April 2020 brought forward	55,425	46,330	101,755	(4,153)	97,602	-	97,602	(769)	96,833
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	58,301	-	58,301	(1,996)	56,305	(21,175)	35,130	(5,044)	30,086
Adjustments between Group Accounts and authority accounts	9,682		9,682		9,682		9,682		9,682
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	(65,600)	71,382	5,782	(5,782)	-		-		-
Increase/Decrease in Year	2,383	71,382	73,765	(7,778)	65,987	(21,175)	44,812	(5,044)	39,768
Balance at 31 March 2021 carried forward	57,808	117,712	175,520	(11,931)	163,589	(21,175)	142,414	(5,813)	136,601
Re-Allocation of Subsidiary Reserves	1,180	(3,723)	(2,543)	(18,632)	(21,175)	21,175	-	-	-
Group Reserves	58,988	113,989	172,977	(30,563)	142,414	-	142,414	(5,813)	136,601
General Fund analysed over:									
Amounts earmarked (Note 8)	45,273								
Amounts uncommitted	13,715								
Total General Fund Balance 31 March 2021	58,988								

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Group 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 Group. The net assets of the Group (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Group. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Group 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 are those that the Group are not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations".

	Note	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	47,414	25,945
Investment property	6	7,665	7,102
Intangible assets	6	19,388	19,388
Investments in Subsidiaries & Associates		3,596	-
Long term investments	22	6,000	6,000
Long Term Debtors	12	8,090	9,783
Total non-current assets		92,153	68,218
Current assets			
Short term investments		5,000	-
Inventories		623	193
Debtors	13	20,584	16,640
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	105,515	69,445
Total current assets		131,722	86,278
Current liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing	22	(880)	(857)
Grant Receipts In Advance	21	(11,071)	(8,727)
Short Term Creditors	15	(36,592)	(11,574)
Total current liabilities		(48,543)	(21,158)
Long term liabilities			
Long Term Creditors	16	(7)	(1,512)
Long Term Borrowing	16 & 22	(28,263)	(29,143)
Other Long Term Liabilities	16 & 23	(7,626)	(4,515)
Provisions	16	(2,835)	(1,335)
Total long term liabilities		(38,731)	(36,505)
Net Assets:		136,601	96,833
Reserves			
Usable reserves:			
General Fund Balance		13,715	1,380
P&L Reserve	8	(17,807)	(7,127)
Earmarked General Fund Reserves	8	63,080	61,172
Capital Grants Unapplied		113,989	46,330
		172,977	101,755
Unusable Reserves:			
Pensions Reserve	16 & 23	(7,626)	(4,515)
Minority Interest		(5,813)	(769)
Capital Adjustment Account	9	(22,744)	529
Accumulated Absences Account		(193)	(167)
		(36,376)	(4,922)
Total Reserves:		136,601	96,833

Mayor Ben Houchen

Chair Tees Valley Combined Authority Cabinet

Date

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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 Group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Group 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 Group are funded by way contributions and grant income or from the recipients of services provided. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Group's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Authority.

	Note	Group 2020/21 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(42,070)	(13,059)
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements:			
Depreciation, impairment and amortisation of non current assets		(16,992)	(17)
Revaluation Gains / (Losses)		-	1,055
Pension Fund adjustments		(813)	(812)
Adjustment for balances at date of Acquisition		(1,353)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories (Stock)		430	(3)
Increase/(Decrease) in Revenue Debtors	13	3,944	1,165
(Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Creditors	15	(25,018)	(1,688)
(Increase)/Decrease in Grants Received in Advance		(2,344)	(2,768)
(Increase)/Decrease in Long Term Creditors		1,505	1,000
(Increase)/Decrease in Borrowing	22	857	(30,000)
(Increase)/Decrease in Provisions		(1,500)	605
Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Debtors	12	(1,693)	1,201
		(42,977)	(30,262)
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:			
Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services		(129,938)	(40,416)
		(129,938)	(40,416)
Net cashflow from operating activities		(214,985)	(83,737)
Investing activities			
Purchase of short term and long term investments		611,000	167,500
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangibles		40,383	410
Disposal of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangibles		(2)	-
Income From Joint Ventures		3,596	-
Proceeds from short term and long term investments		(606,000)	(189,000)
Other receipts from investing activities		129,938	40,416
Net cashflow from investing activities		178,915	19,326
Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(36,070)	(64,411)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(69,445)	(5,034)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	14	(105,515)	(69,445)
The cashflow for operating activities includes the following items:			
Interest received		(224)	(549)
Interest paid		783	-

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Note 1: Group Structure

During 2020/21 there has been the below changes to the group structure:

South Tees Site Company ("STSC"):

- On 8th October 2020 STDC acquired South Tees Site Company Limited (STSC) from the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy for a nominal sum. STSC is responsible for the management and keep safe of the former SSI steelworks site which vested into the ownership of STDC on the same day.
- As the organisation is 100% owned by the STDC it will be treated as a subsidiary.

The financial statements of STSC are prepared under FRS102 and are to the same financial year end as the Combined Authority. Where relevant and material accounting policies have been aligned to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

Teesworks:

- On 31 July 2020 STDC assumed a 50% shareholding in Teesworks Limited following the allotment of 2 £1 shares at nominal value. Teesworks Limited is accounted for as a joint venture vehicle between STDC and its private sector partners which manages commercialisation of land once remediated.

Details of other Group entities is set out below:

South Tees Development Corporation ("STDC"):

- Under new legal powers available to the Combined Authority STDC was established in August 2017 to redevelop the site of the former SSI steelworks which closed down in 2015 following SSI's liquidation. STDC is the first mayoral development corporation outside London.
- STDC is classed as a public body as such their financial statements are prepared under the CiPFA code.

South Tees Developments Limited ("STDL"):

- On 3rd January 2019 STDC formed a new 100% subsidiary company South Tees Developments Limited.
- South Tees Developments Ltd was set up in 2019 to hold and develop land areas on behalf of STDC. The masterplan for the redevelopment of the site under STDC has been agreed with the long term view to redevelop the site to provide a high value, low carbon, diverse and inclusive economy. Creating significant employment prospects for the area.
- As the organisation is 100% owned by the STDC it will be treated as a subsidiary.

The financial statements of STDL are prepared under FRS102 and are to the same financial year end as the Combined Authority. Where relevant and material accounting policies have been aligned to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

Goosepool 2019 Limited

- On 31st January 2019 the Combined Authority formed a new 100% subsidiary company, Goosepool 2019 Limited.
- The purpose of setting up the Company was to support the purchase of Teesside Airport (Formerly Durham Tees Valley Airport).
- The financial statements of Goosepool 2019 Limited are prepared under FRS102 and are to the same financial year end date as the Combined Authority. Where relevant and material, accounting policies have been aligned to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

Teesside International Airport Limited (TIAL)

- On the 15th February 2019 Goosepool 2019 Limited purchased 89% of the share capital of Teesside International Airport (Formerly Durham Tees Valley Airport Limited) for a consideration of £40m. This is the first acquisition made by the group.
- The vision for this purchase was to secure for Tees Valley an internationally connected airport and aviation orientated business park which will continue to support indigenous economic growth and act as a catalyst for enhanced inward investment and tourism activity.
- The 89% shareholding held by TVCA is a controlling share and thus will be recognised as a subsidiary.
- The financial statements of TIAL are prepared under FRS102 and are to the same financial year end date as the Combined Authority. Where relevant and material accounting policies have been aligned to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

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Note 2: Group Expenditure & Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Group in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Group in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Groups directorates/services/departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2019/20			2020/21		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
6,652	(2,129)	4,523	10,137	10,202	20,339
2,310	(2,013)	297	1,935	(500)	1,435
20,538	(20,465)	73	33,798	(31,159)	2,639
1,879	(1,596)	283	1,574	(1,477)	97
14,715	(9,446)	5,269	9,709	73	9,782
(132)	369	237	-	-	-
666	(219)	447	5,305	(5,304)	1
-	-	-	2,333	(1,079)	1,254
3,199	(2,061)	1,138	2,135	(1,622)	513
-	(67)	(67)	208	(563)	(355)
-	130	130	-	4	4
282	(6,764)	(6,482)	194	(983)	(789)
50,109	(44,261)	5,848	67,328	(32,408)	34,920
(50,138)	31,231	(18,907)	(79,663)	2,673	(76,990)
(29)	(13,030)	(13,059)	(12,335)	(29,735)	(42,070)
(1,284)		Opening General Fund Balance	(1,380)		
(29)		Less/Plus Surplus or (Deficit)	(12,335)		
(67)		Movements (To)/From Other Reserves	-		
(1,380)		Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March 2020	(13,715)		

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Note 2: Group Expenditure & Funding Analysis

Group Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis:

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2020/21				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Business Growth	26,379	123	(16,300)	10,202
Research Development Innovation & Energy	1,094	9	(1,603)	(500)
Education Employment & Skills	2,579	52	(33,790)	(31,159)
Culture	80	9	(1,566)	(1,477)
Transport	38	-	35	73
Enabling Infrastructure	-	-	-	-
Project Development	-	5	(5,309)	(5,304)
Place	-	3	(1,082)	(1,079)
Core Running Costs	-	530	(2,152)	(1,622)
Concessionary Fares	-	-	(563)	(563)
SSI Related Schemes Not in the Investment Plan	-	-	4	4
Not Directly Attributable to Themes	1,250	-	(2,233)	(983)
Net Cost Of Services	31,420	731	(64,559)	(32,408)
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(82,420)	83	85,010	2,673
Difference between General Fund Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(51,000)	814	20,451	(29,735)

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2019/20				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Business Growth	2,256	23	(4,408)	(2,129)
Research Development Innovation & Energy	-	11	(2,024)	(2,013)
Education Employment & Skills	-	66	(20,531)	(20,465)
Culture	-	28	(1,624)	(1,596)
Transport	2,055	5	(11,506)	(9,446)
Enabling Infrastructure	369	-	-	369
Project Development	-	38	(257)	(219)
Place	-	-	-	-
Core Running Costs	530	639	(3,230)	(2,061)
Concessionary Fares	-	-	(67)	(67)
SSI Related Schemes Not in the Investment Plan	-	-	130	130
Not Directly Attributable to Themes	-	-	(6,764)	(6,764)
Net Cost Of Services	5,210	810	(50,281)	(44,261)
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(15,693)	50	46,874	31,231
Difference between General Fund Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,483)	860	(3,407)	(13,030)

Adjustments for capital purposes: this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.

Group Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis:

Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments: this is the net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income.

For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Group as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

For Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Other Differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.

Expenditure and Income Analysed By Nature

The Group's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

	Group 2020/21 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	20,707	10,224
Other services expenses	174,118	102,855
Interest payments	1,081	394
Total Expenditure	195,906	113,473
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(8,570)	(11,856)
Interest and investment income	(705)	(2,567)
Government grants and contributions	(225,105)	(111,055)
Groups Share of profit in Joint Ventures	(3,596)	-
Taxation	-	(1,054)
Total Income	(237,976)	(126,532)
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(42,070)	(13,059)

Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

	Group 2020/21 £000s	Group 2019/20 £000s
Services		
Business Growth	(3,782)	-
Research Development Innovation & Energy	(21)	(26)
Education Employment & Skills	(12)	(6)
Culture	(75)	(1)
Transport	(4,619)	(6,700)
Enabling Infrastructure	-	-
Project Development	-	-
Place	-	-
Core Running Costs	(61)	(5,123)
SSI Related Schemes Not in the Investment Plan	-	-
Not Directly Attributable to Themes	-	-
Total income analysed on a segmental basis	(8,570)	(11,856)

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Note 3: Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued But Have Not Yet Been Adopted

At the balance sheet date the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

- Definition of a Business : Amendments to IFRS3 Business Combinations
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform : Amendments to IFRS9, IAS39 & IFRS7

Note 4: Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

- The Code of Practice requires local authorities to produce Group Accounts to reflect significant activities by other organisations in which the Council has an interest. The Combined Authority has considered its interests in this respect, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and has concluded that South Tees Development Corporation (STDC) and Goosepool 2019, are materially significant to the overall financial position of the Combined Authority and are therefore consolidated into the Group Financial Statements.
- The Group has applied its judgement in the classification of the assets of the Goosepool Group upon consolidation and conversion to the code. All assets that are intrinsic to the operations of the airport are classified as an infrastructure asset under the code and valued at historic cost. All other plant and Equipment is held as such and valued at historical cost. Any Goosepool asset which obtains rentals and is not used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or is held for sale then it meets the definition of investment property and is held at fair value. Within the 817 acre site that the Airport sits on there is a large area of land which is not currently providing service potential for the Group and is therefore deemed a surplus asset and is valued at fair value under IFRS13. The hotel which resides on the airport land is currently mothballed and as such is held as a surplus asset and valued at fair value.
- The Group has applied its judgement in the classification of investment properties. Investment properties are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Some properties earn rentals but are held for regeneration purposes, wider socio-economic reasons or are used to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods as well as to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. Where this is the case, these properties have been classed as Property, Plant and Equipment.
- The code of practice requires that annual impairment tests are carried out on the value of goodwill. Management have carried out the required assessments in year and in doing so have tested the assumptions set out in the business forecasts and have conducted appropriate sensitivity analysis that reflect the inherent risks at this stage of the plan.

Note 5: Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by TVCA and the Group 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 TVCA's and the Group Balance Sheet at 31 March 2021 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

- **Pension Liabilities:-** The pension fund external valuers have stated that their valuations as at 31 March 2020 have been reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' in relation to directly owned property and pooled investment property vehicles and consequently, less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to their valuations than would normally be the case. Given the unknown future impact that COVID-19 might have on the real estate market, they have recommended that the valuation of the directly held properties is kept under frequent review, which is currently undertaken each quarter. For the avoidance of doubt, the inclusion of the 'material valuation uncertainty' declaration above does not mean that the valuations cannot be relied upon. The statement is a disclosure, not a disclaimer. It is used in order to be clear and transparent with all parties that – in the extraordinary circumstances that applied at the valuation date – less certainty can be attached to the valuation than would otherwise be the case. The Group and Authority's share of the Pension Fund assets are reflected in the accounts as set out in note 23 on pension disclosures.
- **Property Plant & Equipment:-** Within the Group entities valuations have been provided amidst the economic uncertainty created as a result of the Covid-19 and thus valuations have been reported subject to a Material Valuation Uncertainty clause. The inclusion of the 'material valuation uncertainty' declaration does not mean that the valuation cannot be relied upon. Rather, the phrase is used in order to be clear and transparent with all parties, in a professional manner that – in the current extraordinary circumstances – less certainty can be attached to the valuation than would otherwise be the case. The material uncertainty clause is to serve as a precaution and does not invalidate the valuation.

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Note 6: Tangible Fixed Assets Plant, Property and Equipment

	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	TOTAL
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost						
As at 1 April 2020	11,500	-	263	1,970	12,549	26,282
Additions	16,204	254	1,538	27,590	-	45,586
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
As at 31 March 2021	27,704	254	1,799	29,560	12,549	71,866
Depreciation						
As at 1 April 2020	-	-	(18)	(319)	-	(337)
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge	-	(18)	(98)	-	-	(116)
Impairments	(1,198)	-	-	(22,801)	-	(23,999)
Derecognition of Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	(1,198)	(18)	(116)	(23,120)	-	(24,452)
Net Book Value						
As at 1 April 2020	11,500	245	245	1,651	12,549	26,190
As at 31 March 2021	26,506	236	1,683	6,440	12,549	47,414

The Authority does not hold any fixed assets as a single entity.

Land and buildings are held by STDC Group with all other assets being held by Goosepool Group.

The Authority's accounting policy requires that all property, plant & equipment is revalued at fair value at least every three years with valuations being carried out by external experts. All valuations are carried out in accordance with methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuation of plant, equipment fixtures and fittings are based on current process where there is an active market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

Land and buildings are initially recognised at cost. Freehold land is subsequently carried at the revalued amount less accumulated impairment losses. Buildings and leasehold land are subsequently carried at the revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Buildings on the land are dilapidated redundant assets from a former use and therefore carry no value.

An independent valuers opinion of the current value of the STDC Group land was prepared in accordance with the RICS Valuation Global Standards 2017, CIPFA Code and the International Financial Reporting Standards and related definition of "Current value". This valuation has informed the revalued figure shown in the accounts with an effective date of 31/03/2021. Buildings on the land are dilapidated redundant assets from a former use and therefore carry no value.

The Valuer included a material uncertainty clause as per VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS valuation effective from 31 January 2020 because of the impact of Covid-19. They clarify that: For the avoidance of doubt, the inclusion of the 'material uncertainty' declaration above does not mean that the valuation cannot be relied upon.

The assets of Goosepool Group are held based on continuing operations as an operational airport.

Surplus assets within Goosepool Group are the mothballed hotel and land which is not currently providing service potential for the Group, both of which are held at fair value. An independent values opinion of Fair Value was prepared as at 31 March 2019 in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Global Standards 2017, CIPFA Code, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and related definition of "Fair Value". This valuation was carried out by JK Property Consultants LLP and has informed the figure shown in the accounts.

Tees Valley Combined Authority Group - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Note 6: Tangible Fixed Assets Investment Properties

	<u>£000s</u>
Cost	
As at 1 April 2020	7,102
Additions	563
Revaluation	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2021	<u>7,665</u>
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2020	-
Additions	-
Depreciation Charge	-
Impairments	-
Derecognition of Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>
Net Book Value	
As at 1 April 2020	7,102
As at 31 March 2021	7,665

Investment properties are those that do not in any way facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods, are held for sale or form part of a wider regeneration programme. All the Investment Properties held by the group are assets of Goosepool Group and are not involved in the running of an operational airport and are revalued annually. Investment properties have been valued at fair value based on valuations performed by independent qualified professional valuers and adoption of their methodologies by the directors.

Note 6: Intangible Fixed Assets

	<u>£000s</u>
As at 1 April 2020	19,388
Additions	-
Amortisation	-
Impairment	-
As at 31 March 2021	<u>19,388</u>

The intangible assets in the group consists wholly of Goodwill within Goosepool group associated with the purchase of Teesside International Airport.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated shall be tested for impairment at least annually by comparing the carrying amount of the unit, including the goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the unit. There are two options under which the recoverable amount can be derived, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. The value in use valuation method has been utilised in order to derive the goodwill figure.

Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset. This present value calculation involves the following steps:

- (a) estimating the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal; and
- (b) applying the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

The latest available financial projections for the asset based on the business case and financial plan have been utilised to forecast future cashflows. Cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets or forecasts have been extrapolated based on a steady growth rate for subsequent years. The current expectation and intention is that the airport will continue in use for the foreseeable future, given this the disposal of the asset has not been included in the cashflow as allowed, instead the forecasts have been extended over a 30 year period, to reflect this continued use.

The plan is driven by a combination of increased revenues and reduced unit costs arising from growth in passenger numbers in line with the business case and market analysis. Various factors were taking into account when carrying out the impairment review and management have conducted appropriate sensitivity analysis in respect of passenger numbers that reflects the inherent risk at this stage of the plan. With the proposed NPV calculation we have included the Government suggested rate of 3.5%. The plans that have been set out assume that the asset will continue in its current use as an airport and that any capital investment that is made will be to maintain the current operations rather than to enhance the asset.

The useful life of an intangible asset is either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful life (including those that are revalued) are amortised. Management have estimated that the useful life of associated Goodwill is 10 years, this is consistent with the business plan that management have implemented to bring the airport back into profit.

Contractual Commitments

At 31 March 2021 the Group had entered into contracts which would continue into the 2021/22 financial year. These consisted of £3.5 million for preparation of land for development.

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Note 6: Tangible Fixed Assets Plant, Property and Equipment

	Land & Buildings	Fixtures & Fittings	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	TOTAL
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Cost					
As at 1 April 2019	12,000	149	1,831	12,549	26,529
Additions	30	114	139	-	283
Revaluation	(530)	-	-	-	(530)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	11,500	263	1,970	12,549	26,282
Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2019	-	-	(319)	-	(319)
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge	-	(18)	-	-	(18)
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	(18)	(319)	-	(337)
Net Book Value					
As at 1 April 2019	12,000	149	2,150	12,549	26,848
As at 31 March 2020	11,500	245	1,651	12,549	25,945

The Authority does not hold any fixed assets as a single entity.

Land and buildings are held by STDC Group with all other assets being held by Goosepool Group.

The Authority's accounting policy requires that all property, plant & equipment is revalued at fair value at least every three years with valuations being carried out by external experts. All valuations are carried out in accordance with methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuation of plant, equipment fixtures and fittings are based on current process where there is an active market or latest list prices adjusted for the condition of the asset.

Land and buildings are initially recognised at cost. Freehold land is subsequently carried at the revalued amount less accumulated impairment losses. Buildings and leasehold land are subsequently carried at the revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Buildings on the land are dilapidated redundant assets from a former use and therefore carry no value.

An independent valuers opinion of the current value of the STDC Group land was prepared in accordance with the RICS Valuation Global Standards 2017, CIPFA Code and the International Financial Reporting Standards and related definition of "Current value". This valuation has informed the revalued figure shown in the accounts with an effective date of 31/03/2020. Buildings on the land are dilapidated redundant assets from a former use and therefore carry no value.

The Valuer included a material uncertainty clause as per VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS valuation effective from 31 January 2020 because of the impact of Covid-19. They clarify that: For the avoidance of doubt, the inclusion of the 'material uncertainty' declaration above does not mean that the valuation cannot be relied upon.

The assets of Goosepool Group are held based on continuing operations as an operational airport.

Surplus assets within Goosepool Group are the mothballed hotel and land which is not currently providing service potential for the Group, both of which are held at fair value. An independent values opinion of Fair Value was prepared as at 31 March 2019 in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Global Standards 2017, CIPFA Code, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and related definition of "Fair Value". This valuation was carried out by JK Property Consultants LLP and has informed the figure shown in the accounts.

The asset under construction relates to the Radar at the airport which is held at current value, determined as the amount the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use.

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Note 6: Tangible Fixed Assets Investment Properties

	<u>£000s</u>
Cost	
As at 1 April 2019	5,388
Additions	323
Revaluation	1,391
As at 31 March 2020	<u>7,102</u>
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2018	-
Additions	-
Depreciation Charge	-
Impairments	-
As at 31 March 2019	-
Net Book Value	
As at 1 April 2019	5,388
As at 31 March 2020	<u>7,102</u>

Investment properties are those that do not in any way facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods, are held for sale or form part of a wider regeneration programme. All the Investment Properties held by the group are assets of Goosepool Group and are not involved in the running of an operational airport and are revalued annually. Investment properties have been valued at fair value based on valuations performed by independent qualified professional valuers and adoption of their methodologies by the directors.

Note 6: Intangible Fixed Assets

	<u>£000s</u>
As at 1 April 2019	19,388
Additions	-
Amortisation	-
Impairment	-
As at 31 March 2020	<u>19,388</u>

The intangible assets in the group consists wholly of Goodwill within Goosepool group associated with the purchase of Durham Tees Valley Airport.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated shall be tested for impairment at least annually by comparing the carrying amount of the unit, including the goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the unit. There are two options under which the recoverable amount can be derived, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. The value in use valuation method has been utilised in order to derive the goodwill figure.

Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset. This present value calculation involves the following steps:

- (a) estimating the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal; and
- (b) applying the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

The latest available financial projections for the asset based on the business case and financial plan have been utilised to forecast future cashflows. Cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets or forecasts have been extrapolated based on a steady growth rate for subsequent years. The current expectation and intention is that the airport will continue in use for the foreseeable future, given this the disposal of the asset has not been included in the cashflow as allowed, instead the forecasts have been extended over a 30 year period, to reflect this continued use.

The plan is driven by a combination of increased revenues and reduced unit costs arising from growth in passenger numbers in line with the business case and market analysis. Various factors were taken into account when carrying out the impairment review and management have conducted appropriate sensitivity analysis in respect of passenger numbers that reflects the inherent risk at this stage of the plan. With the proposed NPV calculation we have included the Government suggested rate of 3.5%. The plans that have been set out assume that the asset will continue in its current use as an airport and that any capital investment that is made will be to maintain the current operations rather than to enhance the asset.

The useful life of an intangible asset is either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful life (including those that are revalued) are amortised. Management have estimated that the useful life of associated Goodwill is 10 years, this is consistent with the business plan that management have implemented to bring the airport back into profit.

Contractual Commitments

At 31 March 2020 the Group had entered into contracts which would continue into the 2020/21 financial year. These consisted of £173,196 for preparation of land for development and £183,003 for plant and machinery.

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

2020/21	General Fund Balance £000s	Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000s
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account	23,274			(23,274)
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(67,659)		67,659	-
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve	813			(813)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	26			(26)
Total Adjustments	(43,546)	-	67,659	(24,113)

2019/20	General Fund Balance £000s	Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000s
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account	(802)	-	-	802
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(10,905)	-	10,905	-
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve	860	-	-	(860)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	1	-	-	(1)
Total Adjustments	(10,846)	-	10,905	(59)

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Note 8: Movements in Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2020/21.

Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000s	Transfers Out 2020/21 £000s	Transfers In 2020/21 £000s	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000s
Revenue Reserves				
Development Pot	-	-	-	-
Investment Fund	(49,385)	8,110	(9,927)	(51,202)
SSI	(11,720)	275	(10)	(11,455)
Concessionary Fares	(67)	-	(356)	(423)
P&L Reserve	7,127	10,680	-	17,807
Total Revenue Reserves	(54,045)	19,065	(10,293)	(45,273)

Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 1 April 2019 £000s	Transfers Out 2019/20 £000s	Transfers In 2019/20 £000s	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000s
Revenue Reserves				
Development Pot	(1,030)	1,030	-	-
Investment Fund	(43,233)	3,047	(9,199)	(49,385)
SSI	(12,217)	564	(67)	(11,720)
Concessionary Fares	-	-	(67)	(67)
P&L Reserve	5,214	1,913	-	7,127
Total Revenue Reserves	(51,266)	6,554	(9,266)	(54,045)

Development Pot - The development pot reserve was established as part of the 2017-21 Investment Plan where funding was held for the early development costs associated with projects and programmes to be delivered as part of the wider investment plan or through alternate funding routes.

Investment Fund - The authority receives grant and other funding into a single pot which is used to fund the delivery of the investment plan. This funding is received annually and any funds not required in year are held in reserve for future years delivery of the investment plan.

SSI - The Authority manages the funding awarded to the SSI Task Force following the closure of SSI. This reserve holds the funding received that is yet to be drawn down to deliver the projects and programmes approved by the Task Force.

P&L Reserve - This reserve is in relation to the reserves of subsidiary bodies within the group.

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Note 9: Capital Adjustment Account

	2020/21	2018/19
	£000s	£000s
Balance at 1 April	(2,135)	(273)
Revaluation Losses on non current assets	-	(530)
Impairment Charge	18,239	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	75,516	34,415
	<u>93,755</u>	<u>33,885</u>
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(66,018)	(29,618)
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(1,552)	(4,788)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(1,306)	(1,332)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	-	(9)
	<u>(68,876)</u>	<u>(35,747)</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u>22,744</u>	<u>(2,135)</u>

Note 10: Members' Allowances

Details of the amounts paid to each elected member of the Authority are published annually. Elected members from the constituent local authorities sit on various TVCA boards and receive no allowance for carrying out this role from the Authority.

During the year payments were made to the Mayor totalling £38,546 which consisted of £37,778 Mayoral Allowance and £768 travel and subsistence (2018/19 £38,374).

The Chair of the Local Enterprise partnership, Paul Booth, sits on TVCA Cabinet and during the year he was re-imbursed £0 in relation to accommodation and travel costs incurred whilst representing TVCA (2018/19 £4,704).

STDC retains its own separate Board (chaired by the Mayor of the Tees Valley) and governance committees with members drawn from both the public and private sectors. None of these members are paid any remuneration. Expenses claimed in 2020/21 amounted to £3,497 2019/20 £nil.

Tees Valley Combined Authority Group - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21
Note 11: Employee remuneration

Remuneration of the Chief Executive and her senior staff are shown in the following table.

Remuneration of Senior Employees 2020/21					
Post holder information	Salary (Including fees & Allowances) £	Expense Allowances £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2020/21 £	Pension contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2020/21 £
<i>Group Chief Executive</i>	165,960	82	166,042	25,392	191,434
<i>Strategy & Investment Planning Director</i>	21,436	29	21,465	2,525	23,990
<i>Group Commercial Director</i>	114,156	61	114,217	17,639	131,856
<i>Director of Business & Skills</i>	104,436	-	104,436	15,781	120,217
<i>Group Director of Finance & Resources</i>	115,287	-	115,287	-	115,287
<i>Group Marketing & Communications Manager</i>	53,023	228	53,251	8,113	61,364
TVCA TOTAL	574,298	400	574,698	69,450	644,148
<i>Engineering and Project Director</i>	136,247		136,247	27,522	163,769
<i>CEO</i>	26,295		26,295	-	26,295
<i>Commercial Director</i>	123,300	797	124,097	24,907	149,004
<i>Strategic Utilities Director</i>	92,475		92,475	18,680	111,155
<i>Teesworks Operations Director</i>	70,000	3,150	73,150	14,140	87,290
<i>Capital Projects Director</i>	5,484		5,484	1,108	6,592
<i>Director of Estates</i>	3,375		3,375	682	4,057
<i>EHSS Director</i>	6,500		6,500	1,313	7,813
<i>Managing Director</i>	21,875	-	21,875	1,313	23,188
<i>Commercial Director</i>	46,654	-	46,654	2,799	49,453
<i>Operations Director</i>	69,398	-	69,398	3,764	73,162
<i>Finance Director</i>	71,726	-	71,726	4,304	76,030
GROUP ENTITIES TOTAL	673,329	3,947	677,276	100,531	777,807
GROUP TOTAL	1,247,627	4,347	1,251,974	169,981	1,421,955

During the year the amendment to Group Governance arrangements resulted in the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Executive, Commercial Director and Director of Finance & Resources being amended to cover the Group. In May 2020 the Strategy and Investment Planning Director left the Authority and the post was deleted as part of the revised senior management structure.

STDC - The Chief Executive left the organisation in April 2019. The Teesworks Operations Director, Capital Projects Director, Director of Estates and EHSS Director roles were filled for less than a complete year in 2020/21. The Director of Finance is employed by Tees Valley Combined Authority, a proportion of this salary was recharged to STDC by TVCA and in 2020/21 this amounted to £51,991. The former Director of Finance was not recharged in this year. (2019/20 £25,885)

Goosepool - The Managing Director was appointed in December 2020, the Commercial Director post was vacated in December 2020.

Tees Valley Combined Authority Group - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Note 11: Employee remuneration

Remuneration of Senior Employees 2019/20					
Post holder information	Salary (Including fees & Allowances)	Expense Allowances	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2019/20	Pension contributions	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2019/20
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Chief Executive</i>	141,859	711	142,570	22,556	165,126
<i>Strategy & Investment Planning Director</i>	97,466	311	97,777	15,497	113,274
<i>Commercial & Delivery Director</i>	95,769	397	96,166	15,367	111,533
<i>Director of Business & Skills</i>	52,800	556	53,356	8,395	61,751
<i>Director of Finance & Resources</i>	57,475	-	57,475	-	57,475
<i>Head of Comms & Marketing</i>	78,537	746	79,283	12,487	91,770
TVCA TOTAL	523,906	2,721	526,627	74,302	600,929
<i>Engineering & Project Director</i>	132,600	3,934	136,534	22,542	159,076
<i>Assistant Director of Regeneration</i>	68,501	484	68,985	-	68,985
<i>Senior Non Executive Director</i>	16,667	110	16,777	-	16,777
<i>Interim Commercial Director</i>	25,000	6,831	31,831	-	31,831
<i>CEO</i>	34,306	-	34,306	-	34,306
<i>Commercial Director</i>	37,053	1,976	39,029	6,299	45,328
<i>Strategic Utilities Director</i>	14,483	125	14,608	2,462	17,070
<i>Managing Director</i>	28,272	-	28,272	2,785	31,057
<i>Commercial Director</i>	4,809	-	4,809	307	5,116
<i>Operations Director</i>	56,394	-	56,394	3,492	59,886
GROUP ENTITIES TOTAL	418,085	13,460	431,545	37,886	469,431
GROUP TOTAL	941,991	16,181	958,172	112,188	1,070,360

TVCA - A senior management restructure took place in the year which resulted in all Heads of Service who previously reported direct to the Chief Executive now reporting to relevant Directors with the exception of the Head of Comms & Marketing who continues to report to the Chief Executive. This has led to a reduction of the senior employees reported in the above table however the roles are now included in the table at the end of this note.

At the start of the year both the Director of Business & Skills and Director of Finance & Resources were vacant, both of these roles were filled in September 2019. All other posts have been in post for the full year.

STDC - The Chief Executive was employed by the South Tees Site Company from October 2019 in the 2019/20 year, a Government run organisation responsible for the safety, security and upkeep of the former SSI site. His remuneration is included in the table information for that entity. Costs charged in relation to his services amounted to £46,121. There was no recharge in the prior year. In the period from June to September the CEO was directly employed by South Tees Development Corporation.

The Director of Finance is employed by Tees Valley Combined Authority.

Neither of the above received direct remuneration from STDC, however a proportion of the current Director of Finance salary was recharged to STDC by TVCA and in 2019/20 this amounted to £25,885.

The former Director of Finance was not recharged in this year. (2018/19 £11,461) The role holder of the Director of Finance position changed in September 2019

Goosepool - The Managing Director left the Goosepool group in September 2019, the Commercial Director joined the organisation in March 2020 and the Operations Director was in post all year.

The number of employees whose taxable remuneration, including benefits, redundancy and other severance payments, exceeded £50,000 is shown below, in bands of £5,000:

Remuneration Summary Salary Range	Group	
	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
	2020/21	2019/20
£50,001 - £55,000	6	6
£55,001 - £60,000	6	4
£60,001 - £65,000	-	2
£65,001 - £70,000	2	1
£70,001 - £75,000	4	1
£75,001 - £80,000	1	2
£80,001 - £85,000	3	-

Remuneration of the Chief Executive and her senior staff has been excluded from the salary range analysis shown in the table above. The senior management restructure that took place has led to an increase in the employees reported in the above table which is offset by the reduction reported in previous senior employees table.

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Note 12: Long Term Debtors

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Central Government	-	-
Local Government	5,840	6,154
Other entities and individuals	2,250	3,629
	<u>8,090</u>	<u>9,783</u>

Note 13: Debtors

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Central Government	4,603	3,794
Local Government	2,916	5,942
Other entities and individuals	13,065	6,904
	<u>20,584</u>	<u>16,640</u>

Note 14: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Bank and Imprests	10,515	7,945
Cash Equivalents	95,000	61,500
	<u>105,515</u>	<u>69,445</u>

Note 15: Short Term Creditors

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Central Government	(855)	(351)
Local Government	(5,662)	(1,543)
Other entities and individuals	(30,075)	(9,680)
	<u>(36,592)</u>	<u>(11,574)</u>

Note 16: Other Long Term Liabilities

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Net pensions liability	(7,626)	(4,515)
Long Term Creditors	(7)	(1,512)
Long Tem Borrowing	(28,263)	(29,143)
Deferred Tax Provision	(728)	(728)
Other Provisions	(2,107)	(607)
	<u>(38,731)</u>	<u>(36,505)</u>

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Note 17: Related Party Transactions

The Group is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence them or to be controlled or influenced by them. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Group 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 Group.

TVCA Constituent Authorities

The Leaders and Elected Mayor of the five TVCA constituent Authorities serve as members of the TVCA Leadership Board. Details of income and expenditure with the five Authorities are set out in the table below.

2020/21	Income Received £000s	Expenditure £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	4,731	9,639
Middlesbrough Borough Council	4,228	10,500
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	4,249	8,767
Hartlepool Borough Council	1,961	4,426
Darlington Borough Council	3,319	6,804
Total	18,488	40,136

2019/20	Income Received £000s	Expenditure £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	4,512	8,173
Middlesbrough Borough Council	4,195	9,999
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	4,814	6,364
Hartlepool Borough Council	2,341	5,060
Darlington Borough Council	3,200	8,522
Total	19,062	38,118

As at 31 March 2021 the below balances were held in the groups balance sheet in respect of the constituent authorities.

2020/21	Long Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Creditors £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	-	305	774
Middlesbrough Borough Council	2,610	1,214	1,403
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	-	2,181	3,284
Hartlepool Borough Council	-	1,953	1,377
Darlington Borough Council	3,230	329	793
Total	5,840	5,982	7,631

As at 31 March 2020 the below balances were held in the groups balance sheet in respect of the constituent authorities.

2019/20	Long Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Creditors £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	-	331	340
Middlesbrough Borough Council	2,924	735	307
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	-	2,562	194
Hartlepool Borough Council	-	2,008	176
Darlington Borough Council	3,230	295	645
Total	6,154	5,931	1,662

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Note 18: External Audit Costs

The Group has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts and to non-audit services provided by the Groups external auditors:

	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Fees payable to Mazars LLP with regard to external audit services	52	43
Fees payable to MHA Tait Walker with regard to external audit services	46	45
	98	88
<i>Rebate from Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd</i>		(3)

In addition to the above fees paid to MHA Tait Walker, £4k other fees were paid for Taxation compliance services provided.

Note 19: Leases

Operating leases:

From the 1st January 2017 the TVCA took on the lease of the third floor of Cavendish House. The new lease is for a term of 10 years. The minimum lease payments due in future years are:

Future minimum lease payments due	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Not later than one year	152	152
Later than one year & not later than five years	608	608
Later than five years	114	266
	874	1,026

Within STDC Group there are leases which came with the purchase of land (both as lessee and lessor), these do not transfer the risks and rewards to the lessee, so do not qualify as finance leases. The nature of the agreements is for rents of items which could not be seen as assets, e.g. pipework, the annual value of these leases is £204k. (2019/20 £195k)

At the end of 2020/21 Goosepool did not hold any leases.

Operating leases: Group lessors

Within the Group Goosepool act as a lessors and have granted a number of long-term leases to commercial operations for land and property, accounting for them as operating leases.

Future minimum lease payments due	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Not later than one year	299	391
Later than one year & not later than five years	550	687
Later than five years	773	815
	1,622	1,893

Within STDC Group there are leases which came with the purchase of land (both as lessee and lessor), these do not transfer the risks and rewards to the lessee, so do not qualify as finance leases. The nature of the agreements is for rents of items which could not be seen as assets, e.g. pipework, the annual value of these leases is £354k (2019/20 £257k).

At the end of 2020/21 TVCA did not grant any leases.

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Note 20: Capital Expenditure and Financing

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	£000s	£000s
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	41,098	40,698
Capital investment		
Plant, Property & Equipment	4,800	283
Assets In Course of Construction	41,491	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	75,516	34,415
Loans for Capital Investment	-	1,702
Sources of Finance		
Government grants and other contributions	(84,496)	(34,545)
<i>Sums set aside from revenue:</i>		
Direct revenue contributions	-	(123)
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	(1,417)	(1,332)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	<u>76,992</u>	<u>41,098</u>

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Note 21: Grant Income

The Group credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2020/21.

	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Local Growth Fund	-	234
Transforming Cities Fund	13,452	12,266
DfT Active Travel Fund	1,434	-
LAD2 Green Homes Grant	52,950	-
Major Transport Development Fund	382	-
Brownfield Housing	3,976	-
South Tees Development Corporation Prairie Site	837	3,193
Total	73,031	15,693
Credited to Services		
Adult Education Budget	29,627	15,936
BEIS Local Energy Capacity Support	304	405
BEIS Growth Hub	462	246
BEIS Rural Community Energy Fund	678	123
BEIS Peer to Peer Network	81	-
BEIS/MHCLG South Tees Development Corporation	26,283	-
Brownfield Housing	915	-
Devolution	15,000	15,000
DfT Access Fund	701	1,022
DfT Active Travel Fund	385	-
DfT Covid Bus Support	269	-
DfT Travel Demand Management	113	-
Department For International Trade	60	-
DWP Routes To Work	1,842	2,053
ERDF Back to Business	985	-
ERDF Business Compass	729	4,451
ERDF Business Growth Fund	1,047	-
ERDF SME Energy Efficiency	73	-
EU Exit Preparation Fund	182	104
Get Building Fund	8,750	-
Home to School Transport	1,697	-
HLF Great Places	359	460
LAD2 Green Homes Grant	65	-
LEP Core	500	500
Local Growth Fund	14,217	9,182
Local Transport Plan	13,930	13,930
Major Transport Development Fund	398	-
Mayoral Capacity Funding	1,000	1,000
MHCLG Covid SFC	221	-
National Productivity Investment Fund	-	5,050
One Public Estate	84	-
One Vision Pilot	102	-
Pothole Action Fund	6,891	534
Skills Analysis	101	25
South Tees Development Corporation OPEX	-	3,000
South Tees Development Corporation Prairie Site	5,290	107
Transforming Cities Fund	4,548	734
Other Misc Grants	157	400
Total	138,046	74,262

Capital and Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance

	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Adult Education Budget	3,922	2,642
BEIS Local Energy Capacity Support	887	1,113
Brownfield Housing	301	-
Careers & Enterprise	147	-
DfT Access Fund	436	29
DfT Active Travel Fund	385	-
DfT Covid Bus Support	139	-
DfT Travel Demand Management	112	-
DWP Routes To Work	816	2,658
EU Exit Preparation Fund	204	250
Home to School Transport	671	-
LAD2 Green Homes Grant	185	-
Local Industrial Strategy	241	241
Pothole Action Fund	1,573	-
Rural Community Energy Fund	882	1,560
Other Grants	170	234
Total	11,071	8,727

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Note 22: Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

IFRS9 Financial Instruments is the new accounting standard for investments, borrowing, receivables and payables, which came into affect for all Local Authorities from the 2018/19 financial year.

Financial instruments are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. They are classified based on the business model for holding the instruments and their expected cashflow characteristics.

Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the group that is represented by cash, equity instruments or a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets or a right to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially favourable to the group. The financial assets held by the group during the year are accounted for under the following three classifications:

- Financial assets held at amortised cost. These represent loans and loan-type arrangements where repayments or interest and principal take place on set dates and at specified amounts. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet represents the outstanding principal received plus accrued interest. Interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable as per the loan agreement.
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – These assets are measured and carried at fair value. All gains and losses due to changes in fair value (both realised and unrealised) are accounted for through a reserve account, with the balance debited or credited to the CIES when the asset is disposed of.
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). These assets are measured and carried at fair value. All gains and losses due to changes in fair value (both realised and unrealised) are recognised in the CIES as they occur.

Financial assets held at amortised cost are shown net of a loss allowance reflecting the statistical likelihood that the borrower or debtor will be unable to meet their contractual commitments to the group.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the Authority and can be represented by a contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets or an obligation to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially unfavourable to the Authority. The majority of the Authority's financial liabilities held during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprised of long term loans from Public Works Loans Board and trade payables for goods and services received

Financial Instruments

The value of debtors and creditors reported in the tables below are solely those amounts meeting the definition of a financial instrument. The balances of debtors and creditors reported in the balance sheet also include balances which do not meet the definition of a financial instrument, such as tax-based debtors and creditors.

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

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
At Amortised Cost	14,089	15,783	123,949	81,372
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit & Loss	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	14,089	15,783	123,949	81,372

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

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
At Amortised Cost	(28,263)	(29,143)	(35,711)	(11,774)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit & Loss	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	(28,263)	(29,143)	(35,711)	(11,774)

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Note 22: Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments - Fair Values

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cashflows at 31st March 2020.

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

- Level 1 – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, e.g. Pooled Property Fund based on the latest market value from quarterly unaudited accounts.
- Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability. For PWLB loans payable, PWLB premature repayment rates. For non-PWLB loans payable, prevailing market rates.
- Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. Loans are based on estimated creditworthiness taken into account security held against loans.

Financial Assets	Level	Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet	
		31 March 2021	Fair Value	31 March 2020	Fair Value
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Money Market Funds	1	116,515	116,515	74,800	74,800
Loans to Subsidiaries	3	-	-	-	-
Loans To Local Authorities	3	5,840	5,840	6,570	6,570
Loans To Companies	3	2,249	2,249	3,720	3,720
Other Short Term Assets*	N/A	13,434	13,434	12,066	12,066
Total Financial Assets		138,038	138,038	97,156	97,156
<i>Recorded on Balance Sheet as:-</i>					
Long Term Debtors		8,090		9,783	
Short Term Debtors		13,433		11,928	
Long Term Investments		6,000		6,000	
Short Term Investments		5,000		-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		105,515		69,445	
Total Financial Assets		138,038		97,156	

The fair value of short-term financial assets held at amortised cost, including trade receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Financial Liabilities	Level	Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet	
		31 March 2021	Fair Value	31 March 2020	Fair Value
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Long Term PWLB Loans	2	(29,143)	(32,568)	(30,000)	32,970
Other Short Term Liabilities*	N/A	(34,831)	(34,831)	(10,917)	10,917
Total Financial Liabilities		(63,974)	(67,399)	(40,917)	43,887
<i>Recorded on Balance Sheet as:-</i>					
Short Term Creditors		(34,831)		(10,917)	
Short Term Borrowing		(880)		(857)	
Long Term Creditors		-		-	
Long Term Borrowing		(28,263)		(29,143)	
Total Financial Liabilities		(63,974)		(40,917)	

The fair value of short-term financial liabilities held at amortised cost, including trade payables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Key risks

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; the key risks are:

- **credit risk** – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority
- **liquidity risk** – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make
- **re-financing risk** – the possibility that the Authority might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity
- **market risk** – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures

Tees Valley Combined Authority Group - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Note 22: Financial Instruments

Credit Risk: Treasury Investments

The group manages credit risk by ensuring that treasury investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy. These include commercial entities with a minimum long-term credit rating of A-, the UK government, other local authorities, and organisations without credit ratings upon which the group has received independent investment advice. Recognising that credit ratings are imperfect predictors of default, the group has regard to other measures including credit default swap and equity prices when selecting commercial entities for investment.

Credit Rating	2020/21		2019/20	
	Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s	Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA+	-	-	-	-
AA	-	-	-	-
AA-	-	25,000	-	37,500
A+	6,000	60,000	6,000	19,000
A	-	-	-	-
A-	-	-	-	-
Unrated Local Authorities	-	15,000	-	5,000
Total financial assets	6,000	100,000	6,000	61,500

Liquidity Risk

The group 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 group is required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

As at 31 March 2020, all of the group's deposits were due to mature within 364 days.

Market Risk

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall (no impact on revenue balances)
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances)

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance, subject to influences from Government grants. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together Authority's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns.

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

	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(148)	(152)
Impact on (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(148)	(152)

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

Price Risk: The group, excluding the pension fund, does not invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

Foreign Exchange Risk: The group has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Tees Valley Combined Authority Group - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Note 23: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Group participates in The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Middlesbrough Council – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) and McCloud Judgement

At 31 March 2019 the group did not make any amendments for the potential impact of GMP and the McCloud Judgement and these were reflected as contingent liabilities. The actuary report dated 31 March 2020 has included within its calculations the impact of both of these cases. Any increase in liabilities at 31 March 2020 arising from the impact of GMP has been charged through other comprehensive income. The potential McCloud judgement liability has been presented as a past service cost this year.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against Group resources is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Note 23: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
• Current service cost	1,517	1,423
• Past service cost	261	100
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net interest cost	95	52
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,873	1,575
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
• Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(2,137)	546
• Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	4,546	(315)
• Actuarial gains and losses due to liability experience	(104)	1,274
• Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	-	(316)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,305	1,189
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the (Surplus) or Deficit for the		
• Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(1,873)	(1,575)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
• Employers' contributions payable to scheme	1,067	713

The amount included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account as "Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability" is (£2.305m).

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Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Groups obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(19,508)	(12,877)
Fair value of assets	11,882	8,362
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	(7,626)	(4,515)

Note 23: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Opening fair value of scheme assets	8,362	7,117
Interest income	206	198
Remeasurement gains and (losses)	2,137	(546)
Contributions from the employer	1,067	722
Contributions from employees into the scheme	385	332
Benefits paid	(275)	539
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	11,882	8,362

Reconciliation Of Present Value Of The Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Opening balance at 1 April	(12,877)	(9,629)
Current service cost	(1,517)	(1,423)
Interest cost	(301)	(250)
Contributions by scheme participants	(385)	(332)
Actuarial gains and losses - financial assumptions	(4,546)	315
Actuarial gains and losses - demographic assumption	-	323
Actuarial gains and losses - liability experience	104	(1,281)
Benefits paid	275	(539)
Net adjustment from acquisitions	-	39
Past service cost	(261)	(100)
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	(19,508)	(12,877)

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Fair value of scheme assets 2020/21		Fair value of scheme assets 2019/20	
	£000s	%	£000s	%
Equity investments (Quoted)	9,482	79.8%	6,079	72.7%
Property (Quoted)	891	7.5%	744	8.9%
Government Bonds	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Corporate Bonds	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Cash	891	7.5%	1,121	13.4%
Other Investments	618	5.2%	418	5.0%
	11,882	100%	8,362	100%

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Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and discretionary benefits liabilities have been assessed by AON Hewitt, an independent firm of actuaries; estimates for the Teesside Pension Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2019.

Note 23: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2020/21	2019/20
Mortality assumptions:		
<u>Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:</u>		
Men	21.9	21.8
Women	23.6	23.5
<u>Longevity at 45 for future pensioners:</u>		
Men	23.3	23.2
Women	25.4	25.3
<u>Other assumptions:</u>		
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.6%	1.8%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%	2.8%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.6%	1.8%
Rate of Pension accounts revaluation rate	2.6%	1.8%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.1%	2.3%

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

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Base Figure</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	20,128	19,429	18,730
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	19,513	19,429	19,345
Rate of increase in pensions payment (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	19,871	19,429	19,025
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	18,903	19,429	19,955

Impact on the Groups Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Group has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be carried out as at 31 March 2022.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The Group anticipates to pay £0.827m contributions to the scheme in 2021/2022.

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Note 24: Termination Benefits

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

GROUP Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
£1 to £20,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	15
£20,001 to £40,000	-	-	2	-	2	-	52	-
£40,001 to £60,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	53	-
£60,001 to £80,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	78	-
£80,001 to £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 to £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£150,001 to £200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4	1	4	1	183	15

Note 25: Provisions

	Deferred Tax £000	Other £000	Total £000
Opening Balance at 1st April 2020	728	607	1,335
Increase / (Decrease) In Provision		1,500	1,500
Closing Balance at 31st March 2021	728	2,107	2,835

Within the group statements a deferred tax provision has been included relating to the fair value adjustment of assets within the Goosepool Group.

Note 26: Contingent Liabilities

Since incorporation STDC has prepared its accounts on the assumption that, as a public body, it would be subject to an exemption from Corporation Tax. Accordingly, no Corporation Tax liabilities have been recognised in its accounts to date. However, following recent dialogue, confirmation has yet to be received from HMRC that this treatment is acceptable. Accordingly, there remains a possibility that STDC will be required to account for Corporation tax from its date of incorporation.

In accordance with the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee's interpretation 23 STDC has continued to assume that a Corporation tax exemption applies as, STDC considers this treatment to be appropriate and the most probable agreed outcome with HMRC. However, should HMRC determine that STDC is subject to Corporation Tax, our current estimate of the potential Corporation tax liability to 31 March 2021 is £1,095,000. This assumes reported comprehensive income to March 2020 is equivalent to taxable profits and subject to corporation tax at 19%. Should a tax liability crystallise more work would be needed at the time to calculate the exact liability.
(2019/20 STDC Corporation Tax £1,095,000)

Note 27: Post Balance Sheet Events

No events after the reporting period have been noted that would be considered material to the accounts.



TEES VALLEY
COMBINED
AUTHORITY

| TEES VALLEY MAYOR

Tees Valley Combined Authority Statement of Accounts 2020/21

Tees Valley Combined Authority - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

TVCA Movement in Reserves Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
<u>Movement in reserves during 2019/20</u>						
Balance at 1 April 2019 brought forward	55,618	-	32,916	88,534	(2,483)	86,051
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	14,449	-	-	14,449	(827)	13,622
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	(8,635)	-	8,189	(446)	446	-
Increase/Decrease in Year	5,814		8,189	14,003	(381)	13,622
Balance at 31 March 2020 carried forward	61,432		41,105	102,537	(2,864)	99,673
Amounts earmarked (Note 7)	60,374					
Amounts uncommitted	1,058					
Total General Fund Balance at 31 March 2019	61,432					
<u>Movement in reserves during 2020/21</u>						
Balance at 1 April 2020 brought forward	61,432	-	41,105	102,537	(2,864)	99,673
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	58,301	-	-	58,301	(1,996)	56,305
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	(65,600)	-	71,382	5,782	(5,782)	-
Increase/Decrease in Year	(7,299)	-	71,382	64,083	(7,778)	56,305
Balance at 31 March 2021 carried forward	54,133	-	112,487	166,620	(10,642)	155,978
General Fund analysed over:						
Amounts earmarked (Note 7)	53,075					
Amounts uncommitted	1,058					
Total General Fund Balance at 31 March 2021	54,133					

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TVCA Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2021

2019/20				2020/21			
£000s	£000s	£000s		£000s	£000s	£000s	
Expenditure	Income	Net		Expenditure	Income	Net	
14,657	(11,429)	3,228	Business Growth	41,038	(36,048)	4,990	
2,897	(2,600)	297	Research Development Innovation & Energy	3,360	(1,925)	1,435	
22,139	(22,066)	73	Education Employment & Skills	48,038	(45,399)	2,639	
2,260	(1,977)	283	Culture	2,602	(2,505)	97	
27,108	(24,867)	2,241	Transport	41,311	(34,663)	6,648	
268	(244)	24	Project Development	16	(15)	1	
-	-	-	Place	4,677	(3,423)	1,254	
5,338	(4,200)	1,138	Core Running Costs	5,429	(4,192)	1,237	
16,569	(16,636)	(67)	Concessionary Fares	15,846	(16,201)	(355)	
130	-	130	SSI Related Schemes Not in the Investment Plan	4	-	4	
273	(6,755)	(6,482)	Not Directly Attributable to Themes	194	(983)	(789)	
91,639	(90,774)	865	Cost Of Services	162,515	(145,354)	17,161	
			<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</i>				
154	-	154	Interest payable and similar charges	790	-	790	
240	(190)	50	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset	276	(193)	83	
-	(3,018)	(3,018)	Interest receivable and similar income	-	(3,402)	(3,402)	
			<i>Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income:</i>				
-	-	-	Non-ringfenced government grants	-	-	-	
-	(12,500)	(12,500)	Capital grants and contributions	-	(72,933)	(72,933)	
92,033	(106,482)	(14,449)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	163,581	(221,882)	(58,301)	
		827	Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability			1,996	
		-	Other (gains) and losses			-	
		827	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			1,996	
		(13,622)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(56,305)	

Tees Valley Combined Authority - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

TVCA 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 TVCA. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves are those that the Authority are not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations".

	Note	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Non-current assets			
Long Term Debtors	11	108,782	77,594
Total non-current assets		<u>108,782</u>	<u>77,594</u>
Current assets			
Short term investments		5,000	-
Debtors	12	37,573	18,582
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	95,122	62,652
Total current assets		<u>137,695</u>	<u>81,234</u>
Current liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing		(880)	(857)
Grant Receipts In Advance	20	(11,071)	(8,727)
Short Term Creditors	14	(43,622)	(16,491)
Total current liabilities		<u>(55,573)</u>	<u>(26,075)</u>
Long term liabilities			
Long Term Borrowing	15	(28,263)	(29,143)
Other Long Term Liabilities	15 & 22	(6,663)	(3,937)
Total long term liabilities		<u>(34,926)</u>	<u>(33,080)</u>
Net Assets:		<u>155,978</u>	<u>99,673</u>
Reserves			
Usable reserves:			
General Fund Balance		1,058	1,058
Earmarked General Fund Reserves	7	53,075	60,374
Capital Grants Unapplied		112,487	41,105
		<u>166,620</u>	<u>102,537</u>
Unusable Reserves:			
Pensions Reserve	15 & 22	(6,663)	(3,937)
Capital Adjustment Account	8	(3,810)	1,224
Accumulated Absences Account		(169)	(151)
		<u>(10,642)</u>	<u>(2,864)</u>
Total Reserves:		<u>155,978</u>	<u>99,673</u>

Mayor Ben Houchen

Chair Tees Valley Combined Authority Cabinet

Date

Tees Valley Combined Authority - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

TVCA Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended 31 March 2021

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

	Note	TVCA 2020/21 £000s	TVCA 2019/20 £000s
Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		(58,301)	(14,449)
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements:			
Pension Fund adjustments		(730)	(780)
Increase/(Decrease) in Revenue Debtors	12	18,991	4,952
(Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Creditors	14	(27,131)	(7,278)
(Increase)/Decrease in Borrowing	21	857	(30,000)
(Increase)/Decrease in Grants Received in Advance	20	(2,344)	(2,768)
Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Debtors	11	31,188	16,828
		20,831	(19,046)
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:			
Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services		(129,938)	(37,700)
		(129,938)	(37,700)
Net cashflow from operating activities		(167,408)	(71,195)
Investing activities			
Purchase of short term and long term investments		611,000	161,500
Proceeds from short term and long term investments		(606,000)	(189,000)
Other receipts from investing activities		129,938	37,700
Net cashflow from investing activities		134,938	10,200
Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(32,470)	(60,995)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(62,652)	(1,657)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	14	(95,122)	(62,652)
The cashflow for operating activities includes the following items:			
Interest received		(224)	(547)
Interest paid		783	-

Tees Valley Combined Authority - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Note 2: Expenditure & Funding Analysis TVCA

Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis: TVCA

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2020/21				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Business Growth	2,850	40	(16,778)	(13,888)
Research Development Innovation & Energy	1,094	9	(1,603)	(500)
Education Employment & Skills	2,579	52	(33,790)	(31,159)
Culture	80	9	(1,566)	(1,477)
Transport	38	-	(3,099)	(3,061)
Project Development	-	5	(5,309)	(5,304)
Place	-	3	(1,082)	(1,079)
Core Running Costs	-	530	(1,428)	(898)
Concessionary Fares	-	-	(563)	(563)
SSI Related Schemes Not in the Investment Plan	-	-	4	4
Not Directly Attributable to Themes	1,250	-	(2,233)	(983)
Net Cost Of Services	7,891	648	(67,447)	(58,908)
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(72,933)	83	73,457	607
Difference between General Fund Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(65,042)	731	6,010	(58,301)

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2019/20				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Business Growth	2,256	23	(5,703)	(3,424)
Research Development Innovation & Energy	-	11	(2,024)	(2,013)
Education Employment & Skills	-	66	(20,531)	(20,465)
Culture	-	28	(1,624)	(1,596)
Transport	2,055	5	(9,534)	(7,474)
Enabling Infrastructure	-	-	-	-
Project Development	-	38	(680)	(642)
Core Running Costs	-	559	(1,938)	(1,379)
Concessionary Fares	-	-	(67)	(67)
SSI Related Schemes Not in the Investment Plan	-	-	130	130
Place	-	-	-	-
Not Directly Attributable to Themes	-	-	(6,764)	(6,764)
Net Cost Of Services	4,311	730	(48,735)	(43,694)
Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(12,500)	50	41,724	29,274
Difference between General Fund Surplus or Deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(8,189)	780	(7,011)	(14,420)

Adjustments for capital purposes: this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.

Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments - this is the net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income.

For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

For Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Other Differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute.

For **Financing and investment income and expenditure** the other differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.

Expenditure and Income Analysed By Nature

The Authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	6,746	6,117
Other services expenses	155,769	85,522
Interest payments	1,066	394
Total Expenditure	163,581	92,033
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(264)	(129)
Interest and investment income	(3,595)	(3,208)
Government grants and contributions	(218,023)	(103,145)
Total Income	(221,882)	(106,482)
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(58,301)	(14,449)

Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Services	Income from Services	Income from Services
Business Growth	(90)	0
Research Development Innovation & Energy	(21)	(26)
Education Employment & Skills	(12)	(6)
Culture	(75)	(1)
Transport	(5)	(83)
Project Development	0	0
Place	0	0
Core Running Costs	(61)	(13)
SSI Related Schemes Not in the Investment Plan	0	0
Not Directly Attributable to Themes	0	0
Total income analysed on a segmental basis	(264)	(129)

Tees Valley Combined Authority - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Note 3: Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued But Have Not Yet Been Adopted

At the balance sheet date the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

- Definition of a Business : Amendments to IFRS3 Business Combinations
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform : Amendments to IFRS9, IAS39 & IFRS7

Note 4: Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

There are no critical judgements made for the authority as a single entity.

Note 5: Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by TVCA 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 TVCA'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:

- Pension liabilities: estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide TVCA with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied. Sensitivities are included in Note 22

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Note 6: Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

2020/21	General Fund Balance £000s	Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000s
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account	5,034			(5,034)
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(71,382)		71,382	-
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve	730			(730)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	18			(18)
Total Adjustments	(65,600)	-	71,382	(5,782)

2019/20	General Fund Balance £000s	Capital Receipts Reserve £000s	Capital Grants Unapplied £000s	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000s
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account	(1,224)	-	-	1,224
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(8,189)	-	8,189	-
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve	780	-	-	(780)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Adjustment Account	(2)	-	-	2
Total Adjustments	(8,635)	-	8,189	446

Note 7: Movements in Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2020/21.

TVCA

Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 1 April 2020 £000s	Transfers Out 2020/21 £000s	Transfers In 2020/21 £000s	Balance at 31 March 2021 £000s
Revenue Reserves				
Investment Fund	(48,587)	7,635	(245)	(41,197)
SSI	(11,720)	275	(10)	(11,455)
Concessionary Fares	(67)	-	(356)	(423)
Total Revenue Reserves	(60,374)	7,910	(611)	(53,075)

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Note 7: Movements in Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 1 April 2018 £000s	Transfers Out 2018/19 £000s	Transfers In 2018/19 £000s	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000s
Revenue Reserves				
Development Pot	(1,030)	1,030	-	-
Investment Fund	(41,409)	2,069	(9,247)	(48,587)
SSI	(12,217)	564	(67)	(11,720)
Concessionary Fares	-	-	(67)	(67)
Total Revenue Reserves	(54,656)	3,663	(9,381)	(60,374)

Development Pot - The development pot reserve was established as part of the 2017-21 Investment Plan where funding was held for the early development costs associated with projects and programmes to be delivered as part of the wider investment plan or through alternate funding routes.

Investment Fund - The authority receives grant and other funding into a single pot which is used to fund the delivery of the investment plan. This funding is received annually and any funds not required in year are held in reserve for future years delivery of the investment plan.

SSI - The Authority manages the funding awarded to the SSI Task Force following the closure of SSI. This reserve holds the funding received that is yet to be drawn down to deliver the projects and programmes approved by the Task Force.

Concessionary fares - The Authority manages the concessionary travel fares budget for the Tees Valley, any surpluses generated in year are held in this reserve.

Note 8: Capital Adjustment Account

	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Balance at 1st April	(1,224)	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	66,448	33,831
	<u>66,448</u>	<u>33,831</u>
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(58,556)	(29,511)
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(1,552)	(4,311)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(1,306)	(1,224)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	-	(9)
	<u>(61,414)</u>	<u>(35,055)</u>
Balance at 31st March	<u>3,810</u>	<u>(1,224)</u>

Note 9: TVCA Members' Allowances

Details of the amounts paid to each elected member of the Authority are published annually. Elected members from the constituent local authorities sit on various TVCA boards and receive no allowance for carrying out this role from the Authority.

During the year payments were made to the Mayor totalling £38,546 which consisted of £37,778 Mayoral Allowance and £768 travel and subsistence (2019/20 £38,374).

The Chair of the Local Enterprise partnership, Paul Booth, sits on TVCA Cabinet and during the year he was re-imbursed £0 in relation to accommodation and travel costs incurred whilst representing TVCA (2019/20 £4,704).

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Note 10: Employee remuneration

Remuneration of the Chief Executive and her senior staff are shown in the following table.

Remuneration of Senior Employees 2020/21						
Post holder information	Salary (Including fees & Allowances) £	Expense Allowances £	Benefits In Kind £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2020/21 £	Pension contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2020/21 £
Group Chief Executive	165,960	82	-	166,042	25,392	191,434
Strategy & Investment Planning Director	21,436	29	-	21,465	2,525	23,990
Group Commercial Director	114,156	61	-	114,217	17,639	131,856
Director of Business & Skills	104,436	-	-	104,436	15,781	120,217
Group Director of Finance & Resources	115,287	-	-	115,287	-	115,287
Group Marketing & Communications Manager	53,023	228	-	53,251	8,113	61,364
TVCA TOTAL	574,298	400	-	574,698	69,450	644,148

During the year the amendment to Group Governance arrangements resulted in the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Executive, Commercial Director and Director of Finance & Resources being amended to cover the Group. In May 2020 the Strategy and Investment Planning Director left the Authority and the post was deleted as part of the revised senior management structure.

Remuneration of Senior Employees 2019/20						
Post holder information	Salary (Including fees & Allowances) £	Expense Allowances £	Benefits In Kind £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions 2019/20 £	Pension contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions 2019/20 £
Chief Executive	141,859	711	-	142,570	22,556	165,126
Strategy & Investment Planning Director	97,466	311	-	97,777	15,497	113,274
Commercial & Delivery Director	95,769	397	-	96,166	15,367	111,533
Director of Business & Skills	52,800	556	-	53,356	8,395	61,751
Director of Finance & Resources	57,475	-	-	57,475	-	57,475
Head of Comms & Marketing	78,537	746	-	79,283	12,487	91,770
TVCA TOTAL	523,906	2,721	-	526,627	74,302	600,929

A senior management restructure took place in the year which resulted in all Heads of Service who previously reported direct to the Chief Executive now reporting to relevant Directors with the exception of the Head of Comms & Marketing who continues to report to the Chief Executive. This has led to a reduction of the senior employees reported in the above table however the roles are now included in the table at the end of this note.

The restructure resulted in change of job titles for Directors as set out below:-

☐ Strategy Director changed to Strategy and Investment Planning Director.

☐ Business Director changed to Director of Business and Skills.

• Investment Director changed to Commercial and Delivery Director

• Finance Director changed to Director of Finance and Resources.

At the start of the year both the Director of Business & Skills and Director of Finance & Resources were vacant, both of these roles were filled in September 2019. All other posts have been in post for the full year.

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Note 10: Employee remuneration

	TVCA	
	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
	2020/21	2019/20
£50,001 - £55,000	1	2
£55,001 - £60,000	3	1
£60,001 - £65,000	-	1
£65,001 - £70,000	-	1
£70,001 - £75,000	-	1
£75,001 - £80,000	1	2
£80,001 - £85,000	3	-
£85,001 - £90,000	-	-
£90,001 - £95,000	-	-
£95,001 - £100,000	-	-

Remuneration of the Chief Executive and her senior staff has been excluded from the salary range analysis shown in the table above. The senior management restructure that took place has led to an increase in the employees reported in the above table which is offset by the reduction reported in previous senior employees table.

Note 11: Long Term Debtors

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Central Government	-	-
Local Government	44,592	17,369
Other entities and individuals	64,190	60,225
	108,782	77,594

Note 12: Debtors

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Central Government	4,398	2,316
Local Government	28,937	12,838
Other entities and individuals	4,238	3,428
	37,573	18,582

Note 13: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Bank and Imprests	122	1,152
Cash Equivalents	95,000	61,500
	95,122	62,652

Note 14: Short Term Creditors

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Central Government	(739)	(269)
Local Government	(37,012)	(12,973)
Other entities and individuals	(5,871)	(3,249)
	(43,622)	(16,491)

Note 15: Other Long Term Liabilities

	31 March 2021 £000s	31 March 2020 £000s
Net pensions liability	(6,663)	(3,937)
Long Tem Borrowing	(28,263)	(29,143)
	(34,926)	(33,080)

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Note 16: Related Party Transactions

The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence them or to be controlled or influenced by them. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which TVCA 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 Authority.

Central Government

Central government has effective control over the general operations of TVCA – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which they operate, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that they have with other parties. Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 21.

Members

Members of the Authority have direct control over the Authority's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2020/21 is shown in Note 10. During 2020/21, there were no related party transactions between members and TVCA.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Authority

The Code of Practice requires local authorities to produce Group Accounts to reflect significant activities by other organisations in which the Council has an interest. The Combined Authority has considered its interests in this respect, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and has concluded that South Tees Development Corporation (STDC) and Goosepool 2019, are materially significant to the overall financial position of the Combined Authority and are therefore consolidated into the Group Financial Statements.

The tables below set out the income and expenditure during year between TVCA and these organisations.

2020/21	Income Received £000s	Expenditure £000s
South Tees Development Corporation Group	-	26,364
Goosepool 2019 Group	2,982	15
Total	2,982	26,379

2019/20	Income Received £000s	Expenditure £000s
South Tees Development Corporation Group	71	1,900
Goosepool 2019 Group	2,331	-
Total	2,402	1,900

As at 31 March 2021 the below balances were held in the Authority's balance sheet in respect of the controlled organisations.

	Long Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Creditors £000s
South Tees Development Corporation Group	38,752	26,021	(31,150)
Goosepool 2019 Group	61,940	81	-
Total	100,692	26,102	(31,150)

As at 31 March 2020 the below balances were held in the Authority's balance sheet in respect of the controlled organisations.

	Long Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Creditors £000s
South Tees Development Corporation Group	11,215	9,856	13,200
Goosepool 2019 Group	56,596	94	-
Total	67,811	9,950	13,200

TVCA Constituent Authorities

The Leaders and Elected Mayor of the five TVCA constituent Authorities serve as members of the TVCA Leadership Board. Details of income and expenditure with the five Authorities are set out in the table below.

2020/21	Income Received £000s	Expenditure £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	4,731	9,635
Middlesbrough Borough Council	4,228	10,500
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	4,249	8,763
Hartlepool Borough Council	1,961	4,426
Darlington Borough Council	3,319	6,327
Total	18,488	39,651

2019/20	Income Received £000s	Expenditure £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	4,512	8,172
Middlesbrough Borough Council	4,195	9,999
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	4,809	6,334
Hartlepool Borough Council	2,341	5,060
Darlington Borough Council	3,200	8,025
Total	19,057	37,590

As at 31 March 2021 the below balances were held in the Authority's balance sheet in respect of the constituent authorities.

	Long Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Creditors £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	-	305	774
Middlesbrough Borough Council	2,610	1,214	1,403
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	-	2,181	3,284
Hartlepool Borough Council	-	1,953	1,377
Darlington Borough Council	3,230	329	793
Total	5,840	5,982	7,631

As at 31 March 2020 the below balances were held in the Authority's balance sheet in respect of the constituent authorities.

	Long Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Debtors £000s	Short Term Creditors £000s
Stockton On Tees Borough Council	-	331	339
Middlesbrough Borough Council	2,924	735	307
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	-	2,562	133
Hartlepool Borough Council	-	2,008	176
Darlington Borough Council	3,230	295	637
Total	6,154	5,931	1,592

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Note 17: External Audit Costs

The Authority has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts and to non-audit services provided by the Authority's external auditors:

	TVCA 2020/21 £000s	TVCA 2019/20 £000s
Fees payable to Mazars LLP with regard to external audit services	27	23
	27	23
<i>Rebate from Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(3)</i>

Note 18: Leases

Operating leases: TVCA as lessee

From the 1st January 2017 the TVCA took on the lease of the third floor of Cavendish House. The new lease is for a term of 10 years. The minimum lease payments due in future years are:

Future minimum lease payments due	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Not later than one year	152	152
Later than one year & not later than five years	608	608
Later than five years	114	266
	874	1,026

Note 19: Capital Expenditure and Financing

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

	31 March 2020 £000s	31 March 2019 £000s
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	41,176	40,698
Capital investment		
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	66,448	33,831
Loans for Capital Investment	32,337	1,702
Sources of Finance		
Government grants and other contributions	(61,479)	(33,822)
<i>Sums set aside from revenue:</i>		
Direct revenue contributions	-	(9)
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	(1,306)	(1,224)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	77,176	41,176

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Note 20: Grant Income

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2020/21.

	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
BEIS/MHCLG South Tees Development Corporation	739	-
Brownfield Housing	3,976	-
DfT Active Travel Fund	1,434	-
LAD2 Green Homes Grant	52,950	-
Local Growth Fund	-	234
Major Transport Development Fund	382	-
Transforming Cities Fund	13,452	12,266
Total	72,933	12,500
Credited to Services		
Adult Education Budget	29,627	15,936
BEIS Local Energy Capacity Support	304	405
BEIS Growth Hub	462	246
BEIS Rural Community Energy Fund	678	123
BEIS Peer to Peer Network	81	-
BEIS/MHCLG South Tees Development Corporation	25,544	-
Brownfield Housing	915	-
Devolution	15,000	15,000
DfT Access Fund	701	1,022
DfT Active Travel Fund	385	-
DfT Covid Bus Support	269	-
DfT Travel Demand Management	113	-
Department For International Trade	60	-
DWP Routes To Work	1,842	2,053
ERDF Back to Business	985	-
ERDF Business Compass	729	4,451
ERDF Business Growth Fund	1,047	-
ERDF SME Energy Efficiency	73	-
EU Exit Preparation Fund	182	104
Get Building Fund	8,750	-
Home to School Transport	1,697	-
HLF Great Places	359	460
LAD2 Green Homes Grant	65	-
LEP Core	500	500
Local Growth Fund	14,217	9,182
Local Transport Plan	13,930	13,930
Major Transport Development Fund	398	-
Mayoral Capacity Funding	1,000	1,000
MHCLG Covid SFC	221	-
National Productivity Investment Fund	-	5,050
One Public Estate	84	-
One Vision Pilot	102	-
Pothole Action Fund	6,891	534
Skills Analysis	101	25
Transforming Cities Fund	4,548	734
Other Grants	157	400
	132,017	71,155
Capital and Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		
	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Adult Education Budget	3,922	2,642
BEIS Local Energy Capacity Support	887	1,113
Brownfield Housing	301	-
Careers & Enterprise	147	-
DfT Access Fund	436	29
DfT Active Travel Fund	385	-
DfT Covid Bus Support	139	-
DfT Travel Demand Management	112	-
DWP Routes To Work	816	2,658
EU Exit Preparation Fund	204	250
Home to School Transport	671	-
LAD2 Green Homes Grant	185	-
Local Industrial Strategy	241	241
Pothole Action Fund	1,573	-
Rural Community Energy Fund	882	1,560
Other Grants	170	234
Total	11,071	8,727

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Note 21: Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

IFRS9 Financial Instruments is the new accounting standard for investments, borrowing, receivables and payables, which came into effect for all Local Authorities from the 2018/19 financial year.

Financial instruments are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. They are classified based on the business model for holding the instruments and their expected cashflow characteristics.

Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the Authority that is represented by cash, equity instruments or a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets or a right to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially favourable to the Authority. The financial assets held by the Authority during the year are accounted for under the following three classifications:

- Financial assets held at amortised cost. These represent loans and loan-type arrangements where repayments or interest and principal take place on set dates and at specified amounts. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet represents the outstanding principal received plus accrued interest. Interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable as per the loan agreement.
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – These assets are measured and carried at fair value. All gains and losses due to changes in fair value (both realised and unrealised) are accounted for through a reserve account, with the balance debited or credited to the CIES when the asset is disposed of.
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). These assets are measured and carried at fair value. All gains and losses due to changes in fair value (both realised and unrealised) are recognised in the CIES as they occur.

Financial assets held at amortised cost are shown net of a loss allowance reflecting the statistical likelihood that the borrower or debtor will be unable to meet their contractual commitments to the Authority.

During the year adjustments to the value of £8.8 million have been charged to the CIES to take account of this allowance in line with the requirements under IFRS9.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the Authority and can be represented by a contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets or an obligation to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially unfavourable to the Authority. The majority of the Authority's financial liabilities held during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprised of long term loans from Public Works Loans Board and trade payables for goods and services received

Financial Instruments

The value of debtors and creditors reported in the tables below are solely those amounts meeting the definition of a financial instrument. The balances of debtors and creditors reported in the balance sheet also include balances which do not meet the definition of a financial instrument, such as tax-based debtors and creditors.

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

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
At Amortised Cost	108,782	77,594	135,703	81,012
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit & Loss	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	108,782	77,594	135,703	81,012

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

	Long Term		Short Term	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
At Amortised Cost	(28,263)	(29,143)	(44,203)	(16,990)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
At Fair Value Through Profit & Loss	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	(28,263)	(29,143)	(44,203)	(16,990)

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Note 21: Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments - Fair Values

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cashflows at 31st March 2021.

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

- Level 1 – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, e.g. Pooled Property Fund based on the latest market value from quarterly unaudited accounts.
- Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability. For PWLB loans payable, PWLB premature repayment rates. For non-PWLB loans payable, prevailing market rates.
- Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. Loans are based on estimated creditworthiness taken into account security held against loans.

Financial Assets	Level	Balance Sheet		Fair Value		Balance Sheet		Fair Value	
		31 March 2021		31 March 2020		31 March 2020		31 March 2020	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Money Market Funds	1	100,122	100,122	62,006	62,006	62,006	62,006	62,006	62,006
Loans to Subsidiaries	3	100,693	100,693	59,295	59,295	59,295	59,295	59,295	59,295
Loans To Local Authorities	3	5,840	5,840	6,571	6,571	6,571	6,571	6,571	6,571
Loans To Companies	3	2,249	2,249	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,720
Other Short Term Assets*	N/A	35,580	35,580	18,498	18,498	18,498	18,498	18,498	18,498
Total Financial Assets		244,484	244,484	150,090	150,090	150,090	150,090	150,090	150,090
<i>Recorded on Balance Sheet as:-</i>									
Long Term Debtors		108,782		69,078		69,078		69,078	
Short Term Debtors		35,580		19,006		19,006		19,006	
Long Term Investments		-		-		-		-	
Short Term Investments		5,000		-		-		-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		95,122		62,006		62,006		62,006	
Total Financial Assets		244,484		150,090		150,090		150,090	

* The fair value of short-term financial assets held at amortised cost, including trade receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Financial Liabilities	Level	Balance Sheet		Fair Value		Balance Sheet		Fair Value	
		31 March 2021		31 March 2020		31 March 2020		31 March 2020	
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Long Term PWLB Loans	2	(29,143)	(32,568)	(30,000)	(32,970)	(30,000)	(32,970)	(30,000)	(32,970)
Other Short Term Liabilities*	N/A	(43,323)	(70,846)	(16,133)	(16,133)	(16,133)	(16,133)	(16,133)	(16,133)
Total Financial Liabilities		(72,466)	(103,414)	(46,133)	(49,103)	(46,133)	(49,103)	(46,133)	(49,103)
<i>Recorded on Balance Sheet as:-</i>									
Short Term Creditors		(43,323)		(16,133)		(16,133)		(16,133)	
Short Term Borrowing		(880)		(857)		(857)		(857)	
Long Term Creditors		-		-		-		-	
Long Term Borrowing		(28,263)		(29,143)		(29,143)		(29,143)	
Total Financial Liabilities		(72,466)		(46,133)		(46,133)		(46,133)	

* The fair value of short-term financial liabilities held at amortised cost, including trade payables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

Tees Valley Combined Authority - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Note 21: Financial Instruments

Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Key risks

The Authority's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; the key risks are:

- **credit risk** – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Authority
- **liquidity risk** – the possibility that the Authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make
- **re-financing risk** – the possibility that the Authority might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at
- **market risk** – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Authority as a result of changes in such measures as

Credit Risk: Treasury Investments

The Authority manages credit risk by ensuring that treasury investments are only placed with organisations of high credit

Credit Rating	2020/21		2019/20	
	Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s	Long Term £000s	Short Term £000s
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA+	-	-	-	-
AA	-	-	-	-
AA-	-	25,000	-	37,500
A+	-	60,000	-	19,000
A	-	-	-	-
A-	-	-	-	-
Unrated Local Authorities	-	15,000	-	5,000
Total financial assets	-	100,000	-	61,500

Liquidity Risk

Market Risk

- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall (no impact on revenue balances)
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services will
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances)

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance, subject to influences from Government grants. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together Authority's prudential and treasury indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this strategy a treasury indicator is set which provides maximum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The central treasury team will monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns.

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

	2020/21 £000s	2019/20 £000s
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings		-
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(148)	(152)
Impact on (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(148)	(152)

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

Price Risk: The Authority, excluding the pension fund, does not invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

Foreign Exchange Risk: The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and

Note 22: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Authority participates in The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Middlesbrough Council – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

We recognise the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge we are required to make against Authority resources is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

Note 22: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
· Current service cost	1,285	1,273
· Past service cost	261	91
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net interest cost	83	50
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,629	1,414
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
· Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(1,996)	668
· Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	4,089	(304)
· Actuarial gains and losses due to liability experience	(97)	769
· Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in demographic assumptions	-	(306)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,996	827
Movement in Reserves Statement		
· Reversal of net charges made to the (Surplus) or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(1,629)	(1,414)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
· Employers' contributions payable to scheme	899	634

The amount included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account as "Re-measurements of the defined benefit liability" is (£1.996m).

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Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(17,865)	(11,668)
Fair value of assets	11,202	7,731
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	<u>(6,663)</u>	<u>(3,937)</u>

Note 22: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Opening fair value of scheme assets	7,731	6,984
Interest income	193	190
Remeasurement gains and (losses)	1,996	(668)
Contributions from the employer	899	634
Contributions from employees into the scheme	312	291
Benefits paid	71	300
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	<u>11,202</u>	<u>7,731</u>

Reconciliation Of Present Value Of The Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

	Local Government Pension Scheme	
	2020/21	2019/20
	£000s	£000s
Opening balance at 1 April 2019	(11,668)	(9,314)
Current service cost	(1,285)	(1,273)
Interest cost	(276)	(240)
Contributions by scheme participants	(312)	(291)
Actuarial gains and losses - financial assumptions	(4,089)	304
Actuarial gains and losses - demographic assumption	-	306
Actuarial gains and losses - liability experience	97	(769)
Benefits paid	(71)	(300)
Past service cost	(261)	(91)
Closing balance at 31 March 2020	<u>(17,865)</u>	<u>(11,668)</u>

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Fair value of scheme assets		Fair value of scheme assets	
	2020/21		2019/20	
	£000s	%	£000s	%
Equity investments (Quoted)	8,939	79.8%	5,620	72.7%
Property (Quoted)	840	7.5%	688	8.9%
Government Bonds	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Corporate Bonds	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Cash	840	7.5%	1,036	13.4%
Other Investments	583	5.2%	387	5.0%
	<u>11,202</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>7,731</u>	<u>100%</u>

Tees Valley Combined Authority- Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and discretionary benefits liabilities have been assessed by AON Hewitt, an independent firm of actuaries; estimates for the Teesside Pension Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2019.

Note 22: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2020/21	2019/20
Mortality assumptions:		
<u>Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:</u>		
Men	21.9	21.8
Women	23.6	23.5
<u>Longevity at 45 for future pensioners:</u>		
Men	23.3	23.2
Women	25.4	25.3
<u>Other assumptions:</u>		
Rate of inflation (CPI)	2.6%	1.8%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%	2.8%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.6%	1.8%
Rate of Pension accounts revaluation rate	2.6%	1.8%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.1%	2.3%

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

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Base Figure</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>	<u>£000s</u>
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	18,508	17,865	17,222
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	17,936	17,865	17,794
Rate of increase in pensions payment (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	18,276	17,865	17,472
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	17,383	17,865	18,347

Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Authority has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be carried out as at 31 March 2022.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The Authority anticipates to pay £0.662m contributions to the scheme in 2021/2022.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 26.9 years.

Note 23: Termination Benefits

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20
							£000s	£000s
£1 to £20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£20,001 to £40,000	-	-	2	-	2	-	52	-
£40,001 to £60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£60,001 to £80,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	78	-
£80,001 to £100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£100,001 to £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£150,001 to £200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3	-	3	-	130	-

Note 24: Provisions

There are no provisions for the Authority (2019/20 Nil)

Note 25: Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities for the Authority (2019/20 Nil)

Note 26: Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no post balance sheet events to report for the Authority for the Authority (2019/20 Nil)

Statement of Accounting Policies (Group)

General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises TVCA's and Group transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2020. They are required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Group Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Upon consolidation of the Group accounts all subsidiary accounting policies are aligned to those of the Authority.

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:

- Income from the sale of goods is recognised when the Group transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Group.
- Income from the provision of services is recognised when the Group can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Group.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the balance sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments is accounted for respectively as income on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the balance sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

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 no more than 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 Group's cash management.

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

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

Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

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

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Group to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Group to the pension fund or pensioner in the year.

Statement of Accounting Policies (Group)

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Group are members of one pension scheme:

- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Middlesbrough Borough Council.

The schemes provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Group and its predecessor.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the Teesside Pension Fund attributable to the Group 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 based on the indicative rate of return on the Aon Hewitt GBP Central AA Curve.
- The assets of the Teesside Pension Fund attributable to the Group are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities* – current bid price
 - unquoted securities* – professional estimate
 - unitised securities* – current bid price
 - property* – market value.

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

Service cost comprising:

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

Remeasurements comprising:

- *the return on plan assets* - excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- *actuarial gains and losses*: changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions paid to the Teesside Pension Fund:

- cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

Statement of Accounting Policies (Group)

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Group to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are 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. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

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 Financial Statements 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 Financial Statements are adjusted to reflect such events
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is 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 financial statements.

Financial Assets

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

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) [separate accounting policy is required where an authority holds financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income].

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

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

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

- instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis. The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:
- Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the authority can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset. Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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 and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. 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 CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid within the general fund. 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.

Statement of Accounting Policies (Group)

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 Group when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Group are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using 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 receipts in advance. 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 ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Intangible Assets

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

Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined on the basis of the initial invoice price.

Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between 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.

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.

Operating Leases as Lessee

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).

Operating Leases as Lessor

Where the Group 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.

Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Group's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

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. The Authority and Group has a de-minimus level of £10,000 for PPE.

Statement of Accounting Policies (Group)

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 Group 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

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

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

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

Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- infrastructure assets – depreciated historical cost
- surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective in line with IFRS13.
- all other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every three years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- buildings – straight line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- plant, furniture and equipment – straight line over the useful life of the asset, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure – straight line allocation over a period of 10 to 40 years.

Statement of Accounting Policies (Group)

Goodwill

The CIPFA Code states that the acquisition method should be adopted through the initial business combination following IFRS 3 for guidance and refers to IAS 36 for consideration of goodwill.

Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests in the acquiree, are recognised separately from goodwill. All assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at acquisition-date fair value.

Goodwill is measured as the difference between:

- the aggregate of (i) the value of the consideration transferred (generally at fair value), (ii) the amount of any non-controlling interest, and
- the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed

After initial recognition, the acquirer shall measure goodwill acquired in a business combination at cost/ revaluation

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Group 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 Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, 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.

Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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 Group. A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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 Group. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Reserves

The Group sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. 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 Group expenditure.

Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Group.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Group has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged.

VAT

VAT on income and expenditure is included only to the extent that it is not recoverable from HM Revenue and Customs.

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The Group measures the fair value of an asset or liability on the same basis that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability (assuming those market participants were acting in their economic best interest).

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

The Group uses appropriate valuation techniques for each circumstance, maximising the use of relevant known data and minimising the use of estimates or unknowns. This takes into account the three levels of categories for inputs to valuations for fair value assets:

- Level 1 - quoted prices
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Tees Valley Combined Authority (and Group) - Annual Financial Statements 2020/21

Responsibilities for the Annual Financial Statements

The Authority and Group's Responsibilities

The Tees Valley Combined Authority Group is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Group, that officer is the Chief Financial Officer;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the Annual Financial Statements by the date specified by the Secretary of State.

The Chief Financial Officers Responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Groups Annual Financial Statements in accordance with proper practice as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in Great Britain (the Code of Practice).

In preparing the Annual Financial Statements, the Chief Financial Officer has:

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

The Chief Financial Officer has also:

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

Certification of the accounts by the Chief Financial Officer

In accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, I certify that by signing this statement the Annual Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Tees Valley Combined Authority Group Accounts at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2021.


G Macdonald
Group Director of Finance & Resources

Date: 31/07/2021

These financial statements replace the unaudited financial statements certified by the Director of Finance on 31st July 2020

G Macdonald
Group Director of Finance & Resources

Date:

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TEES VALLEY COMBINED
AUTHORITY**

Glossary of Terms

Accruals

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Amortised cost

The amount at which a financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, less principal repayments and plus or minus any unamortised original premium or discount. International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 requires the amortised cost to be calculated using the effective interest method.

Capital Charge

A charge to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of non current assets used in the provision of a service.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a non current asset or expenditure designed to extend its useful life.

Consistency

The concept that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period and from one period to the next is the same.

Contingency

A condition which exists at the balance sheet date, where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of a non current asset, whether arising from use, effluxion of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

Effective interest method

This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability, and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate in a financial instrument is the rate that exactly discounts the cash flows associated with the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Exceptional Items

Material items which derive from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Authority and which need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size or incidence to give fair presentation of the accounts.

Extraordinary Items

Material items, possessing a high degree of abnormality, which derive from events or transactions that fall outside the ordinary activities of the Authority and which are not expected to recur. They do not include exceptional items, nor do they include prior period items, merely because they relate to a prior period.

Fair Value

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction, less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

Glossary of Terms

Finance Lease

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a non current asset to the lessee. Such a transfer of risks and rewards may be presumed to occur if at the inception of the lease the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any initial payment, amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset.

Going Concern

The concept that the Authority will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, in particular that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

Government Grants

Assistance by government and inter-government agencies and similar bodies, whether local, national or international, in the form of cash or transfers of assets to an Authority in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Authority.

Inventories

Comprise the value of items held in the following categories:

- a) goods or other assets purchased for resale;
- b) consumable stores;
- c) raw materials and components purchased for incorporation into products for sale;
- d) products and services in intermediate stages of completion;
- e) long term contract balances; and
- f) finished goods.

Investments

A long term investment is an investment that is being held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Authority. Investments should be so classified only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment. Investments which do not meet the above criteria are classified as current assets.

Long Term Contracts

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken to substantially complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into different accounting periods. Some contracts with a shorter duration than one year should be accounted for as long term contracts, if they are sufficiently material to the activity of the period.

Net Book Value

The amount at which non current assets are included in the balance sheet i.e. the historical cost or current value, less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Current Replacement Cost

The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use i.e. the costs of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

Net Realisable Value

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of a non operational asset), less any expenses incurred in realising the asset.

Glossary of Terms

Non Current Assets

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the Authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Non Operational Assets

Non current assets held by a Authority but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

Operating Lease

A lease other than a finance lease.

Operational Assets

Non current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Authority in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Those events, both favourable and unfavourable, which occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the Statement of Accounts is signed by the responsible financial officer.

Prior Year Adjustments

Those material adjustments applicable to prior years, arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. They do not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates in prior years.

Prudence

The concept that revenue is not anticipated, but is recognised only when realised, in the form either of cash or of other assets, the ultimate cash realisation of which can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Usable Reserves

Amounts set aside to meet future costs, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use.

Unusable Reserves

Reserves that not available to spend; this category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations".