

Unaudited Annual Accounts 2022/23 and Treasury Management report 2022/23

1.	Introduction
1.1	This report presents the unaudited Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2023.
1.2	The report also provides the annual Treasury Management report for 2022/23.
0	Unaudited Annual Accounts 2022/23
2.	
2.1	The unaudited Annual Accounts are submitted to the Partnership in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014. The accounts are subject to audit and the audited Annual Accounts, incorporating the Auditor's report, will be presented to the Performance and Audit Committee and Partnership Board in due course.
2.2	The unaudited Annual Accounts are appended at Appendix 1.
2.3	The Treasurer's opinion on the effectiveness of the Partnership's system of internal financial control is provided within the Annual Governance Statement on pages 7 to 9. The Treasurer's opinion is informed by the work of Internal Audit and managers in the Partnership.
2.4	The Management Commentary is on pages 2 to 5 of the Annual Accounts. This highlights key aspect of financial performance during the year. The unaudited underspend is £177,000. This comprises an underspend of £18,000 on the Core revenue budget and slippage of £159,000 on the Projects budget. Under the Partnership's Reserves Policy, it is planned to carry these balances forward to 2023/24.
3.	Treasury Management report 2022/23
ν.	
3.1	The Partnership has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Sector. Under the code, an annual report on Treasury Management must be submitted to the Partnership at the end of each financial year.
3.2	The Partnership maintains its bank account as part of the City of Edinburgh
J.Z	Council's group of bank accounts. Any cash balance is effectively lent to the Council and is offset by expenditure undertaken by the City of Edinburgh Council on behalf of the Partnership. Interest is given on month end net indebtedness between the Council and the Partnership.

3.3	For 2022/23, interest was calculated in a Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advi on Interest on Revenue Balances.	
2.4	Net and of month holen and for 2022/22 a	
3.4	Net end of month balances for 2022/23 a Balance due to S	SEStran(+ve) /due by SEStran (-ve)
	Opening Balance	£-506,806.13
	30 April 2022	£-444,962.30
	31 May 2022	£-140,550.79
	30 June 2022	£26,500.80
	31 July 2022	£68,265.06
	31 August 2022	£73,928.12
	30 September 2022	£-36,823.54
	31 October 2022	£50,153.99
	30 November 2022	£31,302.60
	31 December 2022	£-50,117.07
	31 January 2023	£-93,094.34
	28 February 2023	£-214,248.30
	31 March 2023	£-298,892.41
3.5	Interest is calculated on the average mor applied was 2.212%, giving an interest cl	
4	Recommendations	
	It is recommended that the Performance	and Audit Committee notes:
4.1	the unaudited Annual Accounts for 2022/ Accounts to the Partnership Board for re-	
4.2	the annual Treasury Management report	for 2022/23;
4.3	the audited Annual Accounts, incorporati presented to the Performance and Audit in due course.	

Hugh Dunn Treasurer 30th May 2023

Appendix	Unaudited Annual Accounts 2022/23
Contact	iain.shaw@edinburgh.gov.uk

Policy Implications	There are no policy implications arising as a result of this report.
Financial Implications	There are no financial implications arising.
Equalities Implications	There are no equality implications arising as a result of this report.
Climate Change Implications	There are no climate change implications arising as a result of this report.

APPENDIX

The South East of Scotland Transport Partnership (SESTRAN)

Unaudited Annual Accounts

2022/2023

CONTENTS

	Page
Management Commentary	2-5
Statement of Responsibilities for the Annual Accounts	6
Annual Governance Statement	7 - 9
Remuneration Report	10 - 11
Accounting Statements and Notes to the Annual Accounts:	
Annual Accounts	
1. Movement in Reserves Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023	12
2. Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023	13
3. Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023	14
4. Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023	15
Statement of Accounting Policies	16 - 19
Notes to the Annual Accounts	20 - 45

Management Commentary

1. Basis of Accounts

The Partnership prepares its Annual Accounts in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The Code of Practice is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2. Statutory Background

The South East of Scotland Transport Partnership (SESTRAN) was established under the Regional Transport Partnerships (Establishment, Constitution and Membership) (Scotland) Order 2005. The Partnership came into force on 1st December 2005. Under Section 3 of the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005, the net expenses of SESTRAN, after allowing for government grant and any other income, are met by its constituent councils.

In accordance with Section 122 of the Transport (Scotland) Act 2019, which allows Regional Transport Partnerships to carry forward reserves, the Partnership established a General Fund reserve. This provision in the Transport (Scotland) Act 2019 came into effect on 19 March 2020.

3. Corporate Strategy

The following is an introductory extract from the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005, which established the Partnership; one of seven Scottish Regional Transport Partnerships (RTPs):

"An Act of the Scottish Parliament to provide for the setting up and functions of the new transport bodies and to enable the Scottish Ministers to discharge certain transport functions; to provide further for the control and co-ordination of road works and for the enforcement of the duties placed on those who carry them out; to set up national concessionary fares schemes; and to make other, miscellaneous modifications of the law relating to transport."

The Partnership aims to develop a sustainable transportation system for South East Scotland that will enable business to function effectively, and provide everyone living in the region with improved access to healthcare, education, public services and employment opportunities. These aims are embodied in the Regional Transport Strategy: SEStran 2035.

The constituent councils of the Partnership are the City of Edinburgh, Clackmannanshire, East Lothian, Falkirk, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian.

SEStran's Vision Statement is as follows:

"A regional transport system that provides all citizens of South East Scotland with a genuine choice of transport which fulfils their needs and provides travel opportunities for work and leisure on a sustainable basis."

4. Risks and Uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Partnership fall into three categories.

Firstly, there is the funding uncertainty faced by all local authorities and RTPs. The Partnership has a range of statutory duties to enact. While every attempt is made to do this within the budget provided, budget reductions may make this less achievable resulting in a reduction in the quality of service provided.

The second category relates to changes in legislation leading to changes in the services to be delivered. This can create pressures from both a financial and organisational perspective.

The third group of risks are around inadequate governance, failure to follow process, etc. These can take the form of financial loss or penalty, and are mitigated by regular reviews, internal and external audits.

5. Results for the Year

The Partnership is required to present its financial performance as a Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This can be seen on page 13.

Management Commentary (continued)

5. Results for the Year (continued)

To show the net position of the Partnership and to allow comparison with the approved revenue budget, it is necessary to adjust the expenditure shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to take account of a number of items where the statutory accounting requirements differ from the management accounting practice of the Partnership. These adjustments are detailed in Note 2.

The net revenue budget of the Partnership in 2022/23 was £0.972m, funded by Government Grant and Council Contributions. A comparison of the outturn position with the revenue budget and earmarked reserves brought forward (£131,000) is presented in the table below. Key aspects of financial performance in 2022/23 are:

- Overall the Partnership had an underspend of £18,000 on the core revenue budget and £159,000 on the projects budget. This is shown in the table below.
- The Partnership incurred core service expenditure of £0.601m which was £18,000 below the Core Service revenue budget. The favourable variance arose from increased staff recharges to EU projects.
- The Partnership incurred expenditure of £1.474m on revenue projects and received external grants and contributions of £1.149m, resulting in net expenditure of £0.325m. Net expenditure was £159,000 under budget, after inclusion of the earmarked reserve brought forward. The main favourable variances on the Projects revenue budget arose on the Sustainable Travel budget (£41,000), Regional Transport Strategy expenditure (£74,000), EU projects (£15,000) and the Real-Time Passenger Information (RTPI) project, where net expenditure was £23,000 below budget.

		Earmarked		
	Revised	Reserves		
	Budget	from 21/22	Outturn	Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Core Service	619	0	601	(18)
Revenue Projects - Expenditure	974	131	1,474 }	(159)
Revenue Projects - Income	(621)	0	(1,149) }	(139)
Total Expenditure 2022/23	972	131	926	(177)
	/	_	/	
Government Grant	(782)	0	(782)	0
Constituent Council Requisitions	(190)	0	(190)	0
Total Government Grant and Council				
Contributions 2022/23	(972)	0	(972)	0

In accordance with the provisions of the Transport Scotland (2019) Act, the Partnership has agreed a Reserves Policy and established an unallocated reserve of £31,000. Slippage on project delivery from 2022/23 to 2023/24 will be managed by establishment of an earmarked balance, in accordance with the Partnership's Reserves Policy.

Non Financial Results

During 2022/23, membership of the Partnership Board underwent significant change following local authority elections and the recruitment of a number of new non-Councillor Board members. A significant amount of training was delivered to the new Board members.

The Partnership Director retired in December 2022 and was replaced by a new Director in January 2023.

The Board approved an Equalities Outcomes 2021-2025 and Mainstreaming Report in March 2023.

The Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) was approved by the Minister for Transport in March 2023. The RTS sets the strategic framework for transport plans and decisions within the SEStran region up to 2035. The RTS was developed through consultancy support, with partner and stakeholder input sought at key stages, analysis of evidence of transport problems and opportunities and detailed option appraisal. Relevant Statutory Assessments for the new RTS were concluded in 2021/22 and all consultations were completed in 2022/23.

Management Commentary (continued)

5. Results for the Year (continued)

Non Financial Results (continued)

The Partnership was successful in attracting funding for delivery of region-specific strategies, projects and services of benefit to transport users and partners across the region and remained actively involved in a wide range of regional and national strategic activities, and progressed initiatives in response to Covid-19.

- Further funding from Transport Scotland supported continued development of the Strategic Network. Building on previous years, routes in West Lothian, Falkirk and Scottish Borders underwent topographical and utility surveying. Additional work reviewed a sample of the multi-criteria assessment of routes for future prioritisation;
- The Partnership with Sustrans Scotland supported the Bio Quarter Active Travel corridor project with final junction and lighting design aspects ready for a bid to construct;
- The GO e-Bike programme extended support to several community organisations through the procurement of e-bikes, cargo-bikes, adapted bikes and storage solutions to further promote the varied uses of e-bikes throughout the region. This support will allow more access to bikes and reduce the need for combustion vehicles for the delivery of goods and services;
- The Partnership progressed development work of the Thistle Assistance Journey Planner project. The bulk of the work and design was completed, with public testing due to start in early 2023/24;
- Work on the SEStran Freight Study continued with initial options completed and presented for review by Transport Scotland in September 2022;
- The Partnership, working with the Newburgh Train Station Group and Fife Council, completed the final stage of the transport appraisal and submitted this for review to Transport Scotland. Comments were received in February 2023 from Transport Scotland which the project team will work through in the upcoming year;
- The upgrade of the Real Time Passenger Information (RTPI) system succeeded in becoming fully operational in November 2021. The Partnership continued to work with Local Authorities and Bus Operators to improve the quality of real time data and also expand the screen network with the purchase of new screen infrastructure via the regional procurement framework;
- Through the PriMaaS project and the development of a Regional Mobility as a Service (MaaS) Action Plan and with support from funding from the MaaS Investment Fund, the Partnership developed 'GOSEStran' a MaaS platform and a Demand Responsive Transport (DRT) focussed pilot. After a successful trial in East Lothian and a further bid for funding from Paths for All, the project will be expanded in 2023/24;
- Through the BLING project, the Partnership began exploring the potential to test the project's Blockchain Readiness Awareness Tool with commercial operators DHL and ZEDIFY logistics. A project extension of funding and time to June 2023, was agreed with the project's lead partner;
- Through the Surflogh project, the partnership completed a study to determine the feasibility of a logistics hub/consolidation centre at Perth. The study developed a logistics framework for Perth West to explore and demonstrate how efficient cargo distributions in urban areas can be achieved, utilising key learnings from the SURLOGH programme;
- The Partnership has been working on improvements to bus infrastructure in the region via the Bus Partnership Fund (BPF). This is a £500m Transport Scotland capital fund for the delivery of infrastructure to tackle the impacts of congestion on bus priority and reliability. SEStran has supported five bus alliance groupings to become established and supported the development of bids in the region, namely Forth Valley, Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian and Edinburgh. SEStran has been working with partners and providing project management services to Midlothian and Forth Valley Bus Alliance appraisal work to assess options for further investment along key bus routes in the region;
- The Partnership has continued to pursue activities towards its five equalities outcomes, which will guide the Partnership up to 2025.

Management Commentary (continued)

6. Future Developments

In 2023/24, the Partnership will focus on working with partners to implement the new RTS. The key stages will be:

- Developing and publishing a Strategic Environmental Assessment, which considers environmental effects as part of the preparation and implementation of plans and strategies. It also enables the monitoring of significant effects, and the review of plans and strategies;
- Sending the RTS to all stakeholders and publicise it as widely as possible;
- Progressing existing and initiating new projects on:

Public transport including:

• A number of initiatives to increase patronage of bus services and identify and work with partners to improve services to transport-poor areas

- Further rollout and replacement of real time passenger information screens for buses
- Thistle Assistance Programme and VoyagAR, which improve accessibility of bus services
- Mobility as a Service including further development of the GoSEStran app and work with partners to expand the scheme throughout Scotland
- Demand Responsive Transport

Active travel including:

- E-bikes
- Regional Active Travel Development Fund
- Cycle Training and Development

Freight and logistics projects including the Forth Freight Study.

- Finalising the RTS delivery plan (Programmed Investment Plan) and graphical maps to view the current situation and future plans across the region to identify priority areas for action.
- Working with stakeholders to agree how SEStran can best support this work. This will include:

Examining the services provided by SEStran to support financially challenged partners. This may include the potential creation of a pooled resource or shared services and, in conjunction with other RTPs, a centre of excellence;

Examining whether SEStran currently has the powers required to provide the optimal level of assistance, and whether existing legislation offers the opportunity to take a more proactive role;

Working with partners across Scotland to re-energise the review of regional transport governance;

Monitoring and reporting on delivery of the RTS, including the 20% reduction in car kilometres.

The Partnership, alongside other RTPs in Scotland, will continue to work closely with Transport Scotland and partner councils to continually re-evaluate and respond to the new context for transport as it evolves.

It is considered appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of the Annual Accounts.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The Partnership's Responsibilities

The Partnership is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that the proper officer has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Partnership, that officer is the Treasurer;
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of its resources and safeguard its assets;
- to ensure the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014) and so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003);
- to approve the Annual Accounts.

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

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

In preparing the Annual Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with legislation;
- complied with the Local Authority Accounting Code (in so far as it is compatible with legislation).

The Treasurer has also:

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

I certify that the Annual Accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Partnership at the reporting date and the transactions of the Partnership for the year ended 31st March 2023.

Treasurer:	HUGH DUNN, CPFA	Date signed:

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2022/23

1. Scope of Responsibility

The South East of Scotland Transport Partnership aims to lead the development of a transportation system for South East Scotland, enabling business to function effectively and provide everyone living in the region with improved access to healthcare, education, public services and employment opportunities.

The Partnership is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and appropriate standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently, effectively and ethically. The Partnership also has a duty to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way its functions are carried out.

In discharging these overall responsibilities Elected Members and Senior Officers are responsible for implementing proper arrangements for the governance of the Partnership's affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, including arrangements for the management of risk.

The Partnership has approved and adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance which is consistent with appropriate corporate governance principles and reflects the requirements of the "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016)".

This Statement explains how the Partnership delivers good governance and reviews the effectiveness of these arrangements. It also includes a statement on internal financial control in accordance with proper practice.

The Partnership's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2016).

2. The Partnership's Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Partnership is directed and controlled, and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and influences the community. It enables the Partnership to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The framework reflects the arrangements in place to meet the six supporting principles of effective corporate governance:

- Focusing on the purpose of the Partnership and on outcomes for the community, and creating and implementing a vision for the local area;
- Members and officers working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles;
- Promoting values for the Partnership and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour;
- Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk;
- Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective;
- Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.

A significant part of the governance framework is the system of internal control which is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and manage the risks to the achievement of the Partnership's policies, aims and objectives. These are defined in the Partnership's Business Plan, which is updated annually. This enables the Partnership to manage its key risks efficiently, effectively, economically and ethically.

Within the overall control arrangements the system of internal financial control is intended to ensure that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded, and material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected within a timely period. It is based on a framework of regular management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures and management supervision.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2022/23 (continued)

2. The Partnership's Governance Framework (continued)

While the system of internal control is designed to manage risk at a reasonable level it cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance of effectiveness.

3. Determining the Partnership's purpose, its vision for the local area and intended outcomes for the Community

The Partnership aims to lead the development of a transportation system for South East Scotland, enabling business to function effectively and provide everyone living in the region with improved access to healthcare, education, public services and employment opportunities. The vision for achieving this is outlined in the Regional Transport Strategy.

The Business Plan defines how to implement the aims of this strategy and the Annual Report provides a report of performance against objectives, targets and performance indicators as outlined in the Regional Transport Strategy.

4. Review of Effectiveness

The Partnership has put in place arrangements, detailed in the Local Code, for monitoring each element of the framework and providing evidence of compliance. A Principal Officer within the Partnership has been nominated to review the effectiveness of the Local Code.

The review of the effectiveness of its governance framework, including the system of internal financial control is informed by:

- the work of Internal Audit on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Partnership's control environment, governance and risk management frameworks;
- the Partnership Director's Certificate of Assurance on internal control;
- the operation and monitoring of controls by Partnership managers;
- the External Auditors in their Annual Audit Letter and other reports; and
- other inspection agencies comments and reports.

Through the year Elected Members and Officers have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment. These review mechanisms include:

- The Partnership Board, which provides strategic leadership, determines policy aims and objectives and takes executive decisions not delegated to officers. It provides political accountability for the Partnership's performance;
- The Performance and Audit Committee, which demonstrates the Partnership's commitment to the principles of good governance, undertaking the core functions of an audit committee as identified in Audit Committees: Practice Guidance for Local Authorities and Policy (CIPFA);
- The Internal Audit Service of the City of Edinburgh Council provides an independent and objective assurance service to the Partnership, by completing one review in each financial year that is focused on the adequacy and effectiveness of controls established to manage a key risk of the Partnership. The Partnership seeks to ensure that Internal Audit arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit.
- **The External Auditor's Annual Audit Report** is considered by the Partnership Board and the Performance and Audit Committee, along with the output from other external audits and inspections;
- The risk management system requires that risks are regularly reviewed by the Performance and Audit Committee and Board. This ensures that actions are taken to effectively manage the Partnership's highest risks;

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2022/23 (continued)

4. Review of Effectiveness (continued)

- The Partnership Secretary is responsible to the Partnership for ensuring that agreed procedures are followed. The Partnership has a contractual arrangement with an external Legal Services provider to ensure all applicable statutes and regulations are complied with.
- The Partnership operates Anti-Bribery, Anti-Fraud and Corruption policies in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Managing the Risk of Fraud and Corruption.

CIPFA Financial Management Code

A requirement of the Annual Governance Statement is to disclose compliance with the CIPFA Financial Management (FM) Code and identify any outstanding areas for improvement or change. The Code is designed to support good practice and assist local government organisations in demonstrating their financial sustainability and resilience, by setting out expected standards of financial management.

The Partnership has undertaken an evaluation of compliance with the Financial Management Code The Partnership's financial management arrangements are assessed as being compliant with the FM Code.

5. Internal Audit Opinion

During the year, the City of Edinburgh Council Internal Audit Service undertook one review to assess the adequacy of design and operating effectiveness of the key controls supporting the effective implementation of the Thistle Assistance programme. The review also followed up on the implementation of management actions raised in the previously completed internal audit review of 'Active Travel Network Development'. The overall assessment of the review was 'some improvement required' (amber) and confirmed that the while some control weaknesses have been identified in the governance, risk and control frameworks supporting the Thistle Assistance programme, they provide reasonable assurance that risks are being managed and programme objectives should be achieved.

6. Coronavirus Pandemic

During the Covid 19 pandemic, meetings of the Partnership were held online. The Partnership continues to make use of online engagement for meetings, business and events, in addition to face to face meetings.

7. Partnership Board Membership

Seventeen new councillors were appointed to the Partnership by the Partnership's constituent councils, following the Local Government Election of May 2022. Three councillors returning to the Partnership. A new Partnership Chairperson and two new Deputy Chairpersons were appointed.

8. Certification

In compliance with accounting practice, the Treasurer has provided the Partnership Director with a statement on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Partnership's internal financial control system for the year ended 31st March 2023. It is the Treasurer's opinion that reasonable assurance can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control system.

- **9.** From this year's review, there is reasonable assurance that the Local Code of Corporate Governance is operating adequately, with overall compliance by the Partnership with its corporate governance arrangements.
- **10.** The Partnership's governance arrangements and systems are confirmed as being operational and current at the date of signing of this Annual Governance Statement.

REMUNERATION REPORT

1. Remuneration Policy for Senior Employees

The Partnership Board determines remuneration for senior employees with reference to the level of responsibility of the post. The Partnership does not operate a Remuneration Committee. Annual inflationary increases are based on those agreed by the Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority services.

2. Remuneration for Senior Councillors

The Partnership does not provide any remuneration to senior councillors. Expenses paid to Board members are detailed in note 19 to the annual accounts.

3. Management of Remuneration Arrangements

The remuneration of the Partnership's employees is administered by the City of Edinburgh Council, as part of a service level agreement with the Partnership.

4. Officers Remuneration

The numbers of employees whose remuneration during the year exceeded £50,000 were as follows:

Remuneration Bands	2022/23	2021/22
£60,000 - £64,999	1	1
£65,000 - £69,999	1	0
£85,000 - £89,999	0	1

5. Senior Employees Remuneration

The remuneration paid to the Partnership's senior employees is as follows:

	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Compensation	Total Remuneration 2022/23	Total Remuneration 2021/22
Name and Post Title	£	£	£	£
Jim Grieve - Partnership Director (to 31/12/22)	68,758	0	68,758	85,512
Brian Butler - Partnership Director (from 12/12/22)	26,262	0	26,262	0
	95,020	0	95,020	85,512

The senior employees detailed above have/ had responsibility for management of the Partnership to the extent that they have power to direct or control the major activities of the Partnership (including activities involving the expenditure of money), during the year to which the Remuneration Report relates, whether solely or collectively with other persons.

6. Senior Employees Pension Entitlement

The pension entitlement of the Partnership's senior employee(s) is as follows:

	In-year pension of	contributions		Accrued pensio As at I	on benefits Difference from
	2022/23	2021/22		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Name and Post Title	£	£		£'000	£'000
Jim Grieve - Partnership Director	15,549	28,305	Pension	5	3
(to 31/12/22)			Lump Sum	0	0
Brian Butler - Partnership	5,962	0	Pension	0	0
Director (from 12/12/22)			Lump Sum	0	0
	21,511	28,305			

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

7. Pension Entitlement

Pension benefits for the Partnership's employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). For the Partnership's employees, the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) became a career average pay scheme on 1 April 2015. Benefits built up to 31 March 2015 are protected and based on final salary. Accrued benefits from 1 April 2015 will be based on career average salary.

The scheme's normal retirement age for employees is linked to the state pension age (but with a minimum of age 65).

From 1 April 2009 a five tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls into each tier. This is designed to give more equality between the cost and benefits of scheme membership. Prior to 2009 contributions rates were set at 6% for all non-manual employees.

The tiers and members contributions rates for 2022-23 were as follows:

	Contribution
Whole Time Pay On earnings up to and including £23,000 (2021/2022 £22,300)	rate 5.50%
On earnings above £23,000 and up to £28,100 (2021/2022 £22,300 to £27,300)	7.25%
On earnings above £28,100 and up to £38,600 (2021/2022 £27,300 to £37,400)	8.50%
On earnings above £38,600 and up to £51,400 (2021/2022 £37,400 to £49,900)	9.50%
On earnings above £51,400 (2021/2022 £49,900)	12.00%

From April 2015, when allocating contribution rates to members, pensionable pay means the actual pensionable pay, regardless of hours worked.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum for members who joined the scheme post April 2009. Members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum or bigger lump sum up to the limit set by the Finance Act 2004.

The value of the accrued benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age; without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum; and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation - assuming that the person left the related employment or service as at 31st March in the year to which the value relates.

8. Exit Packages

Exit packages include compulsory and voluntary redundancy costs, pension contributions in respect of added years, ex-gratia payments and other departure costs.

	Number of		Number of Number of		Total Number of		Total Cost of	
Exit Package Compulsory		Other Agreed		Exit Packages		Exit Packages in		
Cost Band	Redundancies		Departures		by Cost Band		Each Band	
							£'000	£'000
All Cost Bands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All information disclosed in the tables at paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 8 in this Remuneration Report has been audited. The other sections of the Remuneration Report will be reviewed by the appointed auditor to ensure that they are consistent with the annual accounts.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on different reserves held by the Partnership, analysed into "Usable Reserves" (that is, those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and "Unusable Reserves". The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Partnership's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Partnership.

2021/22 - Previous Year Comparative	Usable F General Fund Balance £'000	teserves Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Partnership Reserves £'000	
Opening Balances at 1 April 2021	134	134	(747)	(613)	
Movement in reserves during 2021/22					
Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(155) 0	(155) 0	0 509	(155) 509	
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(155)	(155)	509	354	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	183	183	(183)	0	
Increase/Decrease in 2021/22	28	28	326	354	
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	162	162	(421)	(259)	
2022/23 - Current Financial Year	Usable General	e Reserves Total	Unusable	Total	

FundUsable BalanceReserves ReservesPartnership ReservesBalanceReserves1000£'000£'000£'000£'000Opening Balances at 1 April 2022162162(421)(259)Movement in reserves during 2022/23162(421)(259)Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services3434034Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,320Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,354Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)1111(11)0Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward2072078881,095	2022/23 - Current Financial Year	General	Total	Unusable	Total	
£'000£'000£'000£'000£'000Opening Balances at 1 April 2022162162(421)(259)Movement in reserves during 2022/233434034Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services3434034Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,320Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,354Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)1111(11)0Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354		Fund	Usable	Reserves	Partnership	
Opening Balances at 1 April 2022162162(421)(259)Movement in reserves during 2022/233434034Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income3434034Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,320Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)11111(11)0Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354		Balance	Reserves		Reserves	
Movement in reserves during 2022/233434034Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income3434034Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,354Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)1111(11)0Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income3434 0034 1,320Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,354Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)1111(11)0Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354	Opening Balances at 1 April 2022	162	162	(421)	(259)	1
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income01,3201,320Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,320Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)1111(11)Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354	Movement in reserves during 2022/23					1
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income34341,3201,354Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 7)1111(11)0Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354	Surplus or (Deficit) on Provision of Services	34	34	0	34	
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under1111(11)regulations (Note 7)45451,3091,354Increase/Decrease in 2022/2345451,3091,354	Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	0	0	1,320	1,320	
regulations (Note 7) Increase/Decrease in 2022/23 45 45 1,309 1,354	Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	34	34	1,320	1,354	
		11	11	(11)	0	
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward 207 207 888 1,095	Increase/Decrease in 2022/23	45	45	1,309	1,354	
	Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	207	207	888	1,095	

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 2022/23

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded by government grant, council requisitions and other income.

	2021/22				2022/23	
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	
750 1,335	0 (979)		Core Projects	711 1,356	(1) (1,147)	710 209
2,085	(979)	1,106	Cost Of Services	2,067	(1,148)	919
71	(50)	21	Financing & Investment Income (Note 9)	96	(77)	19
О	(972)	(972)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 10)	0	(972)	(972)
2,156	(2,001)	155	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	2,163	(2,197)	(34)
			Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			
0	(18)	(18)	Change in Demographic Assumptions	0	(23)	(23)
0	(277)	(277)	Change in Financial Assumptions	0	(1,519)	(1,519)
8	0	8	Other Experience	228	0	228
0	(222)	(222)	Return on Assets excluding amounts included in net interest	0	(6)	(6)
8	(517)	(509)	Total Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	228	(1,548)	(1,320)
2,164	(2,518)	(354)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	2,391	(3,745)	(1,354)

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Partnership. The net assets of the Partnership (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Partnership. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, that is, those reserves that the Partnership 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 Partnership is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves include reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example, the Capital Adjustment Account Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations".

31 March 2022 £'000		Note	31 March 2023 £'000
£ 000		Note	£ 000
173	Property, plant and equipment	11	231
0	Other long-term assets (Pensions)	24	667
173	Long term assets	_	898
840	Short-term debtors	13	1,145
0 95	Provision for Bad Debts Cash and cash equivalents	14 15	(227
		15	
935	Current assets		1,372
(40)	Contributions and Grants Received in Advance		(15
(747)	Short-term creditors	16	(1,160
(787)	Current liabilities		(1,175
(580)	Other long-term liabilities (Pensions)	24	(
(580)	Long-term liabilities	_	
		_	
(259)	Net assets/ (liabilities)	_	1,09
	Financed by:		
161	Usable reserves	17	207
(420)	Unusable reserves	18	888
(259)	Total reserves		1,09

The unaudited Annual Accounts were issued on the XX June 2023.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

r

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

31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000 OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2023
(782) (190)		Government Grants(782)Constituent Council Requisitions(190)	
(150)		Interest paid/ (received)	
(807)		Other receipts from operating activities (971)	
	(1,779)	Cash inflows generated from operating activities	(1,943)
562		Cash paid to and on behalf of employees 494	
1,478		Cash paid to suppliers of goods and services 1,317	
	2,040	Cash outflows generated from operating activities	1,811
-	261	Net cash flows from operating activities	(132)
		INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
10		Purchase of property, plant and equipment 0	
(46)		Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	_
	(36)	Net cash flows from investing activities	0
		FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
0		Other receipts from financing activities	
	0	Net cash flows from financing activities	0
-	225	Net(increase)/ decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(132)
	320	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	95

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Accounting Policies

The Annual Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) based Code of Practice in the United Kingdom (the Code). This is to ensure that the Annual Accounts "present a true and fair view" of the financial position and transactions of the Partnership.

The Annual Accounts have been prepared on an historic cost basis, modified by the valuation of pension assets and liabilities and property, plant and equipment, where appropriate.

1.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is that which does not yield benefit beyond the year of account. In broad terms the revenue expenditure of the Partnership can be divided into two categories:

- employees;
- day-to-day operating expenses, includes costs incurred in respect of office accommodation transport, ICT, and project expenditure.

1.3 Revenue Income

Revenue income is that which does not yield benefit beyond the year of account. In broad terms the revenue income of the Partnership can be divided into the following categories:

- Council requisitions, which fund day to day expenditure;
- European Union, Scottish Government and other grant income awarded to fund specific projects;
- other income recoveries to fund specific projects.

1.4 Accruals of Expenditure and Income

The revenue account has been prepared on an accruals basis in accordance with the Code of Practice. Amounts estimated to be due to or from the Partnership, which are still outstanding at the year end, are included in the accounts. Government Grants have been accounted for on an accruals basis.

1.5 Operating Leases

a) Leased-in assets

Rental payments under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

b) Leased-out assets

The Partnership has not identified any leased-out assets that fall under the definition of operating leases.

1.6 Overheads

The cost of service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes the Partnership's overheads.

1.7 Charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for use of non-current assets

Charges are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the use of non-current assets, through depreciation charges. The aggregate charge to individual services is determined on the basis of the assets used in each service.

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.8 Employee Benefits

Pensions

The Partnership is an admitted body to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is administered by Lothian Pension Fund. The LGPS is a defined benefit statutory scheme, administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 1998, as amended.

The Annual Accounts have been prepared including pension costs, as determined under International Accounting Standard 19 – Employee Benefits (IAS 19). The cost of service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes expenditure equivalent to the amount of retirement benefits the Partnership has committed to during the year. Pensions interest cost and the expected return on pension assets have been included in the "Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services" within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The pension costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in respect of employees are not equal to contributions paid to the funded scheme for employees. The amount by which pension costs under IAS19 are different from the contributions due under the pension scheme regulations are disclosed in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the General Fund.

Pension assets have been valued at bid value (purchase price), as required under IAS19.

Under pension regulations, contribution rates are set to meet 100% of the overall liabilities of the Fund.

Accruals of Holiday Leave

Cost of service includes a charge for annual leave to which employees are entitled, but have not taken as at the Balance Sheet date. The Partnership is not required to raise requisitions on constituent councils to cover the cost of accrued annual leave. These costs are therefore replaced by revenue provision in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the General Fund balance by way of an adjusting transaction with the Accumulated Absence Account.

1.9 Non Current Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is categorised into the following classes:

- Vehicles, plant and equipment;
- Assets under construction;

Recognition:

• Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment has been capitalised on an accruals basis;

Depreciation:

- Depreciation is provided on all Property, Plant and Equipment;
- The Partnership provides depreciation on its Property, Plant and Equipment from the month when it comes into use. Thereafter depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the expected life of the asset. No depreciation is provided on Assets Under Construction.

Measurement:

Property, Plant and Equipment are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use, net of depreciation.

1.10 Government Grants and Other Contributions

• Revenue

Revenue grants and other contributions have been included in the financial statements on an accruals basis. Where such funds remain unapplied at the Balance Sheet date, but approval has been given to carry these funds forward to the next financial year, the funds have been accrued.

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.1 Government Grants and Other Contributions (continued)

• Capital

Capital grants and contributions are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, except to the extent there are conditions attached to them that have not been met.

Where there are no conditions attached to capital grants and contributions, these funds are a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement by way of an adjusting transaction with the capital adjustment account where expenditure has been incurred and the unapplied capital grants account, where expenditure has not been incurred.

Where there are outstanding conditions attached to capital grants and contributions that have not been met by the Balance Sheet date, the grant or the contribution will be recognised as part of capital grants in advance. Once the condition has been met, the grant or contribution will be transferred from capital grants received in advance and recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are made for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have been incurred.

The value of provisions is based upon the Partnership's obligations arising from past events, the probability that a transfer of economic benefit will take place, and a reasonable estimate of the obligation.

1.12 Reserves

Reserves held on the Balance Sheet are classified as either usable or unusable. Unusable reserves cannot be applied to fund expenditure. The Transport Scotland (2019) Act permits the Partnership to operate a usable reserve. In March 2020 a Reserves Policy was approved, permitting the Partnership to hold a general reserve with a minimum value of 5% of annual Core budget. Balances held in excess of 5% require to be reviewed annually in-line with risk/identified commitments. The Partnership also operates a General Fund reserve to manage slippage on approved Project budget delivery.

The Partnership operates the following unusable reserves:

a) Pension Reserve

The Partnership operates a Pensions Reserve Fund under the terms of the Local Government Pension Reserve Fund (Scotland) Regulations 2003. The Pension Reserve represents the net monies which the Partnership requires to meet its net pension liability as calculated under IAS 19, Employee Benefits;

b) Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account represents movement in the funding of assets arising either from capital resources such as capital receipts, or capital funded directly from revenue contributions;

c) Accumulated Absences Account

This represents the net monies which the Partnership requires to meet its short-term compensated absences for employees under IAS19.

1.13 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and carried at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

Surplus funds held on behalf of the Partnership are managed by the City of Edinburgh Council under a formal management agreement in a pooled investment arrangement.

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.14 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include:

• Credit and debit funds held in banks

1.15 Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Partnership 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 Partnership.

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

1.16 Value Added Tax

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

1.17 Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Annual Accounts are authorised for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

i) those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period - the Annual Accounts are adjusted to reflect such events;

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

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

1.18 Short Term Debtors and Short Term Creditors

The revenue transactions of the Partnership are recorded on an accruals basis which means that amounts due to or from the Partnership, but still outstanding at the year end, are included in the accounts. Where there was insufficient information available to provide actual figures, estimates have been included.

1.19 Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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 Partnership's financial position or performance.

Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively; i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change.

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

1.20 Going Concern

It is considered appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of the Annual Accounts, given ongoing Regional Transport Partnership grant funding provided by Scottish Ministers under Section 70 of the Transport (Scotland) Act 2001 and constituent councils obligation to meet the net expenses of the Partnership under Section 3 of the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005.

2. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year. The standards introduced by the 2023/24 Code where disclosures are required in the 2022/23 financial statements in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3.3.4.3 of the Code are:

- IFRS 16 Leases (but only for those local authorities that have decided to voluntarily implement IFRS 16 in the 2023/24 year);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) issued in February 2021;
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) issued in February 2021;
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) issued in May 2021.

CIPFA/LASAAC consider it is likely that, though they lead to improved reporting, the non-IFRS16 items above will not have a significant impact on the amounts anticipated to be reported in the financial statements.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

- There is high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. The Partnership has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the Partnership's assets might be impaired as a result of a need to reduce service provision;
- Local Government Pension Scheme Guaranteed minimum pension (GMP). The interim solution to avoid inequalities between men and women's benefits following the introduction of the Single State Pension in 2016 resulted in a recalculation of pension liabilities for the estimated impact of GMP indexation changes. The Partnership's actuary has allowed for the impact of full GMP indexation in the calculation of the latest funding valuation results. The funding valuation results are used as the starting point for the accounting roll-forward calculations and therefore an allowance for full GMP indexation is included in the accounting disclosure;
- GMP equalisation historical transfers (Further Lloyd's ruling) the Partnership's actuary has advised this further ruling is unlikely to have a significant impact on the pension obligations of a typical employer. The historic individual member data needed to assess the impact is not readily available. As a result, no allowance has been made for this within the actuary's calculations.
- Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) McCloud and Sargeant cases. Where an allowance was
 made for the McCloud case in 2021/22, the actuary has made no further adjustment to the 2022/23
 Result Schedule. No explicit additional adjustment for the McCloud case has been added to the current
 service cost for 2022/23 or the projected service cost for 2023/24.
- The Goodwin case judgement in respect of deemed discrimination in spousal transfer on death of a
 member, may also result in the potential increasing of the pension liabilities. The actuary has carried out
 analysis to understand the potential impact of implementing a solution to correct the past
 underpayment of spouses' benefits. The remedy is still uncertain but the potential impact has been
 estimated to be very small. The actuary does not believe it is necessary or appropriate to make an
 adjustment to account for this at the moment.
- The Walker and O'Brien court cases may impact on future LGPS benefits. The Partnership's actuary understands these are unlikely to be significant judgements in terms of impact on the pension obligations of a typical employer. As a result, and until further guidance is released from the relevant governing bodies in the LGPS, no allowance has been made for the potential remedies for these judgements.

4. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The items in the Partnership's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2023 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are:

4.1 Pension Liabilities

Uncertainties

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

Effect if Actual Result Differs from Assumptions

Formal actuarial valuations are carried out every three years, where each employer's assets and liabilities are calculated on a detailed basis, using individual member data for cash contribution setting purposes. For LGPS Funds, asset investment returns have been greater than expected compared to last year's accounting date assumption. The net discount rate assumption has increased by more than the increase in the CPI assumption, which has resulted in a gain on the balance sheet position. For a medium duration LGPS employer, this could be of the order of 6-8% of obligations. Using more up-to-date longevity assumption has also led to a small gain on the obligations.

Under accounting guidance, employers are expected to disclose the sensitivity of the valuation to key assumptions. The following table shows the sensitivity of the results to the changes in the assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities, including approximate percentage changes and monetary values:

	Approximate % increase to	Approximate monetary
	Defined Benefit Obligation	amount (£000)
0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	2%	48
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	93
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	1
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)) 2%	47

5. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Unaudited Annual Accounts were authorised for issue on XX June 2023. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provide information about conditions existing at 31st March 2023, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There were no events which took place after 31st March 2023 which would materially affect the 2022/23 Annual Accounts.

6. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Partnership in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by the Partnership in accordance with general accounting practice. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between service areas. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) (see page 13).

Expenditure and Funding Analysis			
	Net Expenditure	Adjustments	Net
	Chargeable to the		Expenditure
	General Fund		in the CIES
2022/23	£'000	£'000	£'000
Core	599	111	710
Projects	325	(116)	209
Net Cost of Services	924	(5)	919
Other Income and Expenditure			
Government grant	(782)	0	(782)
Constituent council requisitions	(190)	0	(190)
Interest paid/ (received)	0	2	2
Net pension interest cost	0	17	17
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(48)	14	(34)
	Net Expenditure	Adjustments	Net
	Chargeable to the	-	Expenditure
	General Fund		in the CIES
2021/22	£'000	£'000	£'000
Core	588	162	750
Projects	356	0	356
Net Cost of Services	944	162	1,106
Other Income and Expenditure			
Government grant	(782)	0	(782)
Constituent council requisitions	(190)	0	(190)
Interest Received	0	0	0
	0		
Net pension interest cost	0	21	21

6. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (continued)

Expenditure and Funding Analysis (continued)

6.1 Adjustments from the General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts:

	Adjusts. For Capital Purposes	Net Change for Pensions Adjusts.	Other T Differences	otal Statutory Adjusts.
2022/23	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Core	58	56	(3)	111
Projects	(116)	0	0	(116)
Net Cost of Services	(58)	56	(3)	(5)
Other Income and Expenditure				
Interest paid/ (received)	0	0	2	2
Net pension interest cost	0	17	0	17
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(58)	73	(1)	14

2021/22	Adjusts. For Capital Purposes £'000	Net Change for Pensions Adjusts. £'000	Other Differences £'000	Total Statutory Adjusts. £'000
Core Projects	84 0	78 0	0 0	162 0
Net Cost of Services Other Income and Expenditure	84	78	0	162
Net pension interest cost	0	21	0	21
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	84	99	0	183

• Adjustments for capital purposes include the removal of depreciation and impairment costs, and the inclusion of capital funded from current revenue.

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

• Other differences relate to the reversal of the value of entitlement to accrued leave and interest paid on revenue balances.

6. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (continued)

6.2 Segmental Analysis of Income included in Expendit	ture and Funding	Analysis	
	Core	Projects	Total
2022/23	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenditure			
Employee expenses	389	0	389
Other service expenses	211	1,472	1,683
Total Expenditure	600	1,472	2,072
Income			
Government grants and other contributions	(1)	(1,147)	(1,148)
Total Income	(1)	(1,147)	(1,148)
Net Cost of Services	599	325	924
	Core	Projects	Total
2021/22	£'000	£'000	£'000
Expenditure			
Employee expenses	403	0	403
Other service expenses	185	1,335	1,520
Total Expenditure	588	1,335	1,923
Income			
Government grants and other contributions	0	(979)	(979)
Total Income	0	(979)	(979)
Net Cost of Services	588	356	944

6.3 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Partnership's expenditure and income, as set out within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is analysed as follows:

Expenditure	31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
Employee expenses	442	481
Other service expenses	1,567	1,510
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	58	94
Interest payments	96	71
Total Expenditure	2,163	2,156
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	0	0
Interest and investment income	(77)	(50)
Income from constituent councils	(190)	(190)
Government grants and other contributions	(1,930)	(1,761)
Total Income	(2,197)	(2,001)
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(34)	155
Page 24		

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

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

	Usable Reserves	serves Unusable Reserves			
2022/23	General Fund Balance	Capital Adjustment Account	Accumulated Absence Account	Pension Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserve
Adjustments primarily involving the <u>Capital Adjustment Account</u>	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and <u>Expenditure Statement (CIES)</u>					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	58	(58)			(58)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and <u>Expenditure Statement (CIES)</u>					
Contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	(116)	116			116
Adjustments primarily involving the <u>Pensions Reserve</u>					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	208			(208)	(208)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(135)			135	135
Adjustments primarily involving the <u>Accumulated Absence Account</u>					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(3)		3		3
Total Adjustments	12	58	3	(73)	(12)

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

7. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS (continued)

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

	Usable Reserves				
2021/22	General Fund Balance	Capital Adjustment Account	Accumulated Absence Account	Pension Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserve
Adjustments primarily involving the <u>Capital Adjustment Account</u>	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and <u>Expenditure Statement (CIES)</u>					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	84	(84)			(84)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and <u>Expenditure Statement (CIES)</u>					
Contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	0	0			0
Adjustments primarily involving the <u>Pensions Reserve</u>					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	228			(228)	(228)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(129)			129	129
Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absence Account					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0		0		0
Total Adjustments	183	(84)	0	(99)	(183)

8. TRANSFERS TO/FROM EARMARKED RESERVES

In accordance with the provisions of the Transport Scotland (2019) Act, the Partnership has agreed a Reserves Policy. An earmarked balance will be established to meet slippage on project delivery from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

9. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Interest income on plan assets	(77)	(50)
Interest Paid/ (Received)	2	0
Pensions interest cost	94	71
	19	21

10. TAXATION AND NON SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Government Grant	(782)	(782)
Constituent Council Requisitions	(190)	(190)
	(972)	(972)

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

11.1 Movements on balances:

Movements in 2022/23 Cost or Valuation	Vehicles Plant and Equipment £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000
At 1st April 2022	885	28	913
Additions	94	22	116
Transfers	14	(14)	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0
At 31st March 2023	993	36	1,029
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st April 2022	(740)	0	(740)
Depreciation charge	(58)	0	(58)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0
At 31st March 2023	(798)	0	(798)
Net Book Value At 31st March 2023	195	36	231

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

11.2 Movements on balances:

Comparative Movements in 2021/22 Cost or Valuation	Vehicles Plant and Equipment £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000
At 1st April 2021	787	137	924
Additions	10	0	10
Transfers	88	(88)	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(21)	(21)
At 31st March 2022	885	28	913
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1st April 2021	(667)	0	(667)
Depreciation charge	(73)	0	(73)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0
At 31st March 2022	(740)	0	(740)
Net Book Value At 31st March 2022	145	28	173

11.3 Depreciation

The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

• Vehicles, plant and equipment: 4 - 5 years

The Partnership provides depreciation on its Property, Plant and Equipment from the month when it comes into use.

11.4 Capital Commitments

As at 31st March 2023, the Partnership had no capital commitments.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

12.1 Financial Instruments - Classifications

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the Partnership 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 Partnership.

The Partnership's financial liabilities held during the year comprised:

• Trade payables for goods and services received.

Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the Partnership 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 Partnership.

The Partnership's financial assets held during the year comprised:

- Cash in hand;
- Cash and cash equivalents (Loans and receivables). The Partnership maintains its funds as part of the City of Edinburgh Council's group of bank accounts. Any cash balance is effectively lent to the Council, but is offset by expenditure undertaken by the City of Edinburgh Council on behalf of the Partnership. Interest is given on month end net indebtedness balances between the Council;
- Trade receivables for goods and services provided.

12.2 Financial Instruments - Balances

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

	Current	
	31st March	31st March
	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	1,167	718

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

	Cur	Current	
	31st March	31st March	
	2023		
	£'000	£'000	
Loans and receivables	1,041	529	
Trade debtors	107	287	
	1,148	816	

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

12.3 Financial Instruments - Fair Values

The financial assets represented by loans and receivables are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Since all of the Partnership's loans and receivables mature within the next 12 months, the carrying amount has been assumed to approximate to fair value. The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2	.023	31 March 2	022
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
Financial Liabilities	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	1,167	1,167	718	718
	31 March 2	023	31 March 2	022
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Financial Assets	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Loans and receivables	1,041	1,041	529	529
Trade debtors	107	107	287	287
	1,148	1,148	816	816

12.4 Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

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

	Total expense and income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services:	31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
	Interest Expense/ (Income)	2	0
13.	DEBTORS		
	Debtors:	31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
	Central government bodies	603	315
	Other local authorities	120	254
	HM Customs and Excise - VAT	59	20
	Other entities and individuals	363	251

840

1,145

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

14. PROVISION FOR BAD DEBTS

Cost or Valuation	31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
Opening Balance	0	0
Provision made during year	0	0
Unused amounts reversed during the year	0	0
Closing Balance	0	0

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

	31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
Bank account	227	95
	227	95

16. CREDITORS

	31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
Central government bodies	0	0
Other local authorities	(6)	(29)
Other entities and individuals	(1,113)	(694)
Employee costs	(41)	(24)
	(1,160)	(747)

17. USABLE RESERVES

		31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
17.1	Unallocated General Fund Reserve	49	104
17.2	Earmarked Balance - Project Budget slippage	159	58
		207	162
The South East of Scotland Transport Partnership (SESTRAN)

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

18. UNUSABLE RESERVES

		31st March 2023 £'000	31st March 2022 £'000
18.1	Capital Adjustment Account	231	173
18.2	Pension Reserve	667	(580)
18.3	Accumulated Absence Account	(11)	(14)
		888	(420)

18.1 Capital Adjustment Account

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

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1st April	173	257
Reversal of items related to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
 Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets Charges for revaluation of non-current assets 	(58) 0	(73) (21)
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in year	115	163
Capital financing applied in the year:		
 Contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing 	116	10
Balance at 31st March	231	173

18.2 Pension Reserve

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

The South East of Scotland Transport Partnership (SESTRAN)

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

18. UNUSABLE RESERVES (continued)

18.2 Pension Reserve (continued)

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1st April	(580)	(990)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	1,320	509
Reversals of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.	(208)	(228)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year.	135	129
Balance at 31st March	667	(580)

18.3 Accumulated Absence Account

The Accumulated Absence Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, for example, annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31st March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Balance at 1st April	(14)	(14)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	14	14
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(11)	(14)
Balance at 31st March	(11)	(14)

19. MEMBERS EXPENSES

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Expenses	0	0
	0	0

20. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Partnership has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Annual Accounts by the			
Partnership's external auditors:			
	2022/23	2021/22	
Fees payable in respect of:	£'000	£'000	
 external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year 	11	11	
	11	11	

21. GRANT INCOME

The Partnership credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Scottish Government - Revenue Grant	(782)	(782)
Constituent Council Requisitions (Note 22.3)	(190)	(190)
	(972)	(972)
Credited to Services		
EU Grant - Bling	(43)	(17)
EU Grant - Connect	(18)	(14)
EU Grant - Primaas	(29)	(33)
EU Grant - Regio Mob	(29)	(6)
EU Grant - Sharenorth	(5)	(42)
EU Grant - Surflogh	(53)	(34)
Contribution - City of Edinburgh Council	(2)	(2)
Contribution - Clackmannanshire Council	0	(3)
Contribution - East Lothian Council	(2)	(6)
Contribution - Falkirk Council	(12)	(4)
Contribution - Fife Council	(91)	(143)
Contribution - First Bus Scotland	0	(5)
Contribution - Midlothian Council	(7)	(9)
Contribution - Paths for All	0	(25)
Contribution - Scotrail	(11)	3
Contribution - Scottish Borders Council	(8)	(69)
Contribution - Scottish Enterprise	(40)	(110)
Contribution - Stirling Communication Centre	(4)	(2)
Contribution - Scottish Government/ Transport Scotland	(729)	(484)
Contribution - West Lothian Council	(1)	(10)
Contribution - HITRANS	(4)	(4)
Contribution - NESTRANS	(6)	(5)
Contribution - SPT	(5)	(4)
Contribution - SUSTRANS	(45)	(159)
Contribution - SWESTRANS	(2)	(2)
Contribution - TACTRAN	(6)	(5)
Contribution - ZETRANS	(1)	(1)
	(1,153)	(1,195)

22. RELATED PARTIES

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

22.1 Scottish Government

The Partnership receives grant-in-aid revenue funding through the Scottish Government. Grants received from the Scottish Government are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 21.

22.2 Members

Members of the Partnership have direct control over the Partnership's financial and operating policies. The total of members' expenses paid by the Partnership in 2022-23 is shown in Note 19.

22.3 Other Parties

During the year, the Partnership entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Revenue Expenditure - Support Services		
City of Edinburgh Council - Financial and Clerking Services	44	42
Falkirk Council - HR Services	0	0
	44	42
Revenue Expenditure - Interest on Revenue Balances		
City of Edinburgh Council	2	0
	2	0
Revenue Expenditure - Other		
City of Edinburgh Council	1	0
East Lothian Council	1	30
Edinburgh & Lothians Greenspace Trust	0	20
NHS Lothian	0	43
Scottish Government	18	15
West Lothian Council	2	14
	22	122

22. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

22.3 Other Parties (continued)

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Revenue Income - Requisitions		
Clackmannanshire Council	(6)	(6)
East Lothian Council	(13)	(13)
City of Edinburgh Council	(62)	(61)
Falkirk Council	(19)	(19)
Fife Council	(44)	(44)
Midlothian Council	(11)	(11)
Scottish Borders Council	(13)	(14)
West Lothian Council	(22)	(22)
	(190)	(190)
Revenue Income - Interest on Revenue Balances		
City of Edinburgh Council	0	0
	0	0
Revenue Income - Other		
City of Edinburgh Council	(2)	(2)
Clackmannanshire Council	0	(3)
East Lothian Council	(2)	(6)
Falkirk Council	(12)	(4)
Fife Council	(3)	(2)
Midlothian Council	(7)	(9)
Scottish Borders Council	(2)	(3)
Scottish Enterprise	(40)	(110)
Scottish Government/ Transport Scotland	(729)	(484)
West Lothian Council	(1)	(1)
	(798)	(624)
Revenue Income - Agency Income	(00)	1
Fife Council	(88)	(141)
Scottish Borders Council	(6)	(66)
West Lothian Council	0	(9)
	(94)	(216)

22. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

22.3 Other Parties (continued)

The following represents amounts due to/(from) the Partnership at 31 March 2023, with its related parties.

CREDITORS	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Creditors - Related Parties (Revenue Grants)		
East Lothian Council	0	(28)
Scottish Enterprise	0	(40)
	0	(68)
Creditors - Related Parties (Other)		
City of Edinburgh Council	(1)	(1)
Falkirk Council	0	0
Fife Council	(5)	0
Scottish Government	(2)	0
	(8)	(1)
Creditors - Other Parties	(1,167)	(718)
Total Creditors	(1,175)	(787)
DEBTORS		
Debtors - Related Parties (Revenue Grants/ Other)		
Clackmannanshire Council	0	1
East Lothian Council	0	(12)
Falkirk Council	7	0
Fife Council	100	169
Midlothian Council	4	0
Scottish Borders Council	9	84
Scottish Government/ Transport Scotland	603	315
West Lothian Council	0	11
	723	568
Debtors - Other Parties	422	272
Total Debtors	1,145	840

23. LEASES

Operating Leases

From 8th February 2016 the Partnership took occupancy of Area 3D (Bridge) in Victoria Quay, Edinburgh under the terms of a Memorandum of Terms of Occupation (MOTO) with the Scottish Government, which forms part of the Civil Estates Occupancy Agreement (CEOA).

The Partnership signed a new MOTO and is permitted to occupy the space from 8th February 2019 to 7th February 2022 (the Prescribed Term) and so on until ended by either party giving notice under the terms of the CEOA. Both parties will, upon provision of not less than 1 year's prior written notice, have the ability to break this agreement.

The Partnership currently has a contract with O2 to lease ten Apple iPhones for staff use. The minimum term for this contract is 24 months before the Partnership has the option to terminate the lease under no penalty. This contract expires in February 2024.

The Partnership currently has a contract with Ricoh UK Ltd to lease an office printer. The minimum term for this contract is 36 months before the Partnership has the option to terminate the lease under no penalty. This contract expires in September 2025.

The Partnership's expenditure on lease payments during 2022/23 was £23,000 (2021/22 £17,000)

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

	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
Not later than 1 yearOver 1 year	23 1	21 4
	24	25

The Partnership has no other material operational leases.

24. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

24.1 Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its staff, the Partnership makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until the employees retire, the Partnership has a commitment to make the payments that needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement. As explained in Accounting Policy 1.8, the Partnership is an admitted body to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) which is administered by the Lothian Pension Fund.

The Partnership participates in:

- A funded defined benefit final salary scheme. This means that the Partnership and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- An arrangement for the award of discretionary post retirement benefits upon early retirement this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

24. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

24.2 Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The Partnership recognises 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 that is required to be made 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:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Cost of services: Service cost, comprising:	2022/23 £000	2022/23 £000	2021/22 £000	2021/22 £000
Current service costs Past service costs	191 0		207 0	
Financing and investment income:		191		207
Net interest expense		17		21
Total post employee benefit charged to the surplus on the provision of services		208		228
Other post-employment benefits charges to the Comprehensive Income / Expenditure Statement Remeasurement of the net defined liability, comprising:				
Return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense above	(6)		(222)	
Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes in financial assumptions	(1,519)		(277)	
Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(23)		(18)	
Other experience	228		8	
		(1,320)		(509)
Total post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income / Expenditure Statement		(1,112)		(281)
Movement in Reserves Statement Reversal of net charges made to the surplus on the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code.		73		99
Actual amount charged against the General Fund				
Balance for pensions in the year:				
Employer's contributions payable to the scheme		135		129
		135		129

24. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

24.3 Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Council's obligations in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

		2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
	Fair value of employer assets	2,996	2,821
	Present value of funded liabilities	(2,329)	(3,401)
	Present value of unfunded liabilities	0	0
	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	667	(580)
24.4	Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets		
		2022/23	2021/22
		£'000	£'000
	Opening fair value of scheme assets	2,821	2,463
	Interest income	77	50
	Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
	Other Experience		
	Return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	6	222
	Contributions from employer	135	129
	Contributions from employees into the scheme	30	29
	Benefits paid	(73)	(72)
	Unfunded benefits paid	0	0
	Closing fair value of scheme assets	2,996	2,821
	Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities		
	Reconciliation of resent value of the Scheme Liabilities	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000
	Present value of funded liabilities	(3,401)	(3 <i>,</i> 453)
	Present value of unfunded liabilities	0	0
	Opening balance at 1st April	(3,401)	(3,453)
	Current service cost	(191)	(207)
	Interest cost	(94)	(71)
	Contributions from employees into the scheme	(30)	(29)
	Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
	Change in demographic assumptions	23	18
	Change in financial assumptions	1,519	277
	Other experience	(228)	(8)
	Past service cost	0	0
	Benefits paid	73	72
	Unfunded benefits paid	0	0
	Closing balance at 31st March	(2,329)	(3,401)

24. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

24.5 Fair Value of Employer Assets

The following asset values are at bid value as required under IAS19.

	2022/23	6	2021/22	
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Equity Securities:		10	- ·	
Consumer * Manufacturing *	367	12	347	12
Energy and Utilities *	413 181	14 6	373 156	13 6
Financial Institutions *	181	6	163	6
Health and Care *	220	7	195	7
Information technology *	124	4	128	5
Other *	205	7	210	7
Sub-total Equity Securities	1,690		1,573	
Debt Securities:				
Corporate Bonds (investment grade) *	47	2	0	0
UK Government *	347	12	246	9
Other *	63	2	53	2
Sub-total Debt Securities	457		299	
Private Equity:				
All * All	2 10	0 0	0 13	0
Sub-total Private Equity	12	° —	13	Ū
Real Estate:			17	
UK Property *	20	1	26	1
UK Property	115	4	123	4
Overseas Property *	4	0	0	0
Overseas Property	1	0	1	0
Sub-total Real Estate	140		150	
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:				
Equities *	40	1	49	2
Equities	2	0	2	0
Bonds *	0	0	53	2
Bonds Infrastructure	87 427	3 14	79 286	3 10
Sub-total Investment Funds and Unit Trusts	556	I4 <u>—</u>	469	10
Derivatives:			409	
Foreign Exchange *	0	0	0	0
Sub-total Derivatives	0		0	
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
All *	142	5	317	11
Sub-total Cash and Cash Equivalents	142		317	
Total Fair Value of Employer Assets	2,996		2,821	

Scheme assets marked with an asterisk (*) have quoted prices in active markets.

24. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

24.6 Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Hymans Robertson, the independent actuaries to Lothian Pension Fund, have advised that the financial assumptions used to calculate the components of the pension expense for the year ended 31 March 2023 were those from the beginning of the year (i.e. 31 March 2022) and have not been changed during the year.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary in the calculations are:

Investment returns

• Total returns for the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023			
	2022/23	2021/22	
Mortality assumptions - longevity at 65 for current pensioners:			
Males	19.9 years	20.3 years	
• Females	22.9 years	23.1 years	
Mortality assumptions - longevity at 65 for future pensioners:			
Males	21.2 years	21.6 years	
• Females	24.7 years	25.0 years	
Pension increase rate	2.95%	3.20%	
Salary increase rate (see below)	3.45%	3.70%	
Discount rate	4.75%	2.70%	

Estimation of defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out above. In order to quantify the impact of a change in the financial assumptions used, the Actuary has calculated and compared the value of the scheme liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on varying bases. The approach taken by the Actuary is consistent with that adopted to derive the IAS19 figures.

The principal demographic assumption is the longevity assumption (i.e. member life expectancy). For sensitivity purposes, the Fund's Actuary has estimated that a one year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation by around 3-5%. In practice the actual cost of a one year increase in life expectancy will depend on the structure of the revised assumption (i.e. if improvements to survival rates predominantly apply at younger or older ages).

24. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES (continued)

24.7 Analysis of projected amount to be charged to profit or loss for the period to 31 March 2024

	Assets £000	Obligations £000	Net (liabili £000	ty) / asset % of pay
Projected current service cost	0	80	80	19.6%
Past service cost including curtailments	0	0	0	0.0%
Effect of settlements	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Service Cost	0	80	80	19.6%
Interest income on plan assets	144	0	144	35.3%
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0	(111)	(111)	(27.2%)
Total Net Interest Cost	144	(111)	33	8.1%
Total included in Profit or Loss	144	(191)	(47)	(11.5%)

The Partnership's estimated contribution to Lothian Pension Fund for 2023/24 is £135,000.

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Partnership's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit risk the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Partnership;
- Liquidity risk the possibility that the Partnership might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Re-financing risk the possibility that the Partnership might be requiring to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms;
- Market risk the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Partnership as a result of changes in such measures as interest rate movements;
- Price risk the possibility that fluctuations in equity prices has a significant impact on the value of financial instruments held by the Partnership;
- Foreign exchange risk the possibility that fluctuations in exchange rates could result in loss to the Partnership.

Treasury Management is carried out on the Partnership's behalf by the City of Edinburgh Council. The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The Council complies with the CIPFA Prudential Code and has adopted the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice.

Credit risk

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

The Partnership's surplus funds not immediately required to meet expenditure commitments are held with the City of Edinburgh Council, and the Partnership receives interest on revenue balances on these monies. As the Partnership's surplus funds are held with the City of Edinburgh Council, the counterparty default exposure is effectively nil.

All Partnership invoices become due for payment on issue, and all trade debtors are overdue less than a month. Collateral - During the reporting period the Partnership held no collateral as security.

25. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Partnership is required by statute to provide a balanced budget, 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. The arrangement with the City of Edinburgh Council ensures sufficient liquidity is available for the Partnership's day to day cash flow needs. The Council manages the Partnership's liquidity position through the risk management procedures above as well as through cash flow management procedures required by the Code of Practice.

Refinancing risk

The Partnership has only a small level of surplus funds and no long term debt. The refinancing risk to the Partnership relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. As such, the Partnership has no refinancing risk on its liabilities.

The Partnership has no investments with a maturity greater than one year.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Partnership is exposed to interest rate movements on its investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on an organisation, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods.

For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates the interest expense charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise;
- borrowings at fixed rates the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall;
- investments at variable rates the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise; and
- investments at fixed rates the fair value of the assets will fall.

The Partnership currently has no borrowings. Changes in interest receivable on variable rate investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. However, all investments currently have a maturity of less than one year and the fair value has therefore been approximated by the outstanding principal.

The Partnership's surplus funds are held with the City of Edinburgh Council.

The Council's Treasury Management Team continue to monitor market and forecast interest rates during the year and adjust investment policies accordingly.

Price risk

The Partnership does not invest in equity shares.

Foreign Exchange risk

As at 31 March 2023, the Partnership had financial assets of £212,000 subject to foreign exchange risk. The foreign exchange loss or gain on these financial assets cannot be determined until 2023/24, when the Partnership is in receipt of the related grant income from the European Regional Development Fund. The Partnership has no financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.