

Draft

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

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AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS 2024/25

ROTHERHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Statement of Accounts 2024/25 Public Inspection Notice

Notice of the Commencement of the Period for the Exercise of Public Rights Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 Sections 26 and 27 Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 Regulations, 14 and 15

The period for the Exercise of Public Rights commences at 9.30am on Tuesday 10th June 2025 and will conclude at 4pm on Monday 21 July 2025.

The following documents will be made available:

- The Draft Statement of Accounts
- The Annual Governance Statement
- The Narrative Report

The draft Statement of Accounts may be subject to change.

The above Council's accounts are subject to external audit by Grant Thornton UK LLP, Michael Green, No 1 Whitehall Riverside, Leeds, LS1 4BN. Members of the public and local government electors have certain rights in the audit process:-

1. The period for the Exercise of Public Rights commences on Tuesday 10 June 2025 and will conclude on Monday 21 July 2025 (between 9.30am and 4.00 pm Monday to Friday). Any person interested, on application to the Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Riverside House, Main Street, Rotherham, S60 1AE, may inspect and make copies of the accounts of the above-named Council for the year ended 31 March 2025, and all books, deeds, contracts, bills, vouchers and receipts relating thereto.
2. Notice is also given that on or after Tuesday 10 June 2025 until Monday 21 July 2025, a local government elector for the area to which the accounts relate or his/her representative may ask any questions of the auditor. Please contact the auditor at the above address to make arrangements to ask any questions.
3. These rights do not permit a person to require disclosure of personal information as defined in section 26 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.
4. From 9.30am on Tuesday 10 June 2025 until 4.00pm Monday 21 July 2025, a local government elector for the area of the Authority, or their representative, may object to the Council's accounts asking that the auditor issue a report in the public interest (schedule 7, Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014) and/or apply to the Court for a declaration that an item in the accounts is contrary to law (section 27, Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014). No such objection may be made unless the Auditor has previously received written notice of the objection and the grounds on which it is made and a copy of that notice has been provided to the Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council.

Judith Badger CPFA
Strategic Director - Finance and Customer Services
Finance and Customer Services Directorate,
Riverside House,
Main Street,
Rotherham,
S60 1AE

9 June 2025

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers (the Chief Financial Officer) has responsibility for the administration of those affairs;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's responsibilities

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

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with the Code;
- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- assessed the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- maintained such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at 31 March 2025 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.



Judith Badger CPFA
Strategic Director - Finance and Customer Services
9 June 2025

Explanation of the Financial Statements

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's financial performance during the year ended 31 March 2025 and shows its overall financial position at the end of that period.

The Statement is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the Code), as published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code is based on approved accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), except where these are inconsistent with specific statutory requirements.

The principal bases, conventions, rules and practices that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are reflected in the financial statements of the Council are set out in the section of this report headed 'Statement of Accounting Policies'. These accounting policies are kept under review and updated where appropriate to take account of changes in accounting practice adopted within the Code.

The Statement of Accounts comprises:

- **Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts** (Page 2) – which details the respective responsibilities of the Council and its Chief Financial Officer for the accounts;
- **An Explanation of the Financial Statements** (Page 3) – which details the components of the Financial Statements;
- **A Statement of Accounting Concepts and Policies** (Page 12) – These are the principal bases, conventions, rules and practices that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are reflected in the financial statements. The accounting concepts and policies that have been applied in preparing the Council's 2024/25 financial statements are detailed on Page 12;
- **Financial Statements and Related Disclosure notes** – which are explained further below.

For the sake of clarity, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 clarified that the Annual Governance Statement does not form part of the Statement of Accounts although there is an expectation that it is published alongside the Statement of Accounts. The Council follows this practice.

To comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Code, the Narrative Report will be published alongside the Statement of Accounts.

Financial Statements

The Financial Statements report the Council's financial performance for the year and its financial position.

The Council's financial performance is reported through the:

- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** (Page 6) – The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure 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 from taxation or rents. The Council utilises income generated from local taxpayers and rents to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The amount to be met from local taxpayers and housing rents is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement
- **Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)** (Page 7) – The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the net change in the balances on reserves allowing for the aforementioned statutory adjustments. Reserves are analysed into usable reserves and unusable reserves. Usable reserves represent revenue or capital resources which are available to fund revenue or capital expenditure or repay debt in the future, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves to cover contingencies and unforeseen commitments. Unusable Reserves are those that the Council is not able to use to provide services, they are used to hold unrealised gains and losses, for example the revaluation reserve or to hold balances in relation to adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

- **The Cash Flow Statement** (Page 10) – This Statement summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.
- **The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income and Expenditure Account** (Page 107) – This Account summarises the income and expenditure in respect of the provision of local Council housing accommodation. Councils are required by statute to account separately for all transactions relating to the cost of providing such accommodation.
- **Collection Fund Account** (Page 115) – By statute, Billing Authorities are required to maintain a separate Collection Fund which shows the level of National Non Domestic Rates and Council Tax received by the Council during the accounting period and the distribution of these funds.

The Council's financial position is reported through the:

- **Balance Sheet** (Page 9) - The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) represent the Council's net worth and are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are analysed into usable and unusable in the same way as in the MIRS.

The financial statements described above include the income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of maintained schools within the control of the Council.

The **Expenditure and Funding Analysis**, included as Note 1 (Page 35) in the Notes to the Accounts, accompanies the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. It takes the net expenditure that is chargeable to taxation and rents (i.e. the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account) and reconciles it to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Main Financial Statements and Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Movement in Reserves Statement

Balance Sheet

Cash Flow Statement

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation or rents. The Council utilises income generated from local taxpayers and rents to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The amount to be met from local taxpayers and housing rents is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

All of the Council's income and expenditure relates to continuing operations.

None of the items included within other comprehensive income and expenditure can be reclassified within the surplus or deficit on provision of services.

The reportable segments shown below are those used for internal management reporting including budget monitoring reported to Senior Leadership Team and Cabinet.

During 2024/25 Property & Facilities Services moved from Regeneration and Environment Services Directorate to Finance & Customer Services Directorate. In order for prior year figures to be comparable the 2023/24 figures below have been restated to include Property & Facility Services income and expenditure as Finance & Customer Services rather than Regeneration and Environment Services. In addition, the prior year figure for remeasurements of the pension net defined benefit liability/asset has been revised to agree to that in note 18. An error in the prior year resulted in incorrect figure being displayed on Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

2023/24 Gross Expenditure £000	2023/24 Gross Income £000	2023/24 Net Cost £000		2024/25 Gross Expenditure £000	2024/25 Gross Income £000	2024/25 Net Cost £000	Notes
160,284	(66,637)	93,647	Adult Care and Housing	180,317	(69,544)	110,774	48
91,344	(95,765)	(4,421)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	84,755	(105,814)	(21,059)	
144,430	(74,331)	70,099	Childrens & Young Peoples Services	168,492	(90,261)	78,231	
54,961	(52,174)	2,787	Schools	53,669	(53,811)	(142)	
93,224	(35,817)	57,407	Regeneration and Environment Services	93,859	(34,541)	59,318	
18,008	(19,129)	(1,121)	Public Health	19,596	(21,487)	(1,891)	
11,231	(2,849)	8,382	Assistant Chief Executive Office	12,884	(4,755)	8,129	
55,872	(18,292)	37,580	Finance and Customer Services	100,336	(23,238)	77,098	
76,303	(110,589)	(34,286)	Central Services	105,534	(124,570)	(19,036)	
705,658	(475,583)	230,074	Cost of Services	819,442	(528,021)	291,421	
27,609	(57)	27,552	Other Operating Expenditure	39,014	(21)	38,993	4
28,191	(4,703)	23,488	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	42,753	(4,055)	38,698	5
0	(292,392)	(292,392)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income and expenditure	0	(300,585)	(300,585)	7
761,458	(772,735)	(11,278)	Deficit/(Surplus) on Provision of Services	901,210	(832,682)	68,527	
		(76,656)	(Surplus) on Revaluation of Non Current Assets			(25,095)	37b
		110,062	Remeasurements of the Pensions Net Defined Benefit Liability/Asset			(2,079)	18
		33,406	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(27,174)	
		22,128	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			41,353	

Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end of the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation and are detailed in Note 36) and 'unusable reserves' (which are not available for use and are detailed in Note 37). The movement in reserves statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to Council Tax or rents for the year. The net increase/decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2023/24	General Fund (GF) Balance including GF Earmarked Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance including HRA Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000	Notes
Balance as at 1 April 23	82,060	14,034	27,416	16,021	43,969	183,500	659,731	843,230	36/37
Movement in reserves during the year:									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	18,337	(7,059)	0	0	0	11,278	(33,406)	(22,128)	
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	(17,981)	11,520	407	(6,593)	19,226	6,579	(6,579)	0	
Increase / (Decrease) in Year	356	4,461	407	(6,593)	19,226	17,857	(39,985)	(22,128)	
<i>Schools Balances transferred out on conversion to academy</i>	(402)	0	0	0	0	(402)	0	(402)	
Balance as at 31 March 24 carried forward	82,014	18,495	27,823	9,428	63,195	200,955	619,746	820,701	

2024/25	General Fund (GF) Balance including GF Earmarked Reserves £000	Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance including HRA Earmarked Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000	Notes
Balance as at 1 April 24	82,014	18,495	27,823	9,428	63,195	200,955	619,746	820,701	36/37
Movement in reserves during the year:									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(78,476)	9,949	0	0	0	(68,527)	27,174	(41,353)	
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	73,190	(4,140)	(7,410)	(906)	6,374	67,108	(67,108)	0	
Increase / (Decrease) in Year	(5,286)	5,809	(7,410)	(906)	6,374	(1,419)	(39,934)	(41,353)	
<i>Schools Balances transferred out on conversion to academy</i>	(243)	0	0	0	(26)	(269)	0	(269)	
Balance as at 31 March 25 carried forward	76,485	24,304	20,413	8,522	69,543	199,267	579,812	779,079	

Balance Sheet

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000	Notes
1,530,737	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,557,260	19
9,017	Heritage Assets	9,017	23
33,897	Investment Property	28,992	20
3,709	Intangible Assets	3,175	21
0	Pensions Asset	0	18
190	Long Term Investments	190	29
837	Long Term Debtors	718	32
1,578,387	Long Term Assets	1,599,352	
0	Short Term Investments	0	24
3,791	Assets Held For Sale	329	22
578	Inventories (Stock)	808	30
76,993	Short Term Debtors	76,996	32
33,405	Cash and Bank Balances	38,025	33
114,766	Current Assets	116,158	
(84)	Bank Overdraft	0	33
(34,761)	Short Term Borrowing	(115,696)	24
(7,930)	Revenue Grants Received in Advance	(7,801)	34a
(82,405)	Short Term Creditors	(79,565)	34b
(3,487)	Short Term Provisions	(4,758)	35
(128,668)	Current Liabilities	(207,820)	
(8,776)	Long Term Provisions	(7,915)	35
(19)	Long Term Creditors	(19)	34
(607,233)	Long Term Borrowing	(567,000)	24
(123,518)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(146,191)	49
(4,239)	Capital Grants Received in Advance	(7,486)	8
(743,784)	Long Term Liabilities	(728,611)	
820,701	Net Assets	779,079	
(200,955)	Usable Reserves	(199,267)	36
(619,745)	Unusable Reserves	(579,812)	37
(820,701)	Total Reserves	(779,079)	

In the prior year a £2.687m balance relating to Section 278 and Section 38 agreements was included in the grant received in advance note, these are now included in note 34b creditors as this better reflects the nature of the balances held.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Authority during the reporting period.

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	Notes
Deficit/(Surplus) on the provision of services	(11,278)	68,527	
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements :			
Depreciation & Impairment	(60,603)	(130,418)	
Carrying Amount of Non- Current Assets Sold	(24,443)	(31,770)	
Pension Fund Adjustments	1,244	(362)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Provisions	(2,092)	(275)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	(289)	231	
Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors	6,372	6,721	
(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors	9,816	1,678	
Other Non Cash Adjustments	195	(58)	
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	73,074	70,814	38
Net cash inflows from Operating Activities	(8,004)	(14,912)	
Investing Activities	47,051	49,431	39
Financing Activities	21,675	(39,224)	40
Net decrease/(Increase) in cash and cash equivalents	60,722	(4,705)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	94,042	33,320	33
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	33,320	38,025	33

Accounting Policies

- A) Statement of Accounting Policies
- B) Accounting Standards issued but not yet adopted
- C) Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies
- D) Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation

A STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

1 General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2025. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 ("the Code"), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The objective of the Statement of Accounts is to provide information about the Council's financial performance, financial position and cash flows that is useful to a wide range of stakeholders in assessing the Council's stewardship of its resources.

Fundamental to making this assessment is that information is both relevant and faithfully represented.

A key feature of relevance is materiality. Information is material if omitting it or misstating it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of financial information presented in the Statement of Accounts. Conversely, there is no need to comply with the accounting principles or disclosure requirements of the Code where information is not material.

Information is faithfully represented if it is complete, unbiased and properly determined using appropriate estimation techniques and judgements.

The accounting policies are the principal bases, conventions, rules and practices that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are reflected in the Statement of Accounts. The accounting policies and estimation techniques selected are those that best assist users in their understanding of the financial information presented or disclosed in the Statement of Accounts. The expectation is that this will be achieved by selecting accounting policies that are compliant with the Code.

Consistent policies are applied both within the year and between years. Where policies have changed the reason and effect is disclosed.

The underlying assumptions made in preparing the Statement of Accounts are that financial performance is reported on an accruals basis and that the Council is a going concern.

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets.

The CIES is reported using total cost principles under international financial reporting standards and not the way in which local government is funded. The income and expenditure reported in the CIES will not therefore correspond to the outturn charged to the General Fund and HRA reported against the Council's budget.

Note 1 in the Notes to the Core Financial Statements, the "Expenditure and Funding Analysis" provides a high level reconciliation of the expenditure analysis reported in the CIES to the net amount charged to the General Fund and HRA which is to be met by taxpayers and council house tenants together with additional disclosure on material reconciling adjustments.

2 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 Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied unless the Code specifies that the change should be applied prospectively.

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

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

3 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

The general principle is that revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received which, in most transactions, will be the amount of cash and cash equivalents receivable. This position is in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Revenue is recognised when the Council satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a service recipient, this can be over a period of time or at a point in time.

Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption; they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.

Expenses in relation to services received (including those rendered by the Council's officers) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received, rather than when payments are made.

Interest payable on borrowings (other than that capitalised on qualifying assets) and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Where the Council acts as an agent for another party, income and expenditure are recognised only to the extent that commission is receivable by the Council for the agency services rendered or the Council incurs expenses directly on its own behalf in rendering the services.

4 Overheads and Support Services

Support services are operated, managed and reported as separate segments they are not apportioned across services but instead reported separately in their own right in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Under the Council's current structure such costs predominantly fall within Assistant Chief Executive's or Finance and Customer Services Directorates.

5 Debtors

Debtors are recognised when the Council has delivered or tendered a supply of goods or services. They are recognised and measured at fair value when revenue has been recognised, except for a financial asset where they form part of the asset's carrying value (see accounting policy note 21). Amounts paid in advance of the receipt of goods/services are recognised as a prepayment.

6 Creditors

Creditors are recognised when the Council receives a supply of goods or services. They are recognised and measured at fair value of the consideration payable except for a financial liability where they form part of the liability's carrying value (see accounting policy note 21). If consideration is received but the revenue does not meet the revenue recognition criteria, a receipt in advance is recognised.

7 Tax Income (Council Tax, and National Non-Domestic Rates)

Council Tax

Council Tax collection is an agency arrangement. Income shown within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of the year's accrued income. The difference between this and the amount transferred to the General Fund under statute (representing the demand on the Collection Fund for the year together with the Council's share of the previous year's surplus or deficit which is distributed or recovered) is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account. Debtors are shown exclusive of the proportions attributable to major preceptors.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

NNDR collection is an agency arrangement. Business rate income within the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of the accrued business rate income for the year. The difference between this and the amount transferred to the General Fund under statute (representing the Council's share of the estimated business rate income for the year together with the Council's share of the previous year's surplus or deficit which is distributed or recovered) is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account. The central share (after allowable deductions) of business rate income is paid out of the Collection Fund to central government. Growth in business rate income in an Enterprise Zone area, business rate income from renewable energy schemes and from businesses in New Deal areas is wholly attributable to the Council and transferred in full to the General Fund on an accruals basis. Debtors are shown exclusive of the proportions attributable to major preceptors.

8 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value except where acquired through a non-exchange transaction when cost is assumed to be equal to fair value at the acquisition date.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where held for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge.

The cost attributed to identify inventory is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

10 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

A provision is recognised when:

- there is a present obligation (legal/constructive) as a result of a past event,
- it is probable a resource outflow will be required to settle the obligation, and
- a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimates. Where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

If some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed (e.g. an insurance claim), this is recognised when it is virtually certain that if the obligation is settled reimbursement will be received. The reimbursement is treated as an asset but the amount recognised does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Contingent Liability

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

A contingent liability is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed as a note to the accounts. If it becomes probable that a resource outflow will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised.

Contingent Asset

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

A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed as a note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential. If it has become virtually certain an inflow will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, a debtor and related revenue are recognised.

11 Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as usable reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain unusable reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement benefits and that do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the sections relating to the relevant policies.

12 Government and Non-Government Grants

Government grants and third-party contributions, including donated assets are recognised as due when there is reasonable assurance that;

- the Council will comply with the conditions attached to them, and
- the grants and contributions will be received.

Where conditions of grant remain outstanding which could give rise to grant being repaid, grant is carried in the balance sheet as grant received in advance.

Conditions are stipulations that give the grant funder or donor the right to the return of their monies if it is not used for the purpose specified.

Revenue grants or contributions are credited to the relevant service line within net cost of services if specific or to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income if general or non ring-fenced.

Capital grants are credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income as general grant, but then reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where capital grant has been recognised but has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is credited to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account within reserves. Capital grant that has been used for financing purposes is transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

13 Non-current Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price,

- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, removing or restoring an asset where the Council has an obligation to do so and is required to make provision for these costs.

Borrowing Costs - The Council has adopted a policy under IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. In implementing a policy of capitalisation of borrowing costs the Council has determined what it sees as a qualifying asset and what the borrowing costs are, that are to be capitalised.

- Qualifying Assets – Assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, where this would cause a significant balance of borrowing costs to accrue.
- Borrowing costs – Where the Council borrows to specifically fund a scheme the amount that is capitalised is the actual cost of borrowing less investment income. Where funds are borrowed generally a capitalisation rate is used based on the weighted average of borrowing costs during the period.

The Council only capitalises borrowing costs when in addition to the above it becomes probable that the capital expenditure will result in future economic benefits or service potential to the Council; and that the borrowing costs can be measured reliably.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- infrastructure, community assets – depreciated historical cost,
- property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and assets under construction are measured at historical cost,
- dwellings – current value based on existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH),
- all other assets – current value based on existing use (existing use value – EUV) for non-specialised operational assets where there is an active market or where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost.
- Should an asset be re-classified as a Surplus Asset, it will be measured at fair value. Should an asset be re-classified as an Asset Held for Sale, it will be measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

Depreciated historical cost is used as a proxy for current value for relatively short life assets such as vehicles, plant and equipment.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum they are revalued every five years. In support of this the Council carries out an annual review of its assets for impairment. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains unless they reverse a previous revaluation or impairment loss in which case they are credited to the relevant service line within net cost of services.

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

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

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

Impairment of Assets

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

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

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

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

Disposals

The carrying amount of an item is derecognised:

- on disposal through, for example, sale, donation, granting of a finance lease or transfer, or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal as a result, for example, of it being abandoned, scrapped or decommissioned.

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is the price that would be received from the selling the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants under the conditions prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Fair value for social housing being disposed of under Right to Buy (RTB) legislation is the discounted RTB value. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

Assets held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purposes are classified as investment properties.

Non-operational property, plant and equipment which do not meet the criteria for reclassification as either Assets Held for Sale or investment properties are held within property, plant and equipment as Surplus Assets. Surplus Assets are carried in the balance sheet at their fair value and revalued immediately prior to disposal if the current carrying value is materially different in order that the proper gain or loss on disposal can be determined.

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the Capital Financing Requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives, the depreciable amount being an asset's depreciated historic cost or fair value at the start of the financial year. No depreciation is charged in the year in which an asset is first made ready for use. A charge is made in the year in which an asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e., freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e., assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the Council's valuer (Council dwellings over 30 Years, other buildings and non-operational properties up to 100 years)
- vehicles – straight line method over the useful life of the asset, as advised by a suitably qualified officer (Up to 10 years)
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over determined useful life of the asset
- plant, equipment and computers – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer (plant and equipment typically up to 15 years but can be greater than this if determined by a relevant expert).

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. Componentisation will take place as assets are acquired, enhanced, replaced or revalued.

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

14 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding Non-Current Assets during the year:

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. This is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and the policy is detailed below. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the revenue provision in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses represent a “real” charge to the HRA to be met by rent payers. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses are determined in accordance with the “Item 8 Credit and Item 8 Debit (General) Determination” which came into effect from 1 April 2017. That determination allows the Council to reverse out impairment and revaluation gains and losses relating to both council dwellings and non-dwellings.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

Prudent provision (MRP) is made annually for the repayment of debt relating to capital expenditure financed by borrowing or credit arrangements. The amount charged is determined having regard to the relevant statutory requirements and related guidance on MRP issued by MHCLG.

15 Leases and Lease-Type Arrangements

Council as Lessee

The Council adopted IFRS 16 (Leases) with effect from 1 April 2024. The main impact of the requirements of IFRS 16 is that, for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased vehicles, plant, equipment, property and land as an asset, and future rents as a liability), a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are now included on the balance sheet from 1 April 2024. The Council has elected to apply recognition exemptions to low value assets (below £10,000 when new) and to short term leases i.e. existing leases that expire on or before 31 March 2026, and new leases with a duration of less than 12 months. A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

A right of use asset and corresponding lease liability are recognised at commencement of the lease. For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 April 2024 are determined at the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under IAS 17 immediately before that date.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease, or if that cannot be readily determined, at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate specific to the term and start date of the lease. Lease payments include: fixed payments; variable lease payments dependent on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at commencement; the exercise price under a purchase option if the Council is reasonably certain to exercise; penalties for

early termination if the lease term reflects the Council exercising a break option; and payments in an optional renewal period if the Council is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option or not exercise a break option.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured, with a corresponding adjustment to the right of use asset, when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a rent review, change in an index or rate such as inflation, or change in the Council's assessment of whether it is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or break option.

The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising: the initial lease liability; any lease payments already made less any lease incentives received; initial direct costs; and any dilapidation or restoration costs. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The right of use asset is tested for impairment if there are any indicators of impairment.

As noted at policy 16 below IFRS16 has also been applied to Service Concession Arrangements and recognition on the resultant remeasurement of the lease liability with effect from 1 April 2024.

Council as Lessor

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

(a) Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over an asset, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- an amount to write down the net investment in the lease including any premiums received, and
- finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and will be required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are paid, the element for the charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property is used to write down the lease asset. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

(b) Operating Leases

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

16 **PFI and PPP Arrangements**

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and similar contracts fall within scope of IFRIC 12 and are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment. The only exception to this is where PFI assets are transferred to academies under 125 year lease arrangements, at the point of transfer the assets are removed from the Council's balance sheet. With effect from 1 April 2024 IFRS 16 (Leases) also applies to service concession arrangements. Under IFRS16, where indexation (or other changes in a rate) affects future service concession payments, the lease liability requires to be remeasured. Instead of expensing the increased payment, the net present value of future payments that comprise the liability is recalculated based on the revised level of payments. The effect of this is explained in note 42.

PFI assets are initially recognised at their fair value when they are first made available for use balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment (this is normally based on the relevant elements of capital cost in the operator's financial model). Initial direct costs to the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Any upfront contributions made by the authority to the PFI operator, either in the form of a cash lump sum or transfer of property that will not be used to provide services under the arrangement, are applied to write-down the PFI liability at the contribution's value agreed in the operator's financial model when the PFI asset is first made available for use.

PFI assets under construction are recognised on the balance sheet where the terms and conditions of the contractual obligation are such that the economic benefit of the asset flows to the Council at that time, similar to an asset that a Council constructs or develops for its own use.

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

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

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,
- contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement,

- payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability due to the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease),
- lifecycle replacement costs – Recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet as the scheduled works are carried out and the expenditure is incurred. Where the profile of lifecycle expenditure actually incurred by the PFI operator differs significantly from the projected profile included within the PFI model adjustments are made to account for the difference. A prepayment is recognised where planned expenditure paid for through the unitary payment exceeds the actual amount incurred by the PFI operator. An additional liability is recognised where planned expenditure is less than that actually incurred. The prepayment/additional liability is carried forward in the balance sheet until the expenditure is actually incurred/settled, or, in the case of a prepayment when there is no longer an expectation that it will eventually be incurred by the PFI operator at which point it is charged to revenue. Lifecycle replacement costs which represent the refurbishment or replacement of major components are capitalised as Property, Plant and Equipment in accordance with Accounting Policy 13.

17 Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at Fair Value being the price that would be received from the selling the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants under the market conditions prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Investment Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received and expenditure incurred in relation to investment properties are credited/charged to the Financing and Investment Income line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

18 Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure is not capitalised). Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active

market. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired and any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

19 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset is charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. This includes transformational expenditure on reform projects capitalised under the capital receipts flexibilities implemented with effect from 1 April 2016 under the Local Government Act 2003. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

20 Heritage Assets

Heritage assets' principal purpose is to contribute to knowledge and culture and are assets which are preserved in trust for future generations for their artistic, cultural, environmental, historical, scientific or technological associations. They are recognised on balance sheet at cost or value. Where they are carried at value, the most appropriate and relevant valuation method is used including, e.g., insurance values. Revaluations are carried out as and when necessary in order to keep carrying values current (there is no requirement for them to be revalued at least every 5 years).

Operational heritage assets (i.e. those that are being held for their heritage characteristics, but are also used for other activities or services) are accounted for as operational assets.

Depreciation is not provided on heritage assets where they have indefinite lives.

Revaluation gains and losses and impairments of heritage assets are accounted for in the same way as for Property, Plant and Equipment.

21 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

- amortised cost,
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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

cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument). These are classified as fair value through profit or loss. Equity investments are held for strategic purposes and are designated at FVOCI.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

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

Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the CIES to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

The Council has a limited number of shareholdings which would typically be measured at FVPL; however, the Council has designated these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis that:

- They are not quoted in an active market; and
- They are not held for trading

Expected Credit Loss Model

The authority recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12-month (i.e. the normal expectation of loss for this category of investment, no event occurring) or lifetime basis (whereby the initial assessment of risk has changed significantly by an event occurring). The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the authority. Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month

expected losses. The authority holds loans with two local businesses. It does not have reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to support the measurement of lifetime expected losses on an individual instrument basis. It has therefore assessed losses for the portfolio on a collective basis.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value this being the price that would be paid in an orderly transaction between market participants on the date on which the liability is recognised. Ordinarily, this will be the transaction price, such as the principal amount of a loan received. Thereafter they are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

The amount of interest charged to the HRA is determined on a fair and equitable share basis by reference to the HRA's Capital Financing Requirement.

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where the Council has entered into financial guarantees that are not required to be accounted for as financial instruments they are reflected in the Statement of Accounts to the extent that provisions might be required, or a contingent liability note is needed, under the policies set out in the section on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

22 Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits (those that fall due wholly within 12 months of the year-end), such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made against services in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for the cost of holiday entitlements and other forms of leave earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the remuneration rates applicable in the following financial year. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out of the General Fund Balance

by a credit to the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw an offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises the cost of restructuring.

Redundancy payments are charged to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Post-Employment Benefits

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

- The National Health Service Pension Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSBSA).
- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education.
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme (LGPS), administered by South Yorkshire Pensions Authority.

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

The arrangements for both the National Health Service and Teachers' schemes mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified specifically to the Council. These schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were a defined contributions scheme – no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet and the Public Health and Children's and Education Service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements are charged with the employer's contributions payable to the National Health Service and Teachers' Pensions Scheme in the year.

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

- The liabilities of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc., and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds. In determining these liabilities, an assumption has been made on the advice of our actuaries that 50% of employees retiring will take an increase in their lump sum payment on retirement in exchange for a reduction in their future annual pension.
- The assets of the South Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value.
- The change in the net pensions asset/liability is analysed into the following components:
 - current service cost – the increase in liabilities as result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of

Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.

- net interest – interest receivable on the fair value of plan assets held at the start of the period adjusted for changes in plan assets during the year as a result of contributions and benefit payments less the interest payable on pension liabilities both determined using the discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period – debited/credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- re-measurements - return on plan assets (net of admin expenses and excluding amounts included in net interest) and actuarial gains/losses that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions are debited/credited to the Pensions reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- contributions paid to the South Yorkshire pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities are not accounted for as an expense.
- In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the impact on the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Accounting Standard IAS19 (Employee Benefits) states an entity shall recognise the net defined benefit liability/asset in the statement of financial position. In line with IAS19 and IFRIC14 (the standard that limits the recognition of the asset), when the actuary determines a defined benefit asset, the asset is recognised at the lower of the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling calculated by the actuary.

Discretionary Benefits

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

23 Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT payable is included only to the extent that it is irrecoverable from HM Revenue & Customs, whilst VAT receivable is excluded from income. The net amount due from/to HMRC at the end of the financial year is included within debtors or creditors.

24 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 audited Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events,
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category

of events would have a material effect disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date the Strategic Director Finance and Customer Services authorises the audited Accounts for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

25 Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

26 Interests in Companies and Other Entities

Where the Council exercises control, shares control or exerts a significant influence over another entity, and the Council's interests are material in aggregate, it will prepare Group Accounts. The Council's interest in another entity can be contractual or non-contractual and may be evidenced by, but is not limited to, the holding of equity or debt instruments in the entity as well as other forms of involvement such as the provision of funding, liquidity support, credit enhancement and guarantees.

The Council has control over another entity, where it is able to direct the activities of that entity such that it is has exposure to or rights over variable returns and can use its power over the entity to affect the returns it receives.

Shared control with another party or parties in a joint venture arises where decisions about activities that significantly affect returns require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control including the Council.

The Council can exert a significant influence over an associate where the Council has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity which fall short of control or joint control.

The Council's single entity financial statements include the income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of the local Council maintained schools within the control of the Council.

Where local Council maintained schools convert to academies during the year, the assets, liabilities and reserves of the school are deconsolidated from the Council's single entity accounts at their carrying amount at the date of conversion unless the school has a deficit for which the Council retains responsibility. The Non-Current Assets of the school are derecognised when the Council relinquishes control over school premises which it had held as a local Council maintained school through ownership, legally enforceable rights or some other means.

Interests in companies and other entities are recorded in the Council's balance sheet as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses.

27 Acquisitions and discontinued operations

Transfers of functions to or from other public sector bodies are accounted for with effect from the date of transfer. Assets and liabilities are transferred at their carrying value at the date of transfer unless otherwise agreed and the balance sheet restated to reflect the value of assets brought onto or removed from the balance sheet. The financial effect of functions transferred, to or from the Council are disclosed separately in the current year as "transferred in" or "transferred out" operations. The financial effect of functions transferred to another public sector body are disclosed separately in the comparative year to enable the performance of continuing operations to be compared on a like for like basis.

A function in this context is an identifiable service or business operation with an integrated set of activities, staff and recognised assets and/or liabilities that are capable of being conducted and managed to achieve the objectives of that service or business operation.

Discontinued operations are activities that cease completely. Income and expenditure relating to discontinued operations are presented separately on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

B ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The standards below have been issued and will be adopted in the 2025-26 Code of Practice:

IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

Neither of the above standards are expected to impact on the Council's statements.

C CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management have considered that there are no critical judgements to report in line with applicable financial reporting principals, IAS1.

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

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

Pensions liability

Included in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2025 is an estimated pensions liability of £12.610m and a £379.437m asset reduced to nil due to asset ceiling regulations, calculated by the Pensions Fund's actuaries in accordance with the requirements of IAS19. This compares to a £14.327m liability and a £193.436m asset reduced to nil due to asset ceiling regulations at 31 March 2024 and 15.019m liability and a £109.510m asset at 31 March 2023 similarly calculated by the actuaries. The volatility in the amount of the liability is due to it being highly sensitive to a number of key assumptions used to determine pension fund liabilities. These include; the rate at which future liabilities are discounted to present value terms, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates, indexation of pensions and the rate of inflation. The sensitivity analysis provided in Note 18 sets out how small changes to these key assumptions can result in a material change to the pensions liability. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged by South Yorkshire Pensions Authority to provide expert advice about the best assumptions to be applied based on information available each year end.

Pensions Assets

The long-term impact on the pension fund assets as a result of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and in the middle east and current financial market conditions remains unknown, this includes any potential impact on projected investment returns.

The South Yorkshire Pensions Authority that administers the Council's Pension Fund holds a variety of assets within the Fund including directly held properties and equities. Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council's share of these property assets is considered material to the Council's financial statements. The Council's share of these assets has been included in the pension asset valuation reported in the Council's financial statements as at 31 March 2025.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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Note 1 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) is to demonstrate to council tax and rent payers how the funding available to the authority, i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates for the year, has been used to provide services compared with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices (as shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)). As with the CIES 2023/24 figures have been restated to reflect a service moving between Directorates during 2024/25. In addition the transfers/to from reserves previously adjusted within Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balance are now shown separately.

2023/24					2024/25			
Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Transfers to/from reserves	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000		Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Transfers to/from reserves	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000
105,803	50	(12,206)	93,647	Adult Care and Housing	123,179	103	(12,508)	110,774
0	(4,461)	40	(4,421)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	0	(5,809)	(15,250)	(21,059)
73,569	(4,891)	1,421	70,099	Children and Young People's Services excluding schools	75,654	1,325	1,252	78,231
0	(91)	2,878	2,787	Schools	0	(270)	128	(142)
48,730	103	8,574	57,407	Regeneration and Environment Services	50,527	(410)	9,201	59,318
16,533	105	(17,759)	(1,121)	Public Health	16,532	3	(18,426)	(1,891)
7,495	212	675	8,382	Assistant Chief Executive Office	7,603	123	403	8,129
37,384	(14)	210	37,580	Finance and Customer Services	36,702	327	40,069	77,098
(289,514)	4,170	251,058	(34,286)	Central Services	(310,197)	4,085	287,076	(19,036)
0	(4,817)	234,891	230,074	Net Cost of Services	0	(523)	291,945	291,421
		27,552	27,552	Other Operating Expenditure			38,993	38,993
		23,488	23,488	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			38,698	38,698
		(292,392)	(292,392)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income and expenditure			(300,585)	(300,585)
		(6,461)	(11,278)	(Surplus) / Deficit			69,051	68,527
			(96,094)	Opening General Fund and HRA Balance as at 1 April				(100,509)
			(4,817)	Less (Surplus) / Deficit on General Fund Balance in year				(523)
			402	Transfer from/to reserves to/from Academies				243
			(100,509)	Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March				(100,789)

Note 1a **Adjustments in Expenditure and Funding Analysis**

2023/24					2024/25			
Capital Adjustment	Pension Adjustment	Other Adjustment	Total		Capital Adjustment	Pension Adjustment	Other Adjustment	Total
£000	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	£000
2,706	598	(15,510)	(12,206)	Adult Care and Housing	3,153	120	(15,781)	(12,508)
944	248	(1,152)	40	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	763	46	(16,059)	(15,250)
639	821	(39)	1,421	Children and Young People's Services excluding schools	1,162	156	(66)	1,252
3,854	(925)	(51)	2,878	Schools	1,908	(1,714)	(66)	128
17,311	742	(9,479)	8,574	Regeneration and Environment Services	14,230	142	(5,171)	9,201
0	29	(17,788)	(17,759)	Public Health	0	6	(18,432)	(18,426)
447	202	26	675	Assistant Chief Executive Office	349	36	18	403
3,024	779	(3,593)	210	Finance and Customer Services	39,155	142	772	40,069
309	0	250,749	251,058	Central Services	21,939	0	265,137	287,076
12,267	0	15,285	27,552	Other Operating Expenditure	22,801	0	16,192	38,993
(1,006)	(3,738)	28,232	23,488	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	18,273	1,428	18,997	38,698
11,288	0	(303,680)	(292,392)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income and expenditure	13,220	0	(313,805)	(300,585)
51,783	(1,244)	(57,000)	(6,461)		136,953	362	(68,264)	69,051

Notes:

- Capital Adjustments - This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:
 - Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
 - Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
 - Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for as it is income that is not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants receivable in the year are adjusted to take out any grants that have conditions that have not been met in the year. This line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.
- Pensions Adjustments - Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:
 - For services — this is the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and replaced with current and past service costs.
 - For Financing and investment income and expenditure — the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.
- Other Adjustments i.e. between amounts debited/credited to the CIES and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute
 - For Financing and investment income and expenditure — this column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
 - The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure — represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

Note 1b Income and Expenditure Analysed by Nature

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

Expenditure/Income	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	221,843	228,585
Other services expenses	431,747	546,346
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	47,937	51,954
Interest payments	32,322	35,310
Precepts and levies	14,459	15,279
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0
Loss on the disposal of assets	13,094	23,714
Total expenditure	761,402	901,188
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(194,348)	(211,294)
Interest and investment income	(2,740)	(1,923)
Income from council tax and non domestic rates	(172,761)	(178,890)
Government grants and contributions	(402,831)	(440,554)
Total income	(772,680)	(832,661)
Deficit/(Surplus) on the Provision of Services	(11,278)	68,527

Note 1c Income Analysed by Segment

International Reporting Standard IFRS15 was adopted in the 2018/19 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. Per IFRS15 income from contracts with customers is recognised when the obligation has been fulfilled, i.e. when the service has been provided. Income received in year relating to services that will be provided in the following financial year is accrued to the year that the service will be provided.

Other income is that which falls outside the definition of income from contracts with service recipients and is mainly non government grants/contributions.

The authority's fees, charges and other income is analysed as follows:

2023/24	2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25	2024/25
Income from contracts with service recipients £000	Other income £000	Total income £000		Income from contracts with service recipients £000	Other income £000	Total income £000
(20,995)	(11,873)	(32,868)	Adult Care and Housing	(24,414)	(14,170)	(38,584)
(92,734)	(2,741)	(95,475)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	(104,628)	(1,162)	(105,790)
(3,213)	(1,397)	(4,610)	Children and Young People's Services excluding schools	(2,971)	(3,146)	(6,117)
(2,522)	(671)	(3,193)	Schools	(1,861)	(1,864)	(3,725)
(18,222)	(1,328)	(19,550)	Regeneration and Environment Services	(18,985)	(1,456)	(20,441)
(7)	0	(7)	Public Health	(61)	0	(61)
(2,091)	(51)	(2,142)	Assistant Chief Executive Office	(2,257)	(115)	(2,372)
(16,459)	(1,318)	(17,777)	Finance and Customer Services	(17,172)	(1,254)	(18,426)
0	(12,398)	(12,398)	Central Services	0	(12,854)	(12,854)
0	(6,328)	(6,328)	Other income below Cost of Service	0	(2,924)	(2,924)
(156,243)	(38,105)	(194,348)	Total Income analysed on a segmental basis	(172,349)	(38,945)	(211,294)

Major source of income from contracts with service recipients:

Adult Care and Housing:

Local Authority Housing (HRA):

Children and Young People's Services:

Schools:

Regeneration and Environment Services:

Adult Residential Care

Housing Rents

Educational Support Services to Academies

Fees to parents and room lettings

A wide range of services including
Waste Collection/Treatment, Licencing,
Civic Theatre, Development Control, Markets,
and Parking

Assistant Chief Executive Office:

Finance and Customer Services:

Human Resources Services

Bereavement Services and Registrars, School Meals and
Building Cleaning

Note 2 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis

This note details the statutory adjustments for the differences between the way transactions are presented on a commercial accounting basis and the amounts which are statutorily required to be met under the Local Authority Accounting Framework from local taxpayers and housing rents to meet the cost of General Fund and HRA services.

	Movements in Usable Reserves 2023/24					Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	24,400	70				(24,470)
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,020	316				(1,336)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,884)	15,552				(12,668)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(59,313)	(2,236)			19,226	42,323
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	15,997	628				(16,625)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non current assets charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	12,012	964	11,467			(24,443)
Debt Repayment			315			(315)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(9,982)					9,982
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(59)	(1,919)				1,978
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</u>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			(11,060)			11,060
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to repay debt			(315)			315
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0					0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0					0
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:</u>						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		(1,889)		1,889		0
HRA depreciation to capital adjustment account				22,131		(22,131)
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure				(30,613)		30,613
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</u>						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(34)					34

	Movements in Usable Reserves 2023/24 continued					Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</u>						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 18)	22,262	1,640				(23,902)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(23,510)	(1,637)				25,147
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:</u>						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,772					(1,772)
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:</u>						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	338	31				(369)
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account:</u>						
Transfer to unusable reserve in the year in accordance with statutory requirements						0
Total Adjustments	(17,981)	11,520	407	(6,593)	19,226	(6,579)

	Movements in Usable Reserves 2024/25					Movements in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	26,628	4,381				(31,009)
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,125	343				(1,468)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment & Investment Properties	74,082	0				(74,082)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(59,732)	(2,906)			6,374	56,264
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	15,519	420				(15,939)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non current assets charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	22,494	1,102	8,175			(31,771)
Debt Repayment			275			(275)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(11,263)					11,263
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(23)	(5,954)				5,977
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</u>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			(15,585)			15,585
Use of receipts to repay debt			(275)			275
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0					0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0					0
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:</u>						
Transfer from HRA to Major Repairs Reserve re notional MRA		(1,689)		1,689		0
HRA depreciation to capital adjustment account				23,859		(23,859)
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure				(26,454)		26,454
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</u>						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(34)					34

	Movements in Usable Reserves 2024/25 continued					Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</u>						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see note 18)	25,029	1,873				(26,902)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(24,807)	(1,733)				26,540
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:</u>						
Amount by which council tax income, non-domestic rate income and residual community charge adjustment included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from the amount taken to the General Fund in accordance with Regulation	3,949					(3,949)
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:</u>						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	223	23				(246)
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account:</u>						
Transfer to unusable reserve in the year in accordance with statutory requirements						0
Total Adjustments	73,190	(4,140)	(7,410)	(906)	6,374	(67,108)

Note 3 Transfers to and from Earmarked Reserves

	Bal at 1 Apr 23 £000	Trans between Reserves 2023/24 £000	Trans out 2023/24 £000	Trans in 2023/24 £000	Bal at 31 Mar 24 £000	Trans between Reserves 2024/25 £000	Trans out 2024/25 £000	Trans in 2024/25 £000	Bal at 31 Mar 25 £000
General Fund									
Business Rates	4,000	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
PFI - Leisure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	291
Insurance Fund Reserve	0	0	0	362	362		(362)	18	18
Revenue Grants Reserve	3,329	0	(1,147)	59	2,241	0	(570)	1,107	2,778
Budget & Financial Strategy	14,608	0	(729)	0	13,879	0	(294)	0	13,585
Housing Transformation Fund	436	0	(219)	0	217	0	(103)		114
Memb Comn Leadership Fund	35	0	(33)	0	2	0	(2)	37	37
Rotherham Partnership	162	0	(37)	0	125	0	(23)	30	132
HRA Sinking Fund	55	0	0	38	93	0	0	40	133
Covid Recovery Fund	1,147	0	(1,000)	0	147	0	(147)	0	0
Local Ctax Support Grant	1,203	0	0	0	1,203	0	(380)		823
Collect'n Fund Income Guarantee	677	0	0	0	677	0	0	0	677
Treasury Management Savings	12,415	0	(798)	0	11,617	0	(4,221)	388	7,784
Total	38,067	0	(3,963)	459	34,563	0	(6,102)	1,911	30,372
Total HRA	23	0	0	32	55	0	0	40	133
Total General Fund	38,044	0	(3,963)	427	34,508	0	(6,102)	1,871	30,239
Covid-19 Grants Reserve	1,142	0	(1,142)	0	0				0
DSG Grant Reserve	15,330	0	(540)	5,490	20,280	0	(3,940)	2,442	18,782
Total Earmarked Reserves	54,539	0	(5,645)	5,949	54,843	0	(10,042)	4,353	49,154

Earmarked General Fund Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet expenditure in 2024/25. A brief description of the purpose of each reserve is provided as follows:

(i) Business Rates Reserve

This reserve is to cover residual risks relating to appeals.

(ii) PFI – Leisure

This PFI arrangement will last for 33 years. The reserve recognises the fact that receipts and payments and contractual benchmarking process will not be smooth over the life of the arrangement, allowing surpluses to be carried forward to cover future deficits.

(iii) Revenue Grant Reserve

The Revenue Grant Reserve represents revenue grants which have been recognised within income as the grant's terms and conditions have been met but are yet to be applied. They will be used to meet future spending plans relevant to the grant.

(iv) Budget & Financial Strategy Reserve

This reserve remains available to support the Council's revenue budget position and Medium Term Financial Strategy as approved within the Council's Budget and Council Tax Report for 2025/26.

(v) Housing Transformation Fund

This reserve is established for the management of shared savings generated through the contractual arrangement with the Council's repairs and maintenance contractors. The fund will be used to support key housing programmes and projects that require general fund support.

(vi) HRA Sinking Fund Reserve

The HRA Sinking Fund reserve is used to retain contributions from Shared Ownership leaseholders that are a compulsory requirement of their lease. The reserve will be used to fund future capital repairs and replacements to their properties. The monies can only be used to fund works to their individual property or estate, they cannot be used for any other purpose.

(vii) Covid Recovery Fund

In the 2020/21 outturn the Covid Recovery Fund Reserve was created to provide the Council with a fund to support the Council's recovery from the pandemic and manage the impacts of the cost of living crisis. The intention of the fund was to take proactive steps in order to support local residents as the borough emerges from the pandemic and cost of living crisis that followed. The reserve was fully utilised as at the end of 2024/25.

(viii) Local Tax Support Grant

This reserve holds the Local Council Tax Support grant provided to meet the additional costs associated with the increases in local Council Tax Support caseloads during 2021/22 that will impact upon 2022/23. The reserve has been approved to fund the Council's Local Tax Support Top Up payments across 2023/24 to 2025/26.

(ix) Collection Fund Income Guarantee

This reserve holds grant provided to compensate Council's for 75% of irrecoverable losses of Council Tax and Business Rates income in 2020/21. Again, this reserve is used to support a Local Council Tax support Top Up payment across 2023/24 to 2025/26.

(x) Treasury Management Savings Reserve

As per the Council's Budget and Council Tax report 2022/23 this new reserve was established to hold savings made from the Council's treasury management operations that will be reserved to support the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy. The Council's Budget and Council Tax Report 2025/26 details how this reserve will be used to support the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

(xi) Covid 19 Grant Reserve

Government allocated the Council Covid-19 specific grants to mitigate the financial pressures as a result of the Covid-19 response and to provide support to residents and businesses across a variety of schemes. However, many of the grants were for financial implications that required mitigation post 2021/22, the final balances were used in 2023/24.

(xii) Other Reserves

The remaining reserves have been set up to hold approved carry forwards for use in future years.

Note 4 Other Operating Expenditure

2023/24		2024/25	
£000		£000	Notes
3,661	Parish Council precepts	4,274	
10,797	Levies payable	11,005	
0	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	
13,173	Loss on disposal of non current assets	23,714	48
(79)	Loss on revaluation & disposal of Assets Held for Sale	0	22
27,552	Total	38,993	

Note 5 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2023/24		2024/25	
£000		£000	Notes
32,322	Interest payable and similar charges	35,310	26
(3,738)	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	1,428	18
(2,740)	Interest receivable and similar income	(1,923)	26
(2,356)	Income and expenditure relating to Investment Properties and changes in their fair value	3,883	20
23,488	Total	38,698	

Note 6 Surplus / Deficit on Trading Services

The Council considers a trading operation exists where the service it provides is competitive i.e. the service user has the choice to use an alternative supplier than the Council and the Council charges the user on a basis other than a charge that equates to the costs of supplying the service.

The trading accounts operated by the Council during the year are as follows:

2023/24				2024/25		
Expenditure	Income	(Surplus) / Deficit		Expenditure	Income	(Surplus) / Deficit
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
13,214	(13,560)	(346)	Construction, Street Cleansing and Landscaping	16,795	(17,413)	(618)
1,581	(1,319)	262	Vehicle Maintenance	2,201	(2,073)	128
1,882	(3,479)	(1,597)	Property Services – Fee-billing	623	(425)	198
2,050	(1,672)	378	Engineering – Fee-billing	2,027	(1,872)	155
7,638	(6,058)	1,580	Cleaning of buildings	7,632	(6,427)	1,205
1,727	(390)	1,337	Markets	419	(391)	28
435	(429)	6	Building Regulations Control	10,327	(9,346)	981
10,185	(8,335)	1,850	School Support Services	523	(513)	10
38,712	(35,242)	3,470	(Surplus) / Deficit	40,547	(38,460)	2,087

Traded services are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Service that they are based. The Council's traded services include:

Construction, Street Cleansing and Landscaping

Street Scene maintains over 740 miles of highways in a clean and safe condition for pedestrians, motorists, other road users and local communities. The majority of these are internal traded services, however there is some external provision to Parish Councils and academy schools.

Vehicle Maintenance

Management and policy of the Council's vehicle fleet and ensuring legislative standards are maintained.

Property Services – Fee Billing

Quantity surveyors, project managers, architects and valuers that are involved in the valuation and construction of new and existing Council buildings. The majority of these are internal traded services, however there is some external provision to academy schools.

Engineering – Fee Billing

Street Scene provides a design, inspection and assessment service and carries out engineering works to buildings, bridges, structures and highways. The majority of these are internal traded services, however there is some external provision to other local authorities.

Cleaning of Buildings

Facilities Services provides a cleaning service for schools and other premises owned by Rotherham MBC. This service is also utilised by the NHS in certain buildings and by academy schools. The service also has a contract with Equans for the provision of cleaning services to PFI schools.

Markets

The Council operates regular markets in Wath and Rotherham town centre. This is an external traded service.

Building Regulations Control

Building Control service begins at preplanning application stage and continues throughout the entire planning and construction process. Ultimately the Council aims to provide a service that will achieve a fast and trouble-free Building Regulation approval and a rapid response inspection process that will assist a project to fully comply with the Building Regulations when complete. The Council has adopted a charging policy for Building Regulation charges in line with the Building (Local Council Charges) Regulations 2010. This is an external traded service.

School Support Services

School support services provides catering and the provision of supply staff to schools, teachers absence in-house insurance scheme and schools finance support team. This service is provided to RMBC and academy schools.

Note 7 **Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income**

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000	Notes
133,303	Council Tax Income	139,697	
39,458	Non Domestic Rates	39,193	
48,292	Business Rates grants	52,090	
21,079	Non Ring-fenced government grants	20,187	8
50,260	Capital Grants & Contributions	49,418	8
292,392	Total	300,585	

Note 8 **Analysis of grant income credited to the CIES and capital grant received in advance**

The Council receives certain government grants which are not attributable to specific services. The amount of General Revenue Grants Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income was as follows:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
17,654	Revenue Support Grant	18,824
3,425	Other Non Specific Revenue Grants	1,363
21,079	Total	20,187

Capital Grants Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
500	Department for Transport	500
677	Education Funding Agency: LA Maintained Maintenance Grant	561
(140)	Education Funding Agency: Basic Need Pupil Places	(20)
145	Education Funding Agency: LA Maintained Devolved Formula	144
3,143	Education Funding Agency: Targeted Basic Need	(526)
1,093	Department for Education	(99)
16,265	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	32,869
663	Other Local Authorities and Partners	224
20,224	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	10,950
35	Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	0
876	Environment Agency	1,024
96	Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	71
(106)	European Development Fund	0
209	Forestry Commission	45
3	Historic England	78
1,040	Disabled Facilities Grant	1,119
124	Police Crime Commissioner	50
1,607	NHS England	(1,301)
0	Sport England	276
3,645	CIL Contributions	577
162	S106 Contributions	52
0	Homes England	2,781
0	Other Asset Donations	43
50,260		49,418

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) income has been disclosed within the Capital Grants table above, in line with the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) regulations 2010.

Significant Revenue Grants attributable to specific services and which have therefore been credited to Cost of Services were as shown below:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
99,920	Dedicated Schools Grant including Safety Valve funding (Note 16)	111,733
54,594	Housing and Council Tax Benefit: subsidy	55,024
9,822	PFI Grant	9,822
1,409	Supporting Families	1,707
3,551	Pupil Premium	3,359
831	Housing Benefit & Council Tax Benefit Administration	814
555	Youth Offending Teams Grant	558
414	Arts Council - School Music Service	173
690	Universal Free School Meals	724
22,888	Social Care (Revenue) Grant	31,650
10,036	NHS Funding (including Better Care Fund)	9,327
15,399	Improved Better Care Fund	15,013
1,442	Independent Living Fund	0
17,763	Public Health Funding	18,435
428	Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs)	428
2,278	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children	2,629
544	Asylum Seekers Dispersal - Temporary Accommodation	681
394	PE & Sport Grant	362
602	Rough Sleeper Initiative	551
2,030	Adult Social Care Discharge Funding	3,384
583	Homeless Prevention	796
546	Childrens Capital of Culture	982
1,247	Holiday Activities & Food	1,234
1,129	Substance Misuse Treatment & Recovery	2,178
630	Homes for Ukraine	326
3,150	Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund and Fair Cost of Care Fund	5,886
2,046	Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund: Workforce Fund	0
1,558	Family Hubs	1,140
1,126	Supplementary Grant DFE	0
4,978	Household Support Fund	4,978
606	Recovery Premium Funding	110
721	Teachers Pay Grant	1,048
0	Teachers Pension Employer Contributions Grant	1,497
0	Core Schools Budget Grant	1,547
415	Multiply (UKSPF)	422
400	European Social Fund	7
629	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	2,147
447	Apprenticeship Levy	575
943	Mainstream Schools Additional Funding	0
570	Short Break Innovation Fund	1,047
606	Local Council Tax Support Scheme	0
297	Feasability Fund	767
49	Elections Grant	959
23	Wraparound Childcare Programme	897
0	Levy Account Surplus	538

The Council has received a number of capital grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the funding body if they are not applied for their intended purpose. The balance of capital grant received in advance at the year-end is shown in the table below:

31 Mar 24		31 Mar 25
£000		£000
3,829	Section 106 Developer Contributions	7,275
410	CIL Contributions	147
0	SYMCA	164
0	Historic England Grant	(5)
0	Forestry Commission	(103)
0	PCC	8
4,239	Total of Capital Grants Received in Advance	7,486

Section 106 Developer Contributions

Section 106 Developer Contributions are monies paid to the Council by developers as a result of the grant of planning permission where works are required to be carried out or new facilities provided as a result of that permission. The sums are restricted to being spent only in accordance with the agreement concluded with the developer.

The major balances of Section 106 receipts held by the Council at the year end are as follows:

Income	Expenditure	2023/24		Income	Expenditure	2024/25
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
0	0	(5)	F&CS/ACE - General Fund	0	0	(5)
(361)	162	(2,246)	Regeneration & Environment – General Fund	(763)	52	(2,957)
(271)	157	(835)	CYPS - General Fund	(3,820)	1,085	(3,570)
0	0	0	Housing - General Fund	0	0	0
(320)		(743)	HRA	0	0	(743)
(952)	319	(3,829)	Total	(4,583)	1,137	(7,275)

Note 9 Acquired and discontinued operations

The Council did not acquire any new operations in 2024/25.

All of the Council's income and expenditure relates to continuing operations.

Note 10 **Agency Services**

NHS Funded Nursing Care

The Council administers on behalf of South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (Rotherham Place) the financial process/procedures relating to the payment of NHS funded nursing fees to nursing care providers, under Health Act flexibilities (section 256 of the NHS Act 2006). The agreement covers the fees for NHS funded nursing care, cost of incontinence products, administration costs and nursing cost of assessments. Any overspend against the approved budget will be recharged by the Council to SYICB, any underspend will be reimbursed by the Council to SYICB.

The income and expenditure in the current and previous year were as follows:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
(1,886)	Gross income	(1,771)
1,886	Gross expenditure	1,771
0	(Under) / over spend	0

Note 11 **Transport Act**

Authorities are allowed to operate a road charging or workplace charging scheme under the Transport Act 2000. There is no such scheme in place in Rotherham.

Note 12 Pooled Budgets

The Council, through Adult Social Services, has a pooled budget arrangement with South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (SYICB) in respect of the Better Care Fund to enable joint working under section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006.

An assessment carried out by the Council recognises this as a joint operation under joint arrangements in accordance with IFRS11 which is managed through a Section 75 Framework Agreement for the commissioning of services.

The Better Care Fund is split into two Pools. RMBC host Pool 1 with income of £35.114m, which includes the former Intermediate Care and Equipment pooled budgets together with Occupational Therapy services, falls prevention, jointly commissioned integrated services and management of the Disabled Facilities grant funding. SYICB host Pool 2 with income of £19.684m which supports Adult Mental Health Liaison, social care including residential care and keeping people in their own homes, care management and supporting discharge from hospital and support for carers.

2023/24 £000	Better Care Fund - Pool 1 RMBC	2024/25 £000
(5,164)	Balance B/F	(1,940)
1,970	Less: earmarked for 24/25 during 23/24	0
(12,194)	SYICB (Rotherham Place)	(9,341)
(3,331)	Rotherham MBC - Capital	(3,802)
(18,479)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(20,031)
(37,198)	Total Gross Income	(35,114)
3,666	Capital Expenditure	4,007
31,879	Revenue Expenditure	28,966
35,545	Total Gross Expenditure	32,973
(1,653)	Overspend / (Underspend)	(2,141)
(287)	Use of balances	0
(1,940)	Net Balance as at 31 March	(2,141)

2023/24 £000	Better Care Fund - Pool 2 NHS South Yorkshire ICB	2024/25 £000
(13,756)	SYICB (Rotherham Place)	(19,684)
0	Rotherham MBC	0
(13,756)	Total Gross Income	(19,684)
13,469	Revenue Expenditure	19,684
13,469	Total Gross Expenditure	19,684
(287)	Overspend / (Underspend)	0
287	Transfer of balances	0
0	Net Balance as at 31 March	0

The Council, through Childrens and Young People's Services Youth Offending Team operates a fund, established and maintained by the local authority for expenditure incurred in the provision of Youth Justice Services in Rotherham in order to meet S38 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 – Local Provision of Youth Justice Services. Contributions are made from the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner £153K, National Probation Service £5K and NHS South Yorkshire ICB £70K in line with subsection 2 of the Crime and Disorder Act.

The Council, through Children and Young People's Services, maintains expenditure relating to the local children's safeguarding partnership arrangements that are managed through the Rotherham Safeguarding Children Partnership (RSCP). The RSCP operates under statutory guidance from *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (2018 and updated in 2023) and replaced the former Rotherham Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). It introduced new multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and outlines how safeguarding partners should collaborate to keep children safe. Contributions are made by the three key statutory partners, i.e. Rotherham Council, NHS Rotherham Integrated Care Board (ICB) and the South Yorkshire Police.

2023/24		2024/25
£000	YOS Pooled Budget	£000
(70)	NHS South Yorkshire ICB	(70)
(153)	South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner	(153)
(5)	National Probation Service	(5)
0	Leeds City Council	0
(274)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(303)
(502)	Total Gross Income	(531)
0	Capital Expenditure	0
502	Revenue Expenditure	426
502	Total Gross Expenditure	426
0	Overspend / (Underspend)	(105)
0	Use of balances	0
0	Net Balance as at 31 March	(105)

2023/24		2024/25
£000	Rotherham Safeguarding Board	£000
(125)	NHS South Yorkshire ICB	(120)
(48)	South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner	(47)
(2)	Other Income	(6)
(125)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(120)
(300)	Total Gross Income	(293)
288	Revenue Expenditure	257
288	Total Gross Expenditure	257
(12)	Overspend / (Underspend)	(36)
0	Transfer of balances	0
(12)	Net Balance as at 31 March	(36)

The Council's children's adoption service is managed through the One Adoption South Yorkshire agency (OASY). The OASY is a statutory arrangement that was established on 1 January 2021 to create a unified adoption system to better meet the needs of children waiting for permanent homes. It brings together the adoption services of the 4 local South Yorkshire authorities, namely Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. The Agency operates on a pooled budget model and is funded through contributions from the 4 local authorities. Doncaster MBC is the Lead Authority and maintain central expenditure incurred in the provision of OASY agency.

2023/24 £000	South Yorkshire Regional Adoption Agency	2024/25 £000
(1,246)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(1,190)
(1,636)	Sheffield CC	(1,567)
(981)	Barnsley MBC	(937)
(1,187)	Doncaster MBC	(1,120)
(5,050)	Total Gross Income	(4,814)
0	Capital Expenditure	0
5,006	Revenue Expenditure	4,814
5,006	Total Gross Expenditure	4,814
(44)	Overspend / (Underspend)	0
(317)	Carry Forward from Previous Year	(284)
77	Use of balances	95
(284)	Net Balance as at 31 March held by Doncaster MBC	(189)

Note 13 **Members' Allowances**

Members' allowances and expenses during the year totalled £959,803.48 excluding Joint Council allowances (2023/24 £942,674.42).

Detailed information about Members' Allowances can be obtained from the Strategic Director - Finance and Customer Services, Finance and Customer Services Directorate, Riverside House, Main Street, Rotherham, S60 1AE.

2023/24 £000	Members Allowances	2024/25 £000
704	Basic allowance	740
239	Special responsibility allowances	219
0	Travel	0
943	Total Members' Allowances and Expenses	959

Note 14 Staff Remuneration

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require the disclosure of certain information relating to officers' remunerations. Details of the number of employees who received remuneration of £50,000 or more based on 2024/25 payroll information, expressed in bands of £5,000 is as follows:

2023/24			2024/25	
Officers Total	Teachers Total		Officers Total	Teachers Total
128	19	50,000.00 to 54,999.99	146	18
60	10	55,000.00 to 59,999.99	56	7
29	4	60,000.00 to 64,999.99	41	5
17	5	65,000.00 to 69,999.99	25	5
15	7	70,000.00 to 74,999.99	22	2
8	3	75,000.00 to 79,999.99	11	5
3	2	80,000.00 to 84,999.99	2	2
2	0	85,000.00 to 89,999.99	3	1
1	0	90,000.00 to 94,999.99	0	0
9	1	95,000.00 to 99,999.99	11	0
1	0	100,000.00 to 104,999.99	0	1
0	0	105,000.00 to 109,999.99	1	0
0	0	110,000.00 to 114,999.99	1	0
1	0	115,000.00 to 119,999.99	0	0
0	0	120,000.00 to 124,999.99	0	0

The number of employees whose remuneration was £50,000 or more includes staff who have been given approval to leave the Council and have received an exit payment under the terms of their contract with the Council. In some cases that has resulted in these staff falling into higher banding brackets than would otherwise be the case. In 2024/25, the number of such employees was 0 (0 officer and 0 teacher).

The number of officers and teachers whose remuneration fell between £50,000 - £124,999, has increased year on year by 39 overall, in the main, due to a pay award taking additional pay scales into the over £50,000 bracket. A number of staff whose salaries are less than £50,000 have fallen into the over £50,000 bracket due to them receiving payments for overtime/standby/call outs.

The above table excludes senior employees whose remuneration for 2023/24 and 2024/25 are shown in the Senior Officer notes below.

The disclosure for Senior Officers remuneration includes Senior Officers who are a member of the Senior Leadership Team and in Statutory and Non-Statutory Chief Officers roles and any other officer whose salary details are required to be disclosed by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, including any other employees whose salary exceeds £150,000.

Senior Officers 2023/24

Job Title/Employee	Salary 2023/24 £	Additional Payments 2023/24 £	Compensation & Ex-gratia 2023/24 £	Total remuneration excluding employer pension contributions 2023/24 £	Pension employer contribution 2023/24 £
Senior Officer Salary Costs:					
Sharon Kemp - Chief Executive	181,365.12	0.00	0.00	181,365.12	31,376.16
Assistant Chief Executive	113,117.04	0.00	0.00	113,117.04	19,569.24
Nicola Curley, Strategic Director of Children and Young Peoples Services	159,781.08	0.00	0.00	159,781.08	27,333.34
Strategic Director of Regeneration & Environment	131,885.04	32,829.44	0.00	164,714.48	22,816.08
Strategic Director of Adult Care and Housing	140,868.96	0.00	0.00	140,868.96	24,370.32
Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services	131,885.04	0.00	0.00	131,885.04	22,816.08
Assistant Director of Legal Services	95,642.88	0.00	0.00	95,642.88	16,546.20
Total	954,545.16	32,829.44	0.00	987,374.60	164,827.42

Senior Officers 2024/25

Job Title/Employee	Salary 2024/25 £	Additional Payments 2024/25 £	Compensation & Ex-gratia 2024/25 £	Total remuneration excluding employer pension contributions 2024/25 £	Pension employer contribution 2024/25 £
Senior Officer Salary Costs:					
Sharon Kemp - Chief Executive	185,899.32	0.00	0.00	185,899.32	32,160.60
Assistant Chief Executive	115,944.96	0.00	0.00	115,944.96	20,058.48
Nicola Curley, Strategic Director of Children and Young Peoples Services	163,775.64	0.00	0.00	163,775.64	26,450.64
Strategic Director of Regeneration & Environment - Refer to note (i)	7,832.61	0.00	0.00	7,832.61	760.54
Strategic Director of Regeneration & Environment - Refer to note (ii)	77,579.13	0.00	0.00	77,579.13	12,792.81
Strategic Director of Adult Care and Housing	144,390.96	0.00	0.00	144,390.96	24,979.68
Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services	135,183.00	0.00	0.00	135,183.00	23,386.66
Assistant Director of Legal Services	98,034.00	0.00	0.00	98,034.00	16,959.84

- (i) The Strategic Director of Regeneration & Environment left the Council on 12th April 2024. Additional payment in prior year related to post employment notice pay that had been accrued for in 2023/24. Payment in 2024/25 includes pay for holiday entitlement not taken.
- (ii) The Strategic Director of Regeneration & Environment commenced their employment 2nd September 2024.
- (iii) The LGPS Employer Pension contributions disclosed in 2024/25 are based on the common rate of contribution set by the Actuary of 17.3 percent.

Senior Officer salary costs for 2024/25 have not materially increased or decreased compared to 2023/24.

Further disclosure for exit packages

The table below shows the cost to the Authority of staff who have left under the voluntary scheme, together with other departures and those who have been made compulsorily redundant. These costs include, where appropriate, the full pension strain cost arising from early retirement, for which the Council is required to make an additional payment to the Pensions Authority. Since 2016/17 the Council has met this additional cost in full in the financial year that the employee's departure is accounted for.

The costs tabulated below are comprised of actual severance payments made during the year less accrued severance payments in respect of individuals who left or were approved to leave during 2023/24 but who were paid in 2024/25 and those staff whose severance was approved and agreed and to which the Council was committed at 31 March 2025 but who are planned to leave in 2025/26.

In 2024/25 no provision was made in respect of severance costs associated with the major restructuring of services (in 2023/24 no provision was made).

These charges are reflected in the total cost of termination benefits shown in Note (xiv) below.

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Total number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Non Schools								
£0 - £20,000	3	3	53	53	56	56	208	273
£20,001 - £40,000	0	1	1	1	1	2	33	46
£40,001 - £60,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	46
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 - £150,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	145	0
£150,001 - £200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	5	54	54	58	59	386	365

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Total number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Schools								
£0 - £20,000	0	0	6	8	6	8	9	46
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	24
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001-£100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	6	9	6	9	9	70

N.B. The above figures include 1 settlement agreement (2023/24 2 settlement agreements) entered into to terminate the employment relationship with the School/Council.

Termination Benefits

During 2024/25 68 employees (2023/24, 64) from across the Council, including schools, have been given approval to leave the Council with an exit package (including: Compulsory Redundancies, Voluntary Early Retirement, and Voluntary Redundancy etc.).

The liabilities incurred as a result of the early termination of employees both in schools and non-schools in 2024/25 totalled £0.435m (2023/24 £0.395m) - composed of severance payments of £0.421m (2023/24 £0.283m) and £0.014m in pensions strain costs (2023/24 £0.112m).

Note 15 External Audit Fees

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections and to non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditors:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
384	Fees payable for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor Grant Thornton	418
16	Fees payable for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor Grant Thornton to be approved by PSAA	5
36	Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns Grant Thornton	61
8	Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns - to external audit services KPMG	14
444	Total	498

Note 16 Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) provided by the Department for Education (DfE). The DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools' Budget, as defined in the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2025.

Local authorities are responsible for determining the split of the grant between central expenditure and the individual schools' budget (ISB) in conjunction with local schools forums. Local authorities are responsible for allocating the ISB to individual schools in accordance with the local schools' funding formula. A proportion of the DSG is retained to meet central expenditure on a range of schools related services provided on a council wide basis to schools and sometimes academies.

The following note details the level of Dedicated Schools Grant that the Council is in receipt of and how it has been applied or allocated in 2025/26 (as well as for the comparative year):

2023/24				2024/25		
Central Expenditure £000	ISB £000	Total £000		Central Expenditure £000	ISB £000	Total £000
15,330	0	306,485	Final DSG before Academy recoupment	20,280	0	336,046
		(209,342)	Less Academy figure recouped			(225,597)
		97,143	Total DSG after Academy recoupment			110,449
		15,330	Brought forward from previous year			20,280
		0	Less carry forward to following year agreed in advance			0
63,696	48,778	112,474	Agreed initial Budgeted Distribution	67,735	62,993	130,729
2,730	47	2,777	In Year Adjustments*	1,270	14	1,284
66,426	48,825	115,251	Final Budgeted Distribution	69,005	63,007	132,012
46,146	48,825	46,146	Less actual Central expenditure	50,223	63,007	50,223
		48,825	Less actual ISB deployed to schools			63,007
0		0	Plus Local Authority Contribution			0
20,280	0	20,280	In Year Carry forward to next year	18,782	0	18,782
0	0	0	Plus carry forward agreed in advance	0	0	0
20,280	0	20,280	Carry forward	18,782	0	18,782
(22,367)	1,109	(21,258)	DSG Unusable Reserve brought forward	(22,367)	1,109	(21,258)
0	0	0	Addition to DSG Unusable Reserve	0	0	0
(22,367)	1,109	(21,258)	Total of DSG Unusable Reserve	(22,367)	1,109	(21,258)
(2,087)	1,109	(978)	Net DSG position	(3,585)	1,109	(2,476)

*The Safety Valve agreement funding for 2024-25 of £1.27m is included within 'in year adjustments' line as instructed by Department for Education.

Rotherham has faced growing pressures and year on year deficits in its High Needs DSG budgets over the years, with an overall accumulated deficit of £12.3m in the DSG Central Reserve account in 2020/21. The pressures in the High Needs Budget are a result of an increase in the number of pupils with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs); increase in the number of post 16 learners with EHCPs

(up to the age of 25 years) and rise in number of children & young people accessing high-cost specialist provision.

In 2020/21, the Department for Education (DfE) introduced the Safety Valve intervention programme for those local authorities with the very highest percentage DSG deficits. The Safety Valve Programme requires Councils to set out (via the DSG Management Plan) how it will control the DSG deficit (relating to Special Education Needs & Disabilities) and to bring the DSG reserve account back into balance.

The Council was successful in entering into a Safety Valve Agreement with the DfE in 2021/22, covering the financial years from 2021/22 to 2025/26. Under this agreement the DfE has committed to meeting the accumulated DSG deficit (held in the DSG unusable reserve). The DfE agreed to pay the Council in instalments a total of £20.53m by 2025/26, subject to continued satisfactory progress in delivering the actions to achieve a sustainable high need and SEND system. The total Safety Valve payments received to date by the end of 2024/25 is £18.53m, with £2m planned to be received in 2025/26. The balance on the DSG Reserve Account on 31 March 2025 is a net deficit of £2.476m, with work ongoing to ensure that the account is brought back into balance by 2025/26.

Note 17 **Related Party Transactions**

A person or close family member is a related party of the Council if they have the potential to control or significantly influence the Council's operating or financial decisions or are key management personnel. Close family member is more narrowly defined as a child, spouse or domestic partner, and children and dependants of spouses or domestic partners.

Another body is a related party of the Council if it is a subsidiary, associate or joint venture of the Council or otherwise related, or has the ability to control or significantly influence the Council's operating or financial decisions.

The potential to control or significantly influence may come about due to member or management representation on other organisations, central government influence, relationships with other public bodies or assisted organisations to whom financial assistance is provided on terms which enable the Council to direct how the other party's financial and operating policies should be administered and applied. The fact that a voluntary organisation might be economically dependent on the Council does not in itself create a related party relationship.

Disclosure of related party transactions is made when material to either party to the extent that they are not disclosed elsewhere in the accounts.

Central Government has significant influence over the Council through legislation and grant funding.

The Council has deemed BDR Property Limited to be a Joint Venture but does not have significant influence over the organisation.

(i) BDR Property Limited (formerly Arpley Gas Limited)

With effect from 16 March 2008 Arpley Gas Limited became BDR Property Limited, a company set up under the Environment Protection Act 1990 by Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Councils and the Waste Recycling Group Limited. Waste Recycling Group was subsequently acquired by the FCC group in January 2014 with the company's immediate parent being FCC Environment (UK) Limited.

The company was set up for the purpose of carrying out waste disposal work and civic amenity site management. Its principal activity is management of the Thurcroft landfill site. It operates under a management agency agreement with FCC Recycling (UK) Limited.

The share capital of the company is as follows:

Authorised and fully paid up Share Capital £1.850 million

Council's Shareholding:

- a) For voting purposes – the Company's shares are divided into 'A' shares and 'B' Shares. The 1,998 'A' shares comprise 20% of the total voting shares. One third of these 'A' shares are held by the Council (666 shares costing £6.66). Barnsley and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Councils have similar share holdings, so that collectively the Councils hold 20% of the total voting shares. These are non-equity shares.
- b) For dividend purposes – the Council holds 3.5% (63,421 shares) of the company's £1 class 'C' shares – no voting rights are attached to these shares.
- c) For winding up purposes – the Council holds 12,500 £1 deferred shares which is one third of the total. These shares are ranked after the other 3 classes of shares (A, B and C) and payment will only be made should funds remain available for distribution after meeting the entitlements of the other groups of shareholders. No voting rights are attached to these shares.

At the time of publication of this Statement, accounts for the company for the year ending 31 December 2023 were available and the details are as follows:

31 Dec 22 £000		31 Dec 23 £000
1,687	Turnover	2,565
(552)	Profit / (Loss) before taxation	1,179
(323)	Profit / (Loss) after taxation	880
(758)	Net Assets	122

Other

The following table discloses material transactions between the Council and other related parties.

2023/24 £	Related Parties	Nature of Transactions	2024/25 £
	Member Related:		
0	Busy Life Limited	No Transactions	0
0	Universal Safety and Environmental Consultants Limited	No Transactions	0
37,473	Activate High Street Centre	Grants & Fees	38,419
0	Kingswood Allotts Limited	No Transactions	0
0	Beck Financial Planning Limited	No Transactions	0
0	Wales Educational Foundation	No Transactions	0
0	Mischief Managed Dog Walking and Pet Sitting	No Transactions	0
0	Catering Compliance Ltd	No Transactions	0
0	Tierney & Co Solicitors Limited	No Transactions	0
51,642	Rotherham BMX	Grant Funding	66,612
0	Julz Boutique (Dinnington) Ltd	No Transactions	0
2,174	Richmond Park Tenants and Residents Association	Grant Funding	500
1,750	Cortonwood Community Comeback Centre	Grant Funding	500
0	Rawmarsh and Parkgate Community Charity	No Transactions	0
	Other Related Organisations:		
10,384,135	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	Transport Levy	10,593,688
1,835,704	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	Fees & Contribution	1,289,237

Note 18 **Pensions**

The Council participates in three separate pension schemes relating to: Teachers, Local Government employees and staff performing Public Health Functions who transferred to the Council on 1 April 2013. All three schemes require contributions from both the employer and the employee and provide members with benefits calculated by reference to pay levels and length of service.

(a) Teachers

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Teachers' Pension Agency (TPA). It provides teachers with defined benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. Scheme benefits are underwritten by the Government. Since April 2015 the Teacher's Pension Scheme has been a career average scheme rather than a final salary scheme with a normal retirement age the same as that for the state pension.

Although the scheme is unfunded, the TPA uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employer's contribution rate paid by Local Education Authorities (LEAs). However, it is not possible for the Council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

During 2024/25 the Council paid employer's contributions calculated at 28.68%, including the 0.08% administration levy, amounting in total to £4.703m (2023/24 £4.074m). The contribution rate for 2025/26 will be 28.68%. The total of contributions expected to be made to the Teachers' Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2026 is £4.686m.

(b) Public Health Staff

Under the provisions of the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Public Health functions and the staff performing these duties were transferred from the National Health Service to Local Authorities on 1 April 2013. The majority of staff transferring have the eligibility to continue membership of the National Health Service Pension Scheme (NHSPS). Since April 2015 it has been a career average scheme rather than a final salary scheme with the normal retirement age being the same as that for the State Pension.

The NHSPS is an unfunded scheme operated on a "pay as you go" basis which provides defined benefits to its members. The NHS Business service (NHSBS) which administers the scheme uses a notional fund as a basis for calculating the employer's contribution rate paid by Local Authorities. However, it is not possible for the Council to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities relating to the scheme and it is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme with the amount charged to revenue being the employer contributions payable in the year. Employee contributions are tiered based on salary. From October 2022 the contributions have ranged from 5% to 13.5%.

During 2024/25 the Council paid employer's contributions calculated at 16.88% (including 0.08% in respect of administration costs) amounting in total to £0.020m (£0.019m 2023/24).

The 0.08% levy for the administration of the NHS Pension scheme was introduced in March 2017 by the Department of Health. In 2025/26 the employer's contribution will be 16.88%, the total contributions expected to be made to the new NHS Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2026 is £0.020m.

(c) Other Local Government Employees

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Council offers retirement benefits through its participation in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments and this needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council is able to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees and accordingly accounts for post-employment benefits as a defined benefit scheme in accordance with the requirements of IAS19. Consequently, the Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make

against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the IAS 19 cost of retirement benefits is reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement and replaced by the actual contributions payable in the year. The IAS 19 figures provided by the actuary in respect of 2024/25 make allowance for the reduction in liabilities falling on the Council as a result of schools acquiring academy status during the year which are shown as gains / losses on settlements.

Pensions Liability/Asset – there has been significant volatility in the financial markets in recent years which has affected key indicators such as inflation and corporate bond yields which influence the value of the pension liability/asset as assessed by the Fund's actuaries. The potential for volatility arising from events such as the conflict in Ukraine and financial market conditions, which would further influence the accounting value of the pensions liability/asset remains.

During the year the Council paid employer's superannuation contributions calculated at 17.3% amounting to £25.057m (2023/24 £23.733m at 17.3%).

Total ongoing contributions of £25.197m are expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2026 based on an ongoing service contribution rate of 17.3%.

In assessing the potential level of liabilities, the fund's actuary has estimated the weighted average maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation to be 17 years.

The contribution rates and valuations take account of changes to the Local Government Pensions Scheme which came into effect from April 2014. The main changes were the introduction of a career average scheme rather than a final salary scheme and a "50:50 Scheme Option" whereby members can elect to accrue 50% of the full scheme benefits and pay 50% of the normal member contribution for a period of up to 3 years.

Court of Appeal ruling- McCloud. As a result of the ruling by the Court of Appeal in the McCloud/Sargeant cases, the Government accepted that the transitional protections afforded to older members when public service pension schemes were changed from a final salary to a career average scheme in 2014 constituted unlawful age discrimination. A consultation was published in July 2020, including a proposed remedy for LGPS and the LGPS rules were amended from 1 October 2023 (backdated to April 2014) to address this. The figures in the accounts as provided by the actuary already include an allowance for McCloud that is substantially in line with this remedy. It has been concluded therefore, that no further adjustments to the valuation are required in relation to the McCloud ruling.

The Pension Fund is subject to regular triennial actuarial valuations, which are used to determine contribution rates for the 3 years covered by the triennial valuation. The last of these was in March 2022 which the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority, on behalf of its member Authorities, commissioned from the actuary, Hymans Robertson LLP. This showed an improvement in the fund's position with the Council's share of the Fund deficit on the scheme reducing from £133m at the previous actuarial valuation in 2019 to virtually fully funded. The next triennial valuation will be as at 31 March 2025.

In addition to the triennial revaluation of the Pension Fund, when preparing annual accounts, the Pension Fund and actuaries are required to undertake a separate annual valuation of the Pension Fund in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 – Employee Benefits. This provides an indication of the liabilities and assets within the pension fund for the past financial year.

For 2024/25 the IAS 19 actuarial exercise identified a surplus on the funded element of the Fund of £379m and a liability on the unfunded element of £13m. That is, the actuaries assessed that the present value of the defined benefit obligations within the Fund were less than the fair value of plan assets held by the Fund. This compares with a surplus of £193m and a liability on the unfunded element of £14m in the 2023/24 accounts. The accounting balance sheet position as at 31 March 2025 and the projected charge to the P&L for 2025/26, in the 2024/25 IAS19 exercise are based on the 2022 funding valuation rolled forward.

The funding level of the Pensions Fund is subject to a range of potentially material risks. The impact of small changes to key assumptions (inflation, pay awards, life expectancy, discounting of future pension liabilities and bond yields) is set out in the sensitivity analysis later in this note. These factors affect both the triennial valuation and the IAS19 exercise and are considered further in section D Material Uncertainty.

The Pensions Authority invests the funds held by the scheme with the aim of achieving a return on these funds to pay the benefits due. If actual investment returns do not in future match the assumptions then the value of the assets will be lower and a funding shortfall could arise. To address this, South Yorkshire Pensions Authority has processes in place to monitor investment performance and the actuaries produce an annual review of the fund's performance including a comparison to other local Council funds. The Pension Fund's investment strategy is reviewed alongside each triennial valuation.

In the event that an employer is unable to pay contributions or make good deficits, the Pension Authority's focus is to ensure as far as possible that any liability can be recovered should an employer exit the Pension Fund.

Following the last triennial revaluation in 2022, the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority has adopted a "Passthrough" mechanism in relation to contractors' pensions. From April 2023, new Council contractors with access to the LGPS pay the same employers' contribution rate as the Council whilst the assets and liabilities of the scheme remain with the Council. Prior to 2023, contractors were required to have Bonds in place to cover unpaid liabilities should their business fail before the end of their contract with the Council.

Where a Council acts as guarantor for an employer that defaults, the Council is responsible for meeting the liability, otherwise it falls on all employers in the Fund in relation to their size. In 2024/25 the Council has not acted as guarantor for other employers, although this policy is currently under review. Council contractors with access to the LGPS are required to have bonds in place (which are subject to regular review) to cover unpaid liabilities should their business fail before the end of their contract with the Council. In addition, contractors' contributions are subject to smoothing arrangements which are intended to ensure that they are fully funded by the end of the contract period.

Further information in relation to the Local Government Superannuation Scheme can be found in the South Yorkshire Pension Fund Annual Report which is available upon request from the Superannuation Manager, South Yorkshire Pensions Authority, Oakwell House, 2 Beavor Court, Pontefract Road, Barnsley, S71 1HG.

Transactions relating to Post-employment Benefits

The amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement in relation to post retirement benefit costs under IAS 19 are shown in the table below. It also shows the adjustment made through the Movement in Reserves Statement to bring the amount charged to the General Fund back to the employer contributions payable to the LGPS during the year.

Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total)		Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total)
2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25
£000	£000		£000	£000
		Net Cost of Services		
28,958	0	- Current Service Cost	27,964	0
0	0	- Past Service	16	0
(1,317)	0	- Gain / (loss) from settlements	(1,778)	0
		Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
(3,738)	0	- Net Interest Expense	700	0
23,903	0	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provisions of Service	26,902	0
		Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
		Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
41,899	0	- Experience gain / (loss) on liabilities	(12,539)	0
(42,604)	0	- Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	33,259	0
(8,850)	0	- Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(2,277)	0
(73,819)	0	- Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes to financial assumptions	(197,141)	0
0		Changes in effect of asset ceiling	(202,818)	0
193,436	0	Adjustment per regulations to reduce surplus to nil charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	379,437	0
110,062	0	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,079)	0
		Movement in Reserves Statement		
(23,903)	0	- Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Post-employment benefits in accordance with the code	(26,902)	0
		Actual amount charged against General Fund:		
		Balance for pensions in year:		
(25,147)	(1,293)	- Employer's contributions payable to Scheme	(26,540)	(1,329)

The unfunded liabilities represent Compensatory Added Years' benefits which are not a liability of the LGPS and are therefore recharged to the employer. They have been included in the liabilities figure for the purpose of IAS 19 calculations, as unfunded discretionary benefits arrangements.

Net interest expense above includes £0.728m administrative expenses in relation to investments during 2024/25 (2023/24 £0.686m).

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the CIES in arriving at the surplus / deficit on services, actuarial gain of £381.516m (£83.373m gain in 2023/24), has been included in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in the CIES.

Pension Assets and Liabilities recognised on the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the balance sheet from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme 31 Mar 24 £000	Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme 31 Mar 25 £000
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	1,483,172	1,502,501
Present value of Funded Liabilities	(1,289,736)	(1,123,064)
Net (under) funding in Funded Plans	193,436	379,437
Present Value of Unfunded Discretionary Liabilities	(14,327)	(12,610)
Per Actuary Report	179,109	366,827
<u>Amount in the Balance sheet:</u>		
Liabilities - funded and unfunded	(1,304,063)	(1,135,674)
Assets - funded and unfunded	1,483,172	1,502,501
Per financial Regulations asset ceiling takes pension asset to nil	(193,436)	(379,437)
Pensions Reserve	(14,327)	(12,610)
Pensions Asset	0	0
Pensions Liability	(14,327)	(12,610)

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

Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total)		Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total)
2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25
£000	£000		£000	£000
1,393,488	0	Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning of period	1,483,172	0
65,738		Interest on plan assets	71,437	
		Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
42,604		- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in interest expense	(33,259)	
(1,766)		- Administrative expenses (*see note below)		
25,147	1,293	- Settlements	(2,562)	
8,821		- Employer contributions	26,540	1,329
(50,860)	(1,293)	- Member contributions	9,269	
		- Benefits/transfers paid	(52,096)	(1,329)
1,483,172	0	Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of period	1,502,501	0

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total)		Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total)
2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25
£000	£000		£000	£000
(1,298,997)	(15,019)	Benefit Obligation at beginning of period	(1,304,063)	(14,327)
(28,958)	0	Current Service Cost	(27,236)	0
(686)	0	Administrative expenses (*see note below)	(728)	0
(61,314)	0	Interest Cost	(62,755)	0
(8,821)	0	Member Contributions	(9,269)	0
		Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
(41,899)	0	- Experience gain / (loss)	12,539	0
8,850	0	- Actuarial Gain / (loss) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	2,277	0
73,819	0	- Actuarial Gain / (loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions	197,141	0
0	0	- Past Service Cost	(16)	0
0	0	- (Loss) / gain on Curtailments	0	0
3,083	0	- Liabilities extinguished on Settlements	4,340	0
50,860	0	- Benefits/Transfers paid	52,096	0
0	692	Movement in unfunded	0	1,717
(1,304,063)	(14,327)	Benefit Obligation at end of period	(1,135,674)	(12,610)

Analysis of the Fair Value of Plan Assets:

		Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme
		31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25
	Quoted (Y/N)	£000	£000
Cash & cash equivalents:		20,722	18,759
Equity Securities	Y	90	77
Equity Securities	N	13	0
Debt Securities			
- Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	N	0	0
- Corporate Bonds (non-investment grade)	N	0	0
- UK Government	N	0	0
- Other	Y	3,999	458
- Other	N	80,967	85,430
Real Estate:			
- UK Property	Y	1,678	0
- UK Property	N	115,042	118,133
- Overseas Property	N	1,514	3,726
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts			
- Equities	N	681,918	646,022
- Bonds	N	222,704	226,921
- Infrastructure	Y	10,739	5,300
- Infrastructure	N	137,918	165,901
- Other	Y	2,676	354
- Other	N	48,055	71,171
Private Equity	Y	2,407	444
Private Equity	N	152,730	159,805
		1,483,172	1,502,501

The above asset values are at bid value as required by IAS19.

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis discounted to present value terms using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rate, salary levels, etc. The Council Fund liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Council Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Local Government Pension Scheme	Discretionary Benefits		Local Government Pension Scheme	Discretionary Benefits
2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25
		Mortality assumptions:		
		Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
20.6 years	20.6 years	Men	20.5 years	20.5 years
23.6 years	23.6 years	Women	23.6 years	23.6 years
		Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
21.4 years	21.4 years	Men	21.3 years	21.3 years
25 years	25 years	Women	25 years	25 years
2.75%	2.75%	Rate of CPI inflation	2.75%	2.75%
3.35%	3.35%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.35%	3.35%
2.75%	2.75%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.75%	2.75%
4.85%	4.85%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.80%	5.80%

Assets in the South Yorkshire Pension Fund are valued at fair value, which in line with the requirement of the Code is principally realisable or bid value for investments, and consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held by the Fund.

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are longevity, rate of inflation, expected salary increase and discount rate. The sensitivity analysis below indicates the effect on the defined benefit obligation of changes to these assumptions.

- If there were to be a one year increase in the life expectancy for both men and women, the defined benefit obligation would increase by £52m if all other assumptions were held constant.
- If the rate of inflation were to be 0.1% higher, the defined benefit obligation would increase by £21m if all other assumptions were held constant.
- If the expected salary growth were to be 0.1% higher, the defined benefit obligation would increase by £2m if all other assumptions were held constant.
- If the discount rate used to discount future pension liabilities were to be 0.1% lower, the defined benefit obligation would increase by £23m if all other assumptions were held constant.

In reality interrelationships exist between some of these assumptions, especially between discount rate and expected salary increases that both depend to a certain extent on expected inflation rates. The analysis above does not take account of any interdependence between the assumptions.

Note 19 **Property, Plant and Equipment**

2023/24	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	PP&E Under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 Apr 23	776,341	291,654	54,867	7,574	51,375	11,506	1,193,317
Additions	31,734	8,871	8,316	768	56,245	(1)	105,934
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(21,295)	(5,221)	0	0	0	(2)	(26,518)
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	69,196	9,668	0	0	0	(439)	78,425
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(16,143)	2,538	0	0	0	(109)	(13,714)
Derecognition - Disposals	(5,431)	(14,169)	(2,057)	0	0	(1,212)	(22,868)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified to/from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	(3,030)	(3,030)
Reclassified to/from Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements in cost valuation	4,119	3,276	1,099	0	(29,378)	3,763	(17,121)
At 31 Mar 24	838,521	296,617	62,226	8,342	78,242	10,476	1,294,425
Depreciation and Impairment							
At 1 Apr 23	0	(9,176)	(27,580)	(6,492)	0	(3)	(43,252)
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	21,295	5,221	0	0	0	3	26,520
Depreciation Charge	(21,389)	(8,376)	(5,551)	(3)	0	(3)	(35,322)
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	(366)	(1,892)	0	0	0	0	(2,258)
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(70)	(1,594)	(126)	(769)	0	0	(2,559)
Derecognition - Disposals	62	1,018	1,895	0	0	0	2,975
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassification to / from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified to/from Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 Mar 24	(469)	(14,797)	(31,362)	(7,264)	0	(3)	(53,894)
Net Book Value							
At 31 Mar 24	838,052	281,819	30,864	1,078	78,242	10,473	1,240,529
At 31 Mar 23	776,341	282,478	27,287	1,082	51,375	11,503	1,150,065

2024/25	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	PP&E Under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 Apr 24	838,521	296,617	62,226	8,342	78,242	10,476	1,294,424
Additions	50,999	32,721	7,429	103	35,194	5,669	132,116
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(23,445)	(9,446)	0	0	0	(4)	(32,894)
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	25,003	(522)	0	0	0	1,719	26,200
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,900)	(29,450)	(0)	0	0	(38,632)	(72,983)
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,335)	(24,559)	(7,337)	0	0	(255)	(36,486)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified to/from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified to/from Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements in cost valuation	6,393	(1,327)	1,744	0	(57,740)	41,539	(9,391)
At 31 Mar 25	888,236	264,034	64,062	8,445	55,696	20,512	1,300,985
Depreciation and Impairment							
At 1 Apr 24	(469)	(14,797)	(31,362)	(7,264)	0	(3)	(53,895)
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	23,445	9,446	0	0	0	5	32,895
Depreciation Charge	(23,040)	(8,113)	(7,303)	(3)	0	(4)	(38,463)
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	0	(1,106)	0	0	0	0	(1,106)
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(1,155)	(699)	(103)	0	0	(1,957)
Derecognition - Disposals	60	1,422	6,773	0	0	0	8,255
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassification to / from Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified to/from Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 Mar 25	(5)	(14,303)	(32,591)	(7,370)	0	(2)	(54,271)
Net Book Value							
At 31 Mar 25	888,231	249,731	31,471	1,075	55,696	20,510	1,246,713
At 31 Mar 24	838,052	281,819	30,864	1,078	78,242	10,473	1,240,529

In accordance with the Temporary Relief offered by the update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements. The Council has taken the temporary relief offered by the update to the Code, not to report gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets but this information is maintained in the permanent records of the Council.

(a) Highways Infrastructure Assets

Movements on balances

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements. The Council has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

	31 Mar 24 £000	31 Mar 25 £000
Net book value (modified historical cost) at 1 April	265,640	290,208
Additions	16,167	21,015
Derecognition	0	0
Depreciation	(8,679)	(9,827)
Impairment	(41)	(240)
Other movements in cost	17,121	9,390
Net book value	290,208	310,547

Reconciliation of note 19 to PPE on the face of the Balance Sheet

	31 Mar 24 £000	31 Mar 25 £000
Infrastructure Assets	290,208	310,547
Other PPE assets	1,240,529	1,246,713
Total PPE assets	1,530,737	1,557,260

The authority has determined in accordance with Regulation 30M England of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England/Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 that the carrying amounts to be derecognised for infrastructure assets when there is replacement expenditure is nil.

(b) Carrying Value of PFI Assets

Included within Property, Plant and Equipment are PFI assets with the following carrying value:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
63,163	Cost or Valuation:	
(870)	At 1 April	67,683
270	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(758)
4,064	Additions	10,652
	Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) taken to Revaluation Reserve	(2,009)
1,056	Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) taken to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(10,652)
0	Derecognition - Disposals	(219)
67,683	Cost or Valuation at 31 March	64,697
3,001	Depreciation & Impairment:	
(870)	At 1 April	4,300
2,125	Adjustments between cost / value & depreciation/impairment	(758)
0	Depreciation Charge	2,100
0	Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	0
0	Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0
44	Impairment Losses Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0
0	Impairment Losses taken to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0
0	Derecognitions - Disposals	(5)
4,300	Depreciation and impairment at 31 March	5,637
63,383	Net Book Value	
	At 31 March	59,060

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
61,974	Land and buildings	57,989
1,410	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	1,073
0	Assets under Construction	0
63,384	Total	59,062

(c) Effects of change in estimates

There were no material changes in accounting estimates during the financial year.

(d) Valuations

Capital assets are revalued on the basis of a five year rolling programme in accordance with RICS Guidance, and in the case of council dwellings in accordance with revised guidance on housing stock valuations. In 2024/25 the HRA and General Fund assets were revalued by Tim Hartley BSc (Hons), MRICS (registered valuer), acting as Internal Valuer within the Council's Regeneration and Environment Services. The Statement of Accounting Policies provides further information on revaluation and depreciation policies. The table below provides an analysis between the carrying value of assets carried in the balance sheet at historical cost and those carried in the balance sheet at current value together with, in the case of the latter, when assets were revalued.

This year the Council's internal valuer was instructed to provide an assessment of those assets not revalued as part of the five year rolling programme, based upon those assets that were revalued.

Where applicable valuation adjustments have then be processed against those assets not revalued in year to ensure the accounts are not materially misstated. In addition a detailed assessment of the movement of asset value in year has taken place, ie from the 1 April 2024 to the 31 March 2025, again where applicable, adjustments have been processed. For some assets valued on a DRC basis a valuation date of the 1 January has been used.

(e) Revaluations and Impairment

In 2024/25 there was a net valuation decrease of £52.263m. Contained within the net figure is a £50.830m revaluation increase, mainly due to valuation increases across Council Dwellings and Schools. This was offset by £103.093m of impairment losses including £27.6m resulting from the transition to IFRS16 and £38.8m relating to Forge Island. The Council implements a rolling 5 year valuation process for Council Dwellings and Other Land and Buildings categories, picking up 20% of assets per class each year. However, the Council also considers any potential movements on the 80% not revalued and on the potential movement in year on any of these assets. If a significant adjustment is identified and processed to the asset class it effectively acts as a new valuation. By way of example in 2024/25 Council Dwellings had a movement applied to the whole asset class as such the values in the table below are all shown at 31 March 2025 rather than spread across all five years.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carried at historical cost	23,220	2,770	63,929	7,813	0	55,696	153,428
<u>Valued at current value as at:</u>							
31 Mar 25	864,787	124,255	132	0	20,512	0	1,009,686
31 Mar 24	230	42,555	0	0	0	0	42,785
31 Mar 23	0	68,248	0	0	0	0	68,248
31 Mar 22	0	18,210	0	632	0	0	18,842
31 Mar 21	0	7,996	0	0	0	0	7,996
Total Cost or Valuation	888,237	264,034	64,061	8,445	20,512	55,696	1,300,985

(f) Capital commitments

At 31 March 2025 the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2024/25. The Council had significant commitments of £1 million or more budgeted to cost £88.661m (£20.091m at 31 March 2024).

	Cost £000
<u>Regeneration & Environment</u>	
Road Safety Improvement Projects - Broom/Wickersley & Fitzwilliam corridors	19,357
Rother Valley Country Park Improvement	5,152
Provision of Mini Buses	1,635
Markets & Library Redevelopment	24,471
<u>Children & Young People</u>	
Waverley School Extension	1,195
<u>Adult Social Care</u>	
Day Centre - Castle View	7,491
<u>HRA</u>	
New Builds - Princess St, Denman Rd, Symonds Ave, Addison Rd & Far Lane	29,360
Total	88,661

The projects above are included in the Council's Medium Term Capital Programme and appropriate funding has been committed.

(g) Fair Value Hierarchy – Surplus Assets

Following the implementation of IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, the Council's surplus assets are revalued at fair value, annually. The Council uses appropriate valuation techniques for each circumstance and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant known data ('observable inputs') and minimising the use of estimates or unknowns ('unobservable inputs').

Details of the Council's Surplus Assets and their fair value hierarchy, taking into account the three levels of categories for inputs to valuations, are as follows:

2024/25 Position

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Other significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Fair value as at 31 March 2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Land and Buildings	0	20,510	0	20,510
Total	0	20,510	0	20,510

2023/24 Comparative figures

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Other significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Fair value as at 31 March 2024
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Land and Buildings	0	10,474	0	10,474
Total	0	10,474	0	10,474

Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

Valuation Techniques used to determine Fair Values for Surplus Assets

The fair value for the surplus assets of £20.510m (£10.474m as at 31 March 2024) has been based on the market approach using current market evidence including recent sale prices and rentals achieved and other relevant information for similar assets within the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties have actively sold or let and the level of observable inputs are significant leading to properties being categorized at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 20 **Investment Property**

Income and expenditure from investment property included within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 5) was as follows:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
(1,964)	Rental income from investment property	(2,131)
614	Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	640
(1,350)	Net income	(1,491)
(1,046)	Net (gain)/loss from fair value adjustments & impairment	5,481
40	(Gain)/loss on disposal	(107)
(2,356)	Total included in Finance & Investment Income	3,883

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
30,988	Balance at 1 April	33,897
964	Subsequent expenditure	654
(43)	Disposals	(78)
1,046	Net gains /(loss) from fair value adjustments	(5,481)
0	Net gain /(loss) through Revaluation Reserve	0
943	Transfers from Assets Held for Sale	0
0	Transfers from Property, Plant & Equipment	0
33,897	Balance 31 March	28,992

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal.

The Council has no major contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

Fair Value Hierarchy

To conform with the requirements of IFRS 13, Fair Value measurement, the Council's investment properties have been revalued to fair value. The Council uses appropriate valuation techniques maximising the use of 'observable inputs' and minimising the use of 'unobservable inputs'. The fair value hierarchy for investment properties takes into account the three levels of categories for inputs to valuations for fair value assets, as follows:

2024/25 Position

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Other significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Fair value as at 31 March 2025
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Land and Buildings	0	28,992	0	28,992
Total	0	28,992	0	28,992

2023/24 Comparative figures

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Other significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Fair value as at 31 March 2024
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Land and Buildings	0	33,897	0	33,897
Total	0	33,897	0	33,897

Transfers between levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

Valuation techniques used to determine Fair Values for Investment Properties

The fair value of investment property of £28.992m (£33.897m as at 31 March 2024) has been measured using a market approach, which takes into account quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, existing lease terms and rentals, research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, the covenant strength for existing tenants, and data and market knowledge gained in managing the Council's investment property portfolio. The underlying market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold with a significant level of observable inputs. This has resulted in the Council's investment properties being categorised as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is deemed to be their current use.

Valuation Techniques

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The investment property portfolio has been valued at 31 March 2025 in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution for Chartered Surveyors. The valuations are completed by Tim Hartley BSc (Hons), MRICS (registered valuer), acting as Internal Valuer within the Council's Regeneration and Environment Services.

Note 21 **Intangible Assets**

The Council has purchased software licences that it accounts for as intangible assets, the licences are valued at cost. The Council has no internally generated intangible assets. Most of the software licences have a finite useful life of 3 years during which period they are being amortised using the straight-line method.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	Balance at 1 April:	
20,656	- Gross carrying amount	21,679
(16,633)	- Accumulated amortisation	(17,970)
4,023	Net carrying amount at 1 April	3,709
	Additions:	
1,023	- Purchases	786
	- Reclassified from PP&E under Construction	148
(1,336)	Amortisation	(1,468)
3,709	Net carrying amount at 31 March	3,175
	Comprising:	
21,679	Gross carrying amounts	22,612
(17,970)	Accumulated amortisation	(19,437)
3,709	Balance at 31 March	3,175

Note 22 **Assets Held for Sale**

	Assets Held for Sale-Current	
	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Balance at 1 April	6,198	3,791
<u>Assets newly classified as held for sale:</u>		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	3,044	0
- Investment Property	0	0
- Revaluation losses	0	(0)
- Revaluation gain	0	0
- Other Movements	0	0
<u>Assets declassified as held for sale:</u>		
- Reclassified to Property, Plant and Equipment	0	0
- Reclassified to Investment Property	(943)	0
- Assets sold	(4,508)	(3,462)
Balance at 31 March	3,791	329

Note 23 **Heritage Assets**

Nature and scale of heritage assets held by the Council:

Museum Exhibit

The Museum Exhibit collections hold over 90,000 items. Approximately 10% of these are on display at Clifton Park Museum in Rotherham. The remainder are held in off-site locations within the Borough. Access to the collections can be obtained during the main museum opening times. The collections can be divided into the following main categories:

- a) Social & Industrial History (around 11,000 items) - Contains objects and ephemera illustrating themes of domestic, personal and community life within the Borough from 1660 to the present day.
- b) Archaeology (around 36,000 items) - Includes large collections excavated from the Roman Fort at Templeborough, Roche Abbey and Jesus College (Rotherham).
- c) World Cultures (around 300 items) - Consists of objects originating from Africa, Asia, the Americas and Oceania. In 1981 the collection was transferred on loan to Leeds Museum.
- d) Numismatics & Philately (over 3,000 items) - Includes items dating from the 4th century BC to the 20th century AD.
- e) Fine Art (around 3,000 items) - Consists of oil paintings, water-colours, prints and a good collection of sculpture items.
- f) Decorative Art (around 5,500 items) - Predominated by ceramic items including a large collection from Yorkshire potteries, the most significant being items from the Swinton Pottery/Rockingham Works.
- g) Natural Sciences (over 30,000 items) – Including botanical and geological specimens from Yorkshire and Great Britain.

The majority of these assets have been revalued during 2018/19 and 2019/20 by an external valuer (Tenants Auctioneers). Going forward one collection per year will be valued.

Civic Regalia & Plate

The Council's collection of Civic Regalia includes the Mayor and Mayoress' Chain of Office, the Diamond Pendant, the Mace and the Empire Cup. The chains and pendants are held in a safe in the Town Hall until required for civic ceremonies whilst all other items are kept in display cases and can be seen as part of a tour of the building.

The Civic Regalia were revalued during 2021/22 by an external valuer (Adam M Schoon). The next valuation is due in 2026/27.

Archives

The Council holds over 900 archive collections in secure, environmentally controlled, strong rooms and a secure, environmentally monitored store at Bailey House. These documents cover the history of the whole of Rotherham Borough from 1328 to the present day. The collection includes local Council materials, maps, plans, title deeds and family records. Access to the documents can be obtained by contacting the Archives and Local Studies Service.

The majority of these assets were revalued during 2018/19, by an external valuer (Tenants Auctioneers). Due to the volume of items, not all assets in the category could be valued and therefore the remaining items were revalued in 2019/20.

Since 2019/2020 the collections have been valued via a sampling method for key items. Going forward one collection per year will be valued.

Historic Buildings

Two historic buildings are in the ownership of the Council: Keppel's Column, a 35.5 metre high free standing Tuscan order column listed grade II, and Catcliffe Glassworks Cone a listed grade I conical

structure dating from 1740, the earliest surviving example of its type in Western Europe. The Catcliffe Glassworks Cone is closed to the public on safety grounds.

These assets are carried at valuation rather than cost, both of them being valued on the 1 April 2012 by the Council's Internal Valuer. Both were regarded as having nil value as they are listed building with restrictions on their disposal, which gives them no commercial value.

Council policies for the acquisition, preservation, management and disposal of heritage assets

The Council's policies are contained in the "Collections Management policy" and the "Acquisition and Disposals policy", both of which are available on request from Heritage Services.

Heritage Assets Values

As per the CIPFA Code of Practice 2024/25, heritage assets are carried at valuation rather than current or fair value, reflecting the fact that sales and exchanges of heritage assets are uncommon. Valuations may be made by any method that is appropriate and relevant. There is no requirement for valuations to be carried out or verified by external valuers, nor is there any prescribed minimum period between valuations.

The table below provides an analysis between the carrying value of assets carried in the balance sheet at historical cost and those carried at fair value.

	Museum Exhibits held at valuation		Civic Regalia & Plate held at valuation		Archives held at valuation		Total	Total
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>								
1 Apr 24	7,757	8,245	514	514	258	258	8,529	9,017
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	488	0	0	0	0	0	488	0
Balance at 31 March	8,245	8,245	514	514	258	258	9,017	9,017

Disposal of Heritage Assets in 2024/25

There have been no Heritage Asset disposals in 2024/25.

Additions of Heritage Assets in 2024/25

There have been no heritage asset additions in 2024/25.

Note 24 Financial Instruments – Balances

The financial liabilities and assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

	Long Term		Short Term	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Borrowings	607,233	567,000	30,223	110,232
Plus Accrued Interest	0	0	4,538	5,464
Plus Creditors	112,823	133,600	59,811	62,125
Plus bank overdraft	0	0	84	0
Plus(+)/Less(-) Other accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	720,056	700,600	94,656	177,821
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Liabilities	720,056	700,600	94,656	177,821
Non Financial Liabilities	8,766	7,915	3,487	4,758
Total	728,822	708,515	98,143	182,579
Investments	0	0	0	0
Plus Accrued Interest	0	0	0	0
Plus Debtors	745	718	50,972	51,672
Plus Cash & Cash Equivalents	0	0	33,404	38,025
Plus(+)/Less(-) Other accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0
Financial Assets				
at Amortised Cost	745	718	84,376	89,697
at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0
fair value through other comprehensive income - designated equity instruments	190	190	0	0
Total Financial Assets	935	908	84,376	89,697
Non-Financial Assets			9,704	9,572
Total	935	908	94,080	99,269

The debtor balances indicated in the table differ from that shown on the balance sheet as these balances do not include any statutory debtors, such as Council Tax or non-domestic rates.

Note 25 Financial Instruments – Risk

The Council's activities necessarily expose it to a variety of financial risks. The key risks are:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council;
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Re-financing risk – the possibility that the Council might have to renew a financial instrument on maturity at less advantageous interest rates or terms.
- Market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates movements.

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the uncertainties of financial markets and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall, these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- by approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years, limiting:
 - The Council's overall borrowing;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures in the maturity structure of its debt;
 - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance.

These are required to be reported and approved at the Council's annual Council Tax and Budget setting meeting. These items are reported with the annual treasury management strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported semi-annually to Members.

These policies are implemented by a central treasury management team. The Council maintains written procedures for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash through Treasury Management Practices (TMPs). These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed regularly.

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the annual Treasury Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet minimum credit criteria. The annual Treasury Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. The Treasury Strategy is part of the annual budget report that goes to Council in February each year, it can be found on the Council's website via the Council Meetings section.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default assessed by the ratings agencies and the Council's experience of its customer collection levels, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amount at	Historical experience of default	Adjustment for market conditions at	Estimated maximum exposure to defaults
	31 Mar 25 £000 (a)	% (b)	31 Mar 25 % (c)	£000 (a*c)
<u>Deposits with banks and financial institutions</u>				
AAA rated counterparties	31,895	0.040%	0.040%	0
AA rated counterparties	0	0.020%	0.020%	0
A rated counterparties	0	0.050%	0.040%	0
Bonds	0	0.000%	0.000%	0
Banks and Financial Institutions	31,895			0
<u>Debtors</u>				
Long Term Debtors	348	0.000%	0.000%	0
Loans to Third Parties	750	49.000%	49.000%	367
Sundry Debtors	15,209	3.620%	3.620%	551
Housing Tenants	7,201	48.760%	48.760%	3,511
Other Short-Term Debtors	34,024	2.400%	2.400%	818
Debtors	57,533			5,248

The debtor balances indicated in the table above differ from that shown on the balance sheet as these balances do not include any statutory debtors, such as Council Tax or non-domestic rates.

The Council has no exposure to losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

Whilst the current economic uncertainty within international markets has raised the overall possibility of default, the Council maintains strict credit criteria for investment counterparties. As a result of these high credit criteria, historical default rates are maintained as a good indicator under these current conditions.

The Council also uses non-credit rated institutions (for instance smaller building societies or bank subsidiaries where the parent has a satisfactory rating). In these circumstances these investments would be classified as other counterparties.

The estimated maximum exposure to defaults of £5.248m represents the Council's provision for bad debts for the Financial Instruments in the table above and forms part of the provision for bad debts as disclosed within the Balance Sheet. In calculating these provisions reference is made to historical collection rates and current market conditions and these rates are applied to the debt raised rather than the percentages shown above.

External loan repayments have been reviewed and as these have been maintained as agreed in 2024/25 it is not considered that there has been any impairment.

The Council does not generally allow credit for its sundry debtors, such that all of the balance is past its due date for repayment. The past due amount can be analysed as follows:

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000
9,186	Less than three months	10,842
620	Three to six months	1,804
1,470	Six months to one year	1,533
2,808	More than one year	1,031
14,084		15,209

Collateral

The Council initiates a legal charge on property where, for instance, clients require the assistance of social care services but cannot afford to pay immediately. The total collateral at 31 March 2025 was £0.855m (£0.646m as at 31 March 2024).

Liquidity Risk

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

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB, which provides access to longer term funds, also acts as a lender of last resort to councils (although it will not provide funding to a council whose actions are unlawful). The Council is also required to provide a balanced Budget by the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Longer term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

Limits on the maturity structure of debt and the limits on investments placed for longer than one year are the key controls used to address this risk. The Treasury Team address the operational risks within the Council approved parameters by:

- Monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile by either new borrowing or rescheduling existing debt; and
- Monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000
30,223	Less than one year	110,232
75,232	Between one and two years	20,242
6,311	Between two and seven years	46,365
35,353	Between seven and fifteen years	35,057
490,336	More than fifteen years	465,336
637,455		677,233

The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000
24,790	Less than one year	31,895
0	Between one and two years	0
0	Between two and three years	0
0	More than three years	0
24,790		31,895

The table for financial assets details the maturity profile of Money Market Loans. All Sundry Debtors and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year. These Sundry Debtors of £15.209m are not shown in the above table, however, an analysis is provided in the 'Credit Risk' section above. Interest accruals are disclosed as less than one year although associated with both short and long-term financial liabilities and assets.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk – The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall (no impact on revenue balances)
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances)

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy draws together the Council's prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations. It includes a statement about expectations regarding interest rate movements. From this strategy a prudential indicator is set which provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The Council's Treasury Team monitor market and forecast interest rates within the year to adjust exposures appropriately. For instance, during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure long term returns. Alternatively, significantly lower temporary borrowing rates may be utilised to generate in year savings on interest payments, whilst rates fall and remain low, rather than entering into long term borrowing straight away.

The risk of interest rate loss is partially mitigated by Government grant payable on financing costs. If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
0	Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	
0	Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	
(56,127)	Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	(43,270)

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are based on the same methodology as used in Note 27 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities carried at amortised cost.

Price Risk – The Council does not generally invest in equity shares but does have a number of small shareholdings in its related companies. The Council is therefore not exposed to any significant risks arising from movements in the price of these shares and the shares are not classified fair value through profit and loss.

Foreign Exchange Risk – The Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to risk arising from movements in exchange rates.

Note 26 **Financial Instruments – Gains/Losses**

Gains/Losses charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement in Reserve Statement for the year to 31 March 2025 are as follows:

2023/24		Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets			2024/25
Total		Liabilities measured at amortised cost	amortised cost	fair value through profit or loss	fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
£000		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
19,489	Interest expense	22,411				22,411
0	Impairment (gain)					0
0	Premium/discounts					0
12,833	Finance Lease Interest	12,899				12,899
32,322	Interest payable and similar Charges	35,310	0	0	0	35,310
(2,740)	Interest income		(1,923)			(1,923)
29,582	Net gain (-) / loss (+) for the year	35,310	(1,923)	0	0	33,387

Note 27 **Financial Instruments – Fair Values**

Fair Value of Financial Assets

The Authority's equity shareholdings in companies disclosed at Note 17 – Related Party Transactions are not traded in an active market and are valued at historical cost (see below).

As 31 March 2025 some of the authority's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are described in the following table, including the valuation techniques used to measure them.

Financial assets measured at fair value				
Recurring fair value measurements	Input level in fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique used to measure fair value	As at 31/3/24 £000	As at 31/3/25 £000
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Equity shareholding in BDR Property Ltd	Level 3	Discounted cash flow	190	190
Total			190	190

Equity shareholding in BDR Property Limited

The authority holds shares in BDR Property Limited a company set up under the Environment Protection Act 1990 by Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Councils and the Waste Recycling Group Limited. As the asset is not held for trading or income generation, rather as a longer-term policy initiative, the equity has been designated as fair value through comprehensive income.

Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between input levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are not measured at Fair Value

Except for the financial assets carried at fair value (described in the table above), all other financial liabilities and financial assets represented by amortised cost and long-term debtors and creditors are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- For loans payable and PFI schemes, fair value estimates are calculated using new borrowing (certainty rate) discount rates. As the Debt Management Office provides a transparent approach to allow the exit cost of PWLB loans to be calculated. The PWLB rate is deemed a reasonable proxy for non PWLB loans
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised
- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount
- 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 Mar 24			31 Mar 25	
Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000		Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000
		<u>Long and Short-term</u>		
397,622	242,117	PWLB debt	453,007	275,290
219,312	199,832	Non-PWLB debt	148,567	119,535
25,060	25,060	Temporary Borrowing	81,123	81,123
641,994	467,009	Total Debt	682,696	475,948
96,247	96,247	Short Term Creditors	87,367	87,367
85,547	113,676	PFI Schemes	93,034	93,034
27,275	27,275	Other Long Term Creditors	40,566	40,566
851,063	704,207	Total Financial Liabilities	903,663	696,915

The fair value for financial liabilities is lower than the carrying value because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is lower than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date. This shows a notional future gain (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2025) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders below current market rates.

The fair value of temporary loans is deemed to be the same as the carrying amount due to the term being less than 12 months.

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £247.854m measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value (£205.152m) measures the reduced interest that the Council will pay over the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates, this is because the Council took £227m of long term loans from PWLB during 2021/22 that if refinanced at the current prevailing rates would be significantly more expensive.

However, the Council has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets. If the Council was to repay the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would give a discount for early redemption equivalent to the interest saving, based on the redemption interest rates of £146.348m. The exit price for the PWLB loans including this discount would therefore be £273.378m.

31 Mar 24			31 Mar 25	
Carrying amount	Fair Value		Carrying amount	Fair Value
£000	£000		£000	£000
0	0	Money Market loans less than one year	0	0
33,412	33,412	Cash & Cash Equivalents	38,048	38,048
543	543	Third Party Loans	382	382
319	319	Long-term Debtors	348	348
14,084	14,084	Sundry Debtors	15,209	15,209
6,313	6,313	Housing Rents	7,201	7,201
35,880	35,880	Other Short-Term :	34,024	34,024
(5,422)	(5,422)	Bad Debts Provision	(4,881)	(4,881)
85,129	85,129	Total Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	90,333	90,333

The fair value for financial assets is the same as the carrying value because all are carried at cost as a fair approximation of their value.

Note 28 Financial Instruments – Soft Loans and Financial Guarantees

Soft Loans – Loans granted by the Council at below market rates are accounted for on a fair value basis. This is the present value of all future cash receipts discounted using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar instrument for an organisation with a similar credit rating.

Government Regulations permit the removal of this charge through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account. The balance is then amortised from this account over the remaining life of the loans.

At 31 March 2025 the Council had no material soft loans requiring disclosure within the Balance Sheet.

Financial Guarantees – Under the revised Regulations the Council is required to record in its balance sheet any financial guarantees that it has provided based on the likelihood of the guarantee being called.

The initial recognition of the guarantee is measured at fair value based on the probability of the guarantee being called together with the likely amount payable under the guarantee.

At 31 March 2025 the Council had no material financial guarantees requiring disclosure within the Balance Sheet.

Note 29 **Long-Term Investments**

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	<u>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:</u>	
190	Investment in BDR Property Limited (formerly Arpley Gas Ltd)	190
190	Balance at 31 March	190

The Council's shareholdings in BDR Property Limited (formerly known as Arpley Gas Limited) were estimated at £0.190m.

Note 30 **Inventories**

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
867	Balance at 1 April	578
5,271	Purchases	6,016
(5,527)	Recognised in year as expense	(5,785)
(33)	Written on / (off) in year	(1)
578	Balance at 31 March	808

Note 31 **Construction contracts**

The Council has not recognised any significant contract revenue in respect of construction contracts with third parties during the year, and there are no significant construction contracts in progress at 31 March 2025 (Nil 2023/24).

Note 32 **Debtors**

	Short Term		Long Term	
	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Central Government Bodies	17,768	15,540	0	0
Other Local Authorities	12,435	5,314	0	0
NHS Bodies	6,602	7,104	0	0
Local Taxation (NNDR and Council Tax)	9,263	9,007	0	0
Other Entities and Individuals	30,925	40,031	837	718
Total	76,993	76,996	837	718

Note 33 **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000
33,404	Cash and Bank balances	38,025
(84)	Bank Overdraft	0
33,320	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	38,025

Note 34a **Revenue Grants Received in Advance**

In the prior year a £2.687m balance relating to section 278 and section 38 agreements was included in the grant received in advance note. These are now included in note 34b creditors as this better reflects the nature of the balances held.

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000
1,029	Improved Better Care Fund	496
186	Public Health	227
945	Dept for Health & Social Care - Adults	1,017
736	Covid	205
348	Floods 2019	0
0	Revenue Support Grant 2025-26 April installment paid early	1,741
72	Dept for Education Funding	765
2,866	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	2,495
329	Selective Licencing	0
1,419	Other	855
7,930	Total of Revenue Grants Received in Advance	7,801

Note 34b **Creditors**

	Short Term		Long Term	
	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Trade Payables	(40,245)	(43,090)	0	0
Receipts In Advance	(19,907)	(17,440)	0	0
Other	(19,566)	(19,035)	(19)	(19)
Total	(79,718)	(79,565)	(19)	(19)

Note 35 Provisions

Current Year	Balance as at 1 Apr 24 £000	Increase in provision during year £000	Utilised during year £000	Unused Amounts Reversed £000	Balance as at 31 Mar 25 £000
Insurance Claims	(4,109)	(639)	1,463	0	(3,285)
Compensation Payments	(609)	0	37	0	(572)
Business Rates Appeals	(2,302)	(3,314)	2,043	0	(3,573)
Other	(5,243)	0	0	0	(5,243)
Total	(12,263)	(3,953)	3,543	0	(12,673)
Current Provisions	(3,487)	(3,314)	2,043	0	(4,758)
Long Term Provisions	(8,776)	(639)	1,500	0	(7,915)
Total	(12,263)	(3,953)	3,543	0	(12,673)

Comparative Year	Balance as at 1 Apr 23 £000	Increase in provision during year £000	Utilised during year £000	Unused Amounts Reversed £000	Balance as at 31 Mar 24 £000
Insurance Claims	(2,781)	(2,172)	844	0	(4,109)
Compensation Payments	(618)	0	9	0	(609)
Business Rates Appeals	(1,592)	(2,708)	1,998	0	(2,302)
Other	(5,273)	0	30	0	(5,243)
Total	(10,264)	(4,880)	2,881	0	(12,263)
Current Provisions	(2,807)	(2,708)	2,028	0	(3,487)
Long Term Provisions	(7,457)	(2,172)	853	0	(8,776)
Total	(10,264)	(4,880)	2,881	0	(12,263)

Insurance claims

The Council's liability risk is insured by QBE Insurance Group (via Risk Management Partners - RMP) whilst the property risk is insured by Travelers.

In balancing the cost of insurance against the risk of a liability arising, the Council has elected to meet the policy excess in respect of certain types of claim (Employers' Liability and Public Liability) and to co-insure or self-insure itself against other types of claim by operating an Insurance Fund. Details of the different types of claim covered by this arrangement are set out below.

The Council keeps under review the best estimate of the likely liability falling on the Insurance Fund by reference to recent claims history, repudiation rates and other relevant factors and the expert advice of the Council's legal representatives on larger more complex claims.

The provision in this year's accounts covers the estimated residual liability relating to claims settled by Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) which, under the terms of MMI's Scheme of Arrangement, can no longer be met in full and therefore require a proportion to be repaid by the local authorities who were members of MMI when it went into solvent liquidation in 1992. This includes the Council.

(a) Employers Liability and Public Liability

Since the demise of Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) in 1992, many authorities have been retaining and funding their liability losses, third party, highways third party and employers' liability, up to an agreed threshold per claim, at present this is determined at £250,000. In effect the Insurance Fund meets the majority of settlements determined by the insurers.

(b) Fire

The Fund acts as a co-insurer, up to a stop-loss limit of £350,000 in any one period of insurance. The Fund bears the first £50,000 of all claims involving education, municipal and housing property.

(c) Motor

All accidental damage to our own vehicles is self-funded. There is an excess of £500 on all claims (£1,000 for thefts) which is met initially by the Fund and recharged to owning departments. Third party risks remain with the external insurer with the Council meeting the first £150,000 of every settlement.

(d) Council Flats – Added Perils

The Fund insures blocks of flats for added perils where one or more flats have been sold under the right to buy arrangements.

(e) Schools ICT Equipment

Where requested, schools ICT equipment is insured on the Fund on an 'All-Risks' basis. This arrangement does not extend to Academy schools.

(f) Other Equipment

Where requested, schools' musical instruments, televisual and video equipment, Youth & Community equipment and office equipment are insured on the Fund on an 'All-Risks' basis. In addition, schools can insure many other items if desired. This arrangement does not extend to Academy schools.

In addition to the above there are many smaller risks which are self-insured including:

- Schools PABX Equipment (switchboard equipment)
- 'Time on Risk' Cover
- The York and Lancaster Exhibition

Business Rates Appeals

Under the business rates retention regulations which came into effect on 1 April 2013, an allowance is made for the amount of business rate income it is estimated will have to be refunded to business ratepayers as a result of appeal. The provision represents the Council's share of the overall estimated liability for refunding business rate payers income recognised up to and including the end of the financial year. We anticipate the majority of refunds provided for at 31 March 2025 will be made during 2025/26 and the provision has therefore been classified as a current provision.

Other

Other provisions comprise commercially sensitive items disclosure of which would prejudice the Council's position.

Note 36 **Usable Reserves**

The Council's usable reserves are summarised in the table below into capital and revenue followed by a brief description of the nature and purpose of each reserve. Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement on Page 7 and Notes 2 and 3.

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000
	CAPITAL RESERVES	
(27,823)	Capital Receipts Reserve	(20,413)
(9,428)	Major Repairs Reserve	(8,522)
(63,195)	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(69,543)
(100,446)	Sub-Total Capital Reserves	(98,478)
	REVENUE RESERVES	
(25,000)	General Fund Minimum Balance – Council	(25,000)
(34,470)	Earmarked Reserves excluding DSG	(30,239)
(59,470)	Sub-Total General Fund Council and Earmarked Reserves excluding DSG	(55,239)
(2,264)	General Fund - Schools	(2,464)
(20,280)	Earmarked Reserve DSG	(18,782)
(18,403)	HRA	(24,171)
(93)	HRA Earmarked Reserve	(133)
(41,039)	Sub-Total Other Reserves	(45,550)
(200,955)	TOTAL USABLE RESERVES	(199,267)

(a) Capital Receipts Reserve

Income from the disposal of non-current assets is credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve. The amount credited in respect of housing capital receipts is reduced by the amount the Council is required to pay over to central government under the national pooling arrangements. The Capital Receipts Reserve can only be applied to finance new capital expenditure, repay debt or meet liabilities under credit arrangements. However, under the Statutory Guidance on the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts, General Fund receipts received since 1 April 2016 can be used to fund revenue transformational costs.

(b) Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required by regulation to establish a Major Repairs Reserve. The main credit to the account comprises the total depreciation charge for all HRA assets. This can only be used to finance new capital expenditure, repay debt or meet liabilities under credit arrangements. The arrangements ensure that subsequent funding of capital expenditure does not affect the Housing Revenue Account.

(c) Capital Grants Unapplied Account

Where a capital grant or contribution (or part thereof) has been recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but the expenditure to be financed from that grant or contribution has not been incurred at the Balance Sheet date, the grant or contribution is transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account within usable reserves reflecting its status as a capital resource available to finance future capital expenditure.

(d) General Fund Minimum Balance

The General Fund balance represents uncommitted revenue balances held to safeguard the Council against potential financial risks, unforeseen costs and contingencies. The balance to be held is risk assessed annually as part of the budget setting process to ensure a prudent level of resources is retained.

(e) Earmarked Reserves

Details of the earmarked reserves the Council has set aside to meet specific needs or which are ring-fenced to particular services are contained in Note 3.

(f) Earmarked Reserve DSG

The Dedicated School Grant (DSG) is a ring fenced specific grant and it must be used in support of the schools budget as defined in the School and Early Years Finance (England) (No 2) Regulations 2018 (see note 16 for further details). Local authorities are responsible for determining the split of the grant between central expenditure and the individual schools budget (ISB) in conjunction with local schools forums. There is currently a deficit balance on the Dedicated Schools Grant which, in accordance with Government policy, must be addressed from school funding, therefore the deficit must be carried forward. Childrens' and Young Peoples Service have implemented a plan to reduce the deficit in the short term and recover the deficit over the longer term.

(g) HRA

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a record of revenue expenditure and income relating to a Council's housing stock. Its primary purpose is to ensure that expenditure on managing tenancies and maintaining dwellings is balanced by rents charged to tenants. Consequently, the HRA is a statutory account, ring-fenced from the rest of the General Fund, so that rents cannot be subsidised from council tax (or vice versa).

Note 37 **Unusable Reserves**

The Council's unusable reserves are summarised in the table below into capital and revenue followed by a brief description of the nature and purpose of each reserve and movements thereon during the year.

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000
	CAPITAL RESERVES	
(299,174)	Capital Adjustment Account	(256,829)
(354,607)	Revaluation Reserve	(359,463)
	REVENUE RESERVES	
14,327	Pensions Reserve	12,610
4,914	Short term accumulating absences account	5,160
137	Financial instruments adjustment account	103
(6,600)	Collection Fund adjustment account	(2,651)
21,258	DSG Adjustment account	21,258
(619,745)	TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES	(579,812)

(a) Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets under normal accounting practices and statutory requirements for financing capital expenditure applicable to local authorities. Hence, it is debited with capital charges (depreciation, impairment, revaluation losses and amortisation) that have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement but which are reversed out as they are not proper charges to revenue for council tax purposes and credited with the amount which is set aside from capital resources or from revenue to finance capital expenditure under the statutory provisions (the accounting policies set out the Council's approach for determining a prudent charge to revenue for debt repayment and PFI liabilities). The Capital Adjustment Account also contains accumulated gains and losses on investment properties and on Property Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date on which the Revaluation Reserve was created.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
(287,520)	Balance 1 April	(299,174)
303	Debt Repayment	275
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
1,336	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	1,468
37,138	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	105,091
16,625	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	15,939
24,443	Non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	31,771
22,131	Depreciation - Major Repairs Reserve	23,859
	Adjusting amounts written out to Revaluation Reserve:	
(6,782)	Disposal	(8,889)
(10,587)	Excess of current cost depreciation over historic cost depreciation	(11,350)
	Capital Financing Applied in the year:	
(11,060)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	(15,585)
(303)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to repay debt	(275)
(30,613)	Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	(26,454)
	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing:	
(42,323)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(56,264)
(9,983)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(11,264)
(1,978)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(5,977)
(299,174)	TOTAL	(256,829)

(b) Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve represents the cumulative unrealised revaluation gains and losses on the Council's Property, Plant and Equipment since the reserve was created on 1 April 2007.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
(295,320)	Balance 1 April	(354,607)
(78,913)	Net revaluation gains/losses not charged to the Surplus /(Deficit) on Provision of Services	(26,200)
2,257	Impairment losses and reversals thereof not charged to the Surplus / (Deficit) on Provision of Services	1,106
(76,656)	Sub total - net revaluation and impairment gains / losses not posted to the Surplus / Deficit on provision of Services	(25,095)
6,782	Accumulated Gains on assets sold or scrapped	8,889
10,587	Excess of fair value depreciation over historic cost depreciation transferred to Capital Adjustment Account	11,350
(354,607)	Balance at 31 March	(359,463)

(c) Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits under normal accounting practices and statutory requirements for funding benefits applicable to local authorities. The amount recognised as post-employment benefits under normal accounting practice reflects the benefits accrued by employees from their reckonable service, and changes to the assumptions about the liabilities that will fall on the scheme when benefits are paid out and the value of scheme assets to cover those liabilities. The amount charged under statutory provision is the amount due to be paid over by the Council as employer contributions under local government pension scheme rules.

The Pensions Reserve represents the Council's share of the underlying assets and liabilities for post-employment benefits attributable to the Council at the balance sheet date. The deficit represents the amount by which benefits earned by past and current employees currently exceeds the resources set aside by the Council to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that the funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

Further details of the Council's participation in the Local Government Pension Scheme (administered by South Yorkshire Pensions Authority) are detailed in Note 18.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
(94,491)	Balance 1 April	14,327
(83,374)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(381,516)
193,436	Adjustment per regulations to reduce pension asset to asset ceiling value of nil	379,437
23,903	Reversal 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	26,902
(25,147)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(26,540)
14,327	Balance 31 March	12,610

(d) Short-term Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulating Absences Accounts absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for short term compensated absences under normal accounting practices and statutory requirements for charging such absences applicable to local authorities. Under normal accounting practice, an accrual is made to charge compensated absences, for example, annual leave entitlement not yet paid, in the year in which they are earned. However, under statutory provision, these are charged to revenue in the year in which they are payable. The balance on the Accumulating Absences Account therefore represents the amount of compensated absences earned which will fall as a charge on the General Fund in the future.

2023/24			2024/25	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	4,545	Balance 1 April		4,914
(4,545)		Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(4,914)	
4,914		Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	5,160	
		Net amount charged to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year reversed out under regulation chargeable to revenue in the future when payments fall due		246
	369			
	4,914	Balance at 31 March		5,160

(e) Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

This reserve has been created to hold the accumulated difference between the financing costs included in the Income and Expenditure Account and the accumulated financing costs required in accordance with Regulations to be charged to the General Fund Balance.

General Transactions

The Code requires that unless directly attributable to a loan held at 31 March 2007 then all premium and discounts carried on the Balance Sheet at that date were required to be written off to the General Fund Balance as at 1 April 2007. Government Regulations allow for the impact to be neutralised through a transfer to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account. The balance of premium and discounts will be amortised to revenue in line with the provisions set down in the Council's accounting policies.

The Code also requires that where the Council has provided loans at less than market rates then these should be accounted for on a fair value basis. The difference between the fair value and loan amount is accounted for as an immediate charge to the Income and Expenditure Account. Government Regulations allow for the impact to be neutralised through a transfer to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account. The fair value increases over the period of the loan and the annual impact will be neutralised in the Income and Expenditure Account by the writing down of the balance on the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
171	Balance at 1 April	137
(34)	Movement in year: Premium and discounts	(34)
137	Balance carried forward at 31 March	103

(f) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account absorbs differences between the amount of council tax income recognised under normal accounting practice as it falls due from council tax payers and the amount due to the General Fund and preceptors under statutory provisions. The balance on the Collection Fund Adjustment Account therefore represents the amount still to be distributed to the General Fund and precepting authorities.

2023/24 CTAX £000	2023/24 NNDR £000	2023/24 Total £000		2024/25 CTAX £000	2024/25 NNDR £000	2024/25 Total £000
(5,583)	(2,789)	(8,372)	Balance 1 April	(6,123)	(477)	(6,600)
(540)	2,312	1,772	Difference between amount receivable in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year and General Fund balance	(80)	4,029	3,949
(6,123)	(477)	(6,600)	Balance at 31 March	(6,203)	3,552	(2,651)

(g) Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

The Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account has been set up to comply with a change to the CIPFA code of Practice in response to a change in The Local Authorities Capital Finance and Accounting Regulations. The Council must record any deficit on the DSG grant in an unusable Reserve set up solely for the purpose of recording deficits relating to its schools budget. Note 16 provides details of this account.

Note 38 Cash Flow – Analysis of adjustments to (Surplus) / Deficit on the Provisions of Service

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	Items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:	
61,607	Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	62,639
0	Net adjustment to long and short term investments	
11,467	Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets & other capital receipts	8,175
73,074		70,814
(2,828)	Interest received (cash basis)	(1,704)
32,058	Interest paid (cash basis)	33,398

Note 39 **Cash Flow – from Investing Activities**

2024/25 £000		2024/25 £000
121,882	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property, heritage and intangible assets	128,684
0	Long term loans granted	0
0	Purchase/(Sale) of short term investments	0
0	Purchase of Long term investments	0
457	Capital Grants and Contributions Repaid	450
(11,467)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets & other capital receipts	(8,175)
(63,506)	Capital Grants and Contributions Received	(71,250)
(315)	Other receipts from investing activities	(278)
47,051	Net cash outflow from Investing Activities	49,431

Note 40 **Cash Flow – from Financing Activities**

2024/25 £000		2024/25 £000
(78,100)	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	(165,000)
4,080	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	3,615
94,314	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	125,223
1,381	Other payments for financing activities	(3,062)
21,675	Net cash outflow from Financing Activities	(39,224)

Note 40b **Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities**

	2024/25 01 Apr 24 £000	Cash Flow £000	Non Cash Change £000	2024/25 31 Mar 25 £000
Long Term Borrowing	(607,233)	(35,000)	75,233	(567,000)
Short Term Borrowing	(34,761)	(4,777)	(76,158)	(115,696)
PFI & Lease Liabilities Short Term	(3,615)	3,615	(5,390)	(5,390)
PFI & Lease Liabilities Long Term	(109,191)	0	(24,390)	(133,581)
	(754,800)	(36,162)	(30,705)	(821,667)

	2023/24 1 Apr 23 £000	Cash Flow £000	Non Cash Change £000	2023/24 31 Mar 24 £000
Long Term Borrowing	(597,456)	(29,000)	19,223	(607,233)
Short Term Borrowing	(60,590)	45,214	(19,385)	(34,761)
PFI & Lease Liabilities Short Term	(4,080)	4,080	(3,615)	(3,615)
PFI & Lease Liabilities Long Term	(112,806)		3,615	(109,191)
	(774,932)	20,294	(162)	(754,800)

Note 41 Capital Expenditure and Financing

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
882,677	Opening Capital Financing Requirement Capital Investment	927,446
124,588	Property, Plant and Equipment	153,130
964	Investment Properties	654
1,023	Intangible Assets	934
0	Heritage Asset	0
14,151	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	15,939
1,023,402		1,098,103
	Sources of finance:	
(11,060)	Capital receipts to finance new capital expenditure	(15,585)
(42,323)	Government grants and other contributions	(56,264)
(30,613)	Major Repairs Allowance	(26,454)
	Sums set aside from revenue	
	Direct revenue contributions:	
(59)	General Fund	(157)
(1,919)	Housing Revenue Account	(5,820)
(8,541)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(10,100)
(1,441)	Write down of finance lease liability	(1,164)
(95,956)		(115,544)
927,446	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	982,559

2023/24 £000	Explanation of movements in year	2024/25 £000
44,768	Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	25,089
0	Assets acquired under finance leases	30,023
44,768	Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	55,112

The MRP value disclosed is different from that disclosed in note 37a due to the write down of finance lease MRP is shown separately within the 'write down of finance lease liability' line.

Note 42 **Leases**

In 2024/25, the Council applied IFRS 16 Leases as required by the Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The main impact of the new requirements is that for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (ie without recognising the leased property as an asset and future rents as a liability) a right-of- use asset and a lease liability are to be brought into the Balance Sheet at 1 April 2024. Leases for items of low value and leases that expire on or before 31 March 2025 are exempt from the new arrangements.

IFRS 16 has been applied retrospectively, but with the cumulative effect recognised at 1 April 2024. This means that right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been calculated as if IFRS 16 had always applied but recognised in 2024/25 and not by adjusting prior year figures. However, some practical expedients have been applied as required or permitted by the Code:

- lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at 1 April 2024, discounted by the authority's incremental borrowing rate at that date
- the weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates used to discount liabilities was 4.81%
- right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that were in the balance sheet on 31 March 2024 – any initial direct costs have been excluded
- all leases were assessed as to whether they were onerous at 31 March 2024, so right-of-use assets have not been subject to an impairment review – carrying amounts have been reduced by any provisions for onerous contracts that were in the 31 March 2024 Balance Sheet.

This has resulted in the following additions to the Balance Sheet:

- £2.377m Property, plant and equipment – land and buildings (right-of-use assets)
- £2.148m Non-current creditors (lease liabilities)
- £0.229m Current creditors (lease liabilities)

The newly recognised lease liabilities of £2.377m compare with the operating lease commitments of £6.736m at 31 March 2024 disclosed in the notes to the 2023/24 financial statements.

A reconciliation of these figures is below:

	£000
Operating lease commitments as at 31 March 2024	6,736
Less operating lease commitment for Land at Riverside House	(5,750)
Short term exempt leases	(68)
Low value exempt leases	(238)
Discounting to present value	(60)
Initial recognition of Right of Use assets not included in operating lease commitments	1,757
Right of Use assets recognised 1 April 2024	2,377

(a) Council as lessee

The Council's lease contracts comprise leases of operational land and buildings, plant and equipment and motor vehicles. Most are individually immaterial; however, material leases include:

- The lease for the headquarters building commenced on the 13th September 2018 for a term of 35 years. There is the option to acquire the property at the end of the lease for £1. Rentals increase annually in line with the retail prices (all items) index, subject to a cap and floor. The value of the asset as at 31 March 2025 was £24.475m.

Right of Use Assets

The movements in the value of right of use assets held under leases by the Council during the year are as follows:

	Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment
	01 Apr 24 £000	01 Apr 24 £000
Balance at start of year	93,845	3,299
Additions	29,872	151
Revaluations	(27,600)	0
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,224)	(175)
Disposals	0	(219)
Balance outstanding at year end	93,893	3,056

The Council incurred the following expenses and cash flows in relation to leases:

	2024/25 £000
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,899
Expense relating to short term leases	46
Expense relating to exempt leases of low value items	38
Variable lease payments not included in the measure of lease liabilities	0
Income from subletting right of use assets	(833)
Cash Flow Statement	
Minimum lease payments	16,725

The lease liabilities are due to be settled over the following periods:

	Finance Lease Liabilities
	31 Mar 25 £000
Less than one year	17,162
One to five years	70,217
More than five years	217,429
Total Undiscounted liabilities	304,808

(b) Council as lessorFinance leases

The Council does not hold any finance lease lessor arrangement that generate a net investment in finance lease receivable to bring onto the balance sheet.

Operating leases

The Council leases out property under operating leases for the following purposes:
Commercial property leases.

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
837	Within one year	808
2,787	Between one year and five years	2,700
1,770	After more than five years	1,190

Note 43 **Private Finance Initiative and Similar Contracts**

As at 31 March 2025, the Council has in place three long-term contracts under Private Finance Initiative (PFI) arrangements, one of which, the Waste PFI, is a joint contract with Barnsley and Doncaster Councils. In addition, it has in place one partnership agreement.

As a result of a change to the way in which PFI Schemes and Similar Contracts were accounted for in 2009/10 on transition to IFRS, assets within the PFI Schemes or Similar Contracts were brought on Balance Sheet. The movement in the carrying value of these assets is disclosed in the Property Plant and Equipment note (Note 19a).

The note below provides a brief description of each scheme and outstanding obligations.

(a) Private Finance Initiatives - Schools PFI

The contract for the provision of 8 primary and 6 secondary schools commenced on 1 April 2004 with an end date of 31 March 2034, and a capital value of £96m. All the schools were completed in line with the original programme. At the expiry of the contract the 12 PFI schools, 6 primary and 6 secondary schools, which have converted to academy trusts, transfer to the individual trusts under 125 year lease arrangements with the Council, the remaining 2 primary schools transfer back to the Council for nil consideration. The agreed government funding is being received and will support the Authority to manage income and expenditure over the rest of the 30 years of these arrangements. Payments during the year totalled £19.518m and are subject to availability and performance-related deductions and contractually agreed inflation adjustments. In the same period the Council received £6.223m of PFI grant in support of this project.

(b) Private Finance Initiatives – Sports and Leisure PFI

The Sport and Leisure Facilities Regeneration Programme and Maltby Joint Service Centre PFI involved the construction of 3 new combined swimming pools and dry leisure centres, one stand-alone swimming pool and a joint service centre. The contract with DC Projects (Rotherham) Limited became operational in August 2008 and has a capital value of £38m. The contract expires on 31 October 2041, when all the assets transfer back to the Council for nil consideration. £24.954m of PFI Credits have been awarded to support the scheme. All 5 facilities are operational. Payments during the year totalled £5.487m. In the same period the Council received £1.811m of PFI grant in support of this project.

(c) Bereavement Services Partnership - Dignity

The Council signed a partnership agreement with Dignity Funerals Limited in July 2008, who manage the Borough's Bereavement Services on the Council's behalf. The contract commenced in August 2008 and operates for a period of 35 years at which point all the assets revert back to the Council for nil consideration.

(d) Waste Management PFI

The Council's joint Waste PFI Contract, along with Barnsley and Doncaster Councils, with 3SE (Shanks, Scottish and Southern Energy) became operational in July 2015. The contract is providing residual waste and recycling facilities for the 3 boroughs. The Councils have been jointly awarded £77.4m PFI credits for this project. The Council received £1.789m of PFI grant in support of this project in 2023/24. Payments during the year totalled £8.321m.

(e) Movements in Finance Liabilities

The Table below shows the movements in the Finance Liabilities:

	31 Mar 24 £000	31 Mar 25 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	(89,453)	(85,549)
Adjustment to opening balance due to IFRS16 adoption		(10,651)
Remeasurement of Liability Due to UC Uplift		(856)
Principal repaid in year	3,904	4,022
Balance outstanding at year end	(85,549)	(93,034)
Short Term Creditors	(3,423)	(5,035)
Long Term Liabilities	(82,126)	(87,999)

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

	Payment for Services £000	Finance Lease Liability £000	Interest £000	Total £000
Not later than one year	22,829	5,035	8,683	36,547
Two to five years	90,926	24,004	30,028	144,958
Six to ten years	104,810	38,165	23,939	166,914
Eleven to Fifteen years	71,449	17,469	10,556	99,474
Sixteen to twenty years	18,260	8,361	1,592	28,213
Twenty one to twenty five years	0	0	0	0

Note 44 Capitalised borrowing costs

The Council had £142,306 of capitalised borrowing costs during 2024/25 (£540,607 in 2023/24) the capitalisation rate used in 2024/25 was 3.46% (3.62% in 2023/24).

Note 45 Contingent Liabilities

The Council discloses contingent liabilities in excess of £50,000 those that meet this requirement are disclosed below.

Public Liability claims

The Council has 12 outstanding public liability claims.

Employee Liability claims

The Council has 3 outstanding employee liability claims.

Officials Indemnity claims

The Council has 1 outstanding officials indemnity claim.

Contract related claims

The Council has 2 outstanding contractual claims one in relation to a sale and purchase agreement and one in relation to closure of a care home in 2018.

Homes England

The Council has received £21.6m of grant from Homes England to support the delivery of housing growth new build schemes. A condition of this grant is that when homes are sold that utilised this grant funding the grant must be recycled into housing growth delivery. It is a requirement of the grant that the balance is held as a contingent liability as the grant would have to be repaid if it is not recycled into housing growth delivery.

Equal Pay

There is a significant amount of national activity in relation to equal pay claims with growing public challenges from trade unions. As such, it is appropriate to recognise this in the Council's accounts as a contingent liability.

Note 46 Contingent AssetsClaims for recovery of tax

Protective VAT claims have been submitted to HMRC to recover VAT on Landfill Tax. The quantity and strength of the claims have yet to be determined by litigation.

Note 47 Trust Funds

The Council acts as sole trustee for various legacies relating to the provision of educational supplies to specific local schools. Each fund holds investments and may use the interest derived from those investments to fund the purchase of supplies.

Accumulated interest balances and the respective balance sheets are as follows:

	Balance as at 1 Apr 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Balance as at 31 Mar 25 £
Treeton Council School War Memorial	983	31	0	1014
EJ Butland, Treeton Infants	884	31	0	915
Whiston Two Wars Memorial	346	127	0	473
Total	2,213	189	0	2,402

Trust Funds – Balance Sheet

2023/24 £		2024/25 £
	<u>Assets</u>	
	Investments	
58	- Treeton Council School War Memorial	58
59	- EJ Butland, Treeton Infants	59
233	- Whiston Two Wars Memorial	233
350	Total Investments	350
142	- Debtors	331
2,071	- Cash	2,071
2,563	Total Assets	2,752
	<u>Financed by:</u>	
350	- Fund Balance	350
2,213	- Accumulated Investment Interest	2,402
2,563	Total Equity	2,752

Note 48 **Material items of income and expenditure**

This note is used to draw attention to material items of income and expenditure not disclosed separately on the face of the CIES which need to be taken into consideration to gain a full understanding of the Council's financial performance in the year.

Schools

As shown in Note 18 of the accounts, £1.778m has been credited to the CIES in respect of settlements. This all relates to the transfer of pension liabilities from the Council when schools convert to academies and, as a consequence, has been credited in full to the "Schools" heading within the CIES.

Loss on disposal of non-current assets

The loss on disposal of non-current assets reported in Note 4 of £23.965m includes £22.193m of school property, plant and equipment transferred from the Council's balance sheet as a result of schools converting to academies.

Note 49 **Other Long-term Liabilities**

31 Mar 24 £000		31 Mar 25 £000	Notes
(82,126)	PFI Liability	(87,999)	43
(27,065)	Right of Use Asset Lease Liability	(45,582)	42
(14,327)	Pension Liability	(12,610)	18
0	Deferred Liabilities	0	
(123,518)	Total	(146,191)	

Note 50 **Events after the Balance Sheet date**

The draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Judith Badger, Strategic Director of Finance and Customer Services on 31 May 2025. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the Financial Statements or Notes.

Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the Financial Statements and Notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

Other Financial Statements and Notes to the Other Financial Statements

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement. The format of this account has been slightly changed from CIPFA code format to make it easier for the reader to compare to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000	Notes
	<u>Expenditure</u>		
21,644	Repairs and maintenance	23,123	
30,018	Supervision and management	31,486	
523	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	362	
38,019	Depreciation and impairment of Non Current Assets	28,605	
135	Debt management costs	159	
517	Provision for bad or doubtful debts	600	9
522	HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core	528	
(34)	HRA share of other amounts included in whole Authority Cost of Services but not allocated to specific services	(108)	
91,344	Total Expenditure	84,755	
	<u>Income</u>		
86,733	Dwelling rents	95,921	
732	Non-dwelling rents	812	
8,300	Charges for services and facilities	9,081	
95,765	Total Income	105,814	
(4,421)	Net Cost of HRA Services	(21,059)	
	<u>HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>		
964	Gain on sale of HRA Non Current Assets	1,102	
13,991	Interest Payable and similar charges	13,475	10
(995)	Interest receivable	(654)	
(244)	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pension assets	93	11
(2,236)	Capital grants and contributions receivable	(2,906)	
0	HRA Cap grant	0	
0	Revaluation of Assets held for sale	0	
7,059	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA services	(9,949)	

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement

This statement takes the outturn on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus or deficit or the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

2023/24			2024/25	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	(13,979)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		(18,402)
7,059		Surplus for the year on HRA Income and Expenditure Account	(9,949)	
(11,520)		Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	4,140	
(4,461)		Net increase before transfers to or from reserves	(5,809)	
38		Transfers to(from) reserves	40	
	(4,423)	Decrease in year on the HRA		(5,769)
	(18,402)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		(24,171)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Note 1 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations

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

2023/24	Usable Reserves		
	Housing Revenue Account £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Movement in Usable Reserves £000
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>			
Charges for impairment of non current assets (Council dwellings only)	70		70
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	316		316
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	15,552		15,552
Capital grants and contributions applied	(2,236)	0	(2,236)
Revenue Expenditure Funded from capital under statute	628		628
Gain/Loss on disposal on non current assets charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	964	0	964
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>			
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(1,919)		(1,919)
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:</u>			
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	(1,889)	1,889	0
HRA Depreciation to the Capital Adjustment Account		22,131	22,131
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		(30,613)	(30,613)
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</u>			
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0	0	0
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</u>			
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,640		1,640
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1,637)		(1,637)
Short-term Accumulated Absences Account	31		31
Total Adjustments	11,520	(6,593)	4,927

Note 1 continued

2024/25	Usable Reserves		
	Housing Revenue Account £000	Major Repairs Reserve £000	Movement in Usable Reserves £000
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>			
Charges for impairment of non current assets	4,381		4,381
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	343		343
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment			0
Capital grants and contributions applied	(2,906)		(2,906)
Revenue Expenditure Funded from capital under statute	420		420
Gain/Loss on disposal on non current assets charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,102		1,102
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>			
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(5,954)		(5,954)
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:</u>			
Transfer from HRA to Major Repairs Reserve re notional MRA	(1,689)	1,689	0
HRA Depreciation to the Capital Adjustment Account		23,859	23,859
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		(26,454)	(26,454)
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</u>			
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0		0
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</u>			
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,873		1,873
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1,733)		(1,733)
Short-term Accumulated Absences Account	23		23
Total Adjustments	(4,140)	(906)	(5,046)

Note 2 Housing Stock at 31 March 2024

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows	Total
1 Bedroom	4	2,277	2,776	5,057
2 Bedroom	1,937	2,831	1,985	6,753
3 Bedroom	7,493	292	54	7,839
4+ Bedroom	284	8	1	293
Total	9,718	5,408	4,816	19,942

Note 3 Housing Stock Valuations

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

2023/24	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	PP&E Under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 Apr 23	776,342	22,448	491	10,529	4,606	814,416
Additions	31,734	2,450	0	6,659	(2)	40,842
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(21,295)	(704)	0	0	(3)	(22,002)
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	69,196	1,656	0	0	(77)	70,774
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(16,143)	638	0	0	(47)	(15,552)
Derecognition	(5,431)	(1,212)	(491)	0	(1,212)	(8,347)
Assets reclassified (to) / from Investment Property	0	0	0	0	(3,030)	(3,030)
Other Movements in cost valuation	4,119	(97)	0	(8,351)	4,193	(136)
At 31 Mar 24	838,522	25,179	0	8,837	4,428	876,965
Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 Apr 23	(4)	(1,051)	(491)	0	(1)	(1,547)
Accumulated Depreciation written out to gross cost/valuation	21,296	704	0	0	2	22,003
Accumulated Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	0	(0)	0	0	0	(0)
Depreciation Charge	(21,389)	(739)	0	0	(2)	(22,130)
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	(366)	0	0	0	0	(366)
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(70)	0	0	0	0	(70)
Derecognition - Disposals	62	6	491	0	0	559
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(1)	1	0	0	0	0
At 31 Mar 24	(472)	(1,079)	(0)	0	(1)	(1,551)
Net Book Value						
At 31 Mar 24	838,050	24,100	(0)	8,837	4,427	875,414
At 31 Mar 23	776,338	21,397	0	10,529	4,605	812,869

2024/25	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	PP&E Under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 Apr 24	838,522	25,179	-	8,837	4,428	876,966
Additions	50,999	459	77	3,383	22	54,941
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(23,445)	(717)	0	0	(3)	(24,164)
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	25,003	2,137	0	0	168	27,308
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,900)	494	0	0	25	(4,381)
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,335)	(859)	0	0	0	(5,194)
Assets reclassified (to) / from Assets Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements in cost valuation	6,393	101	0	(6,643)	1,285	1,137
At 31 Mar 25	888,238	26,795	77	5,578	5,925	926,613
Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 Apr 24	(472)	(1,079)	(0)	0	(1)	(1,552)
Accumulated Depreciation written out to gross cost/valuation	23,445	717	0	0	3	24,164
Accumulated Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation Charge	(23,040)	(816)	0	0	(3)	(23,859)
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	0	(95)	0	0	0	(95)
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	60	6	0	0	0	66
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(0)	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 Mar 25	(8)	(1,267)	(0)	0	(1)	(1,276)
Net Book Value						
At 31 Mar 25	888,230	25,528	77	5,578	5,923	925,336
At 31 Mar 24	838,050	24,100	(0)	8,837	4,427	875,414

Other assets including district boiler houses have been classified as intrinsic to the day to day operation of the housing estates in which they are located and as such have no asset value in their own right. Garage structures are valued based upon capitalised income streams.

Other operational property plant and equipment such as estate shops and area housing offices are held within the General Fund Asset Register.

(b) Vacant possession

	£m
Value as at 1 Apr 24	2,072

The difference between the Balance Sheet valuation of dwellings shown at (a) above and the vacant Possession value reflects the economic cost to Government of providing Council Houses at less than open market rents.

Note 4 Assets Held for Sale

	Assets Held for Sale-Current	
	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Balance at 1 April	4,098	3,791
<u>Assets newly classified as held for sale:</u>		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	3,030	0
- Newly Acquired Assets	14	0
Revaluation losses	0	(0)
Revaluation Gains	0	0
Other Movements	0	0
<u>Assets declassified as held for sale:</u>		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	0	0
Assets sold	(3,351)	(3,462)
Balance at 31 March	3,791	329

Note 5 Major Repairs Reserve

The Council is required by regulation to establish a Major Repairs Reserve. The main credit to the account comprises the total depreciation charge for all Housing Revenue Account assets. Capital expenditure is then funded from the reserve without being charged to the Housing Revenue Account.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
16,021	Balance as at 1 April	9,428
22,131	Depreciation in the year	23,859
1,889	Transfer to MRR	1,689
(30,613)	Financing of Capital Expenditure	(26,454)
9,428	Balance as at 31 March	8,522

Note 6 Financing of Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure on Land, Houses and Other Property within the HRA was financed as follows:

	2024/25 £000
Borrowing Need	6537
Capital Receipts	13,102
Revenue Contributions	5,820
Government Grants/Other Capital Income	3,540
Major Repairs Reserve	26,454
Total	55,453

During the year total capital receipts of £7.664m were received by the HRA, of which £7.464m was available to support capital expenditure within the Council.

Note 7 Depreciation

A depreciation charge has been included in respect of dwelling houses within the Housing Revenue Account. This charge is based upon the value of the dwelling stock at the 1 April 2024 excluding the value of land. Depreciation has been calculated using the 'straight line' method over 30 years.

An additional depreciation charge has been included in the total charged to the Housing Revenue Account in respect of garages. This charge is based upon the value at 1 April 2024 and has been calculated using the 'straight line' method over 15 years.

Note 8 Impairment

A net impairment charge of £4.381m has been included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account (£1.562m in 2023/24). This charge is reflected in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account in arriving at the surplus on the provision of HRA Services. In accordance with proper accounting practice the Council reversed out the impairment charge in determining the movement on the HRA balance.

Note 9 Rent Arrears & Other Provisions for Bad and Doubtful Debts

2023/24 £000	Rent Arrears	2024/25 £000
2,823	Current Tenants	3,841
2,971	Former Tenants	2,862
5,794	As at 31 March	6,703

As at 31 March 2025, the level of rent arrears for current tenants as a proportion of gross rent income was 3.54% (2023/24 2.86%).

2023/24 £000	Bad Debt Provision in respect of rent income	2024/25 £000
3,129	As at 1 April	3,280
448	Increase in Provision	494
(297)	Utilised in year	(435)
3,280	As at 31 March	3,339

Provision has also been made in the accounts for write-offs in respect of tenants' and former tenants' rechargeable repairs are as follows:

2023/24 £000	Bad Debt Provision in respect of the rechargeable repairs	2024/25 £000
151	As at 1 April	183
68	Increase in Provision	106
(36)	Utilised in year	(117)
183	As at 31 March	172

Note 10 Interest Payable and Other Charges

This is the cost of external interest payable together with the cost of debt redemption premium.

Note 11 Contributions to and from the Pensions Reserve

Local authorities are required to account for their pension costs on an IAS 19 basis, but to reverse the impact of IAS 19 based accounting to the Pensions Reserve to ensure that it does not impact on housing rents.

Other Financial Statements and Notes to the Other Financial Statements

THE COLLECTION FUND

By statute, Billing Authorities are required to maintain a separate Collection Fund which shows the level of National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR), and Council Tax received by the Council during the accounting period and the distribution of these funds.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2023/24				2024/25			Note
Council Tax £000	Non Domestic Rates £000	Total £000		Council Tax £000	Non Domestic Rates £000	Total £000	
158,624		158,624	Council Tax Receivable	166,144		166,144	2
	74,562	74,562	National Non-Domestic Rates (excluding write-offs)		82,396	82,396	
	3,570	3,570	NNDR Transitional Payments		398	398	
158,624	78,132	236,756	Total Income	166,144	82,794	248,938	
			Precepts:				
130,263	35,083	165,346	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	136,617	38,487	175,104	
	35,799	35,799	Central Government		39,273	39,273	
17,174		17,174	South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner	18,293		18,293	
5,958	716	6,674	South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue	6,198	785	6,983	
153,395	71,598	224,993		161,108	78,545	239,653	
			Distribution of previous years surplus(deficit):				
2,500	2,642	5,142	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	3,000	1,273	4,273	
	2,695	2,695	Central Government	0	1,298	1,298	
376		376	South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner	435	0	435	
130	54	184	South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue	151	26	177	
3,006	5,391	8,397		3,586	2,597	6,183	
			Charges to Collection Fund:				
861	575	1,436	Write off of uncollectable amounts	778	4,462	5,240	
789	(28)	761	Increase/(Decrease) in bad debt provision	626	(711)	(85)	
	1,449	1,449	Increase in provision for appeals		2,594	2,594	
	292	292	Cost of Collection		294	294	
	3,238	3,238	Disregarded amounts		3,679	3,679	
1,650	5,526	7,176		1,404	10,318	11,722	
158,051	82,515	240,566	Total amounts charged to the Collection Fund	166,098	91,460	257,558	
573	(4,383)	(3,810)	Surplus/(Deficit) arising during the year	46	(8,666)	(8,620)	
			Collection Fund Balance				
573	(4,383)	(3,810)	Surplus/(Deficit) arising during the year	46	(8,666)	(8,620)	
6,118	5,496	11,614	Surplus/(Deficit) brought forward	6,691	1,113	7,804	
6,691	1,113	7,804	Surplus/(Deficit) carried forward	6,737	(7,553)	(816)	4

Notes to the Collection Fund Statement

Note 1 Council Tax

The Council Tax system involves the categorisation of properties into bands (A-H) dependent upon their value. It is a requirement of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 that the basis on which the Council Tax is calculated should be expressed as a ratio of the Band D equivalent. Totals of properties falling into bands other than Band D therefore have to be adjusted to reflect their relationship to this band. The effect of this for 2024/25 is shown below.

Adjustments to the Council Tax base to reflect the estimated collection rate of Council Tax are also set out below:

Band	Number of Band D Equivalents properties	Ratio to Band D	Collection Rate @ 96%
A	28,571	6:9	27,428
B	15,847	7:9	15,213
C	12,626	8:9	12,121
D	8,992	9:9	8,632
E	5,795	11:9	5,563
F	2,699	13:9	2,591
G	1,287	15:9	1,236
H	90	18:9	86
	75,907		72,871

Note 2 National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) – Business Rates

Business Rates are levied on non-domestic premises at a rate in the pound determined by central government which is applied nationally (the national multiplier). The national multiplier in 2024/25 was 54.6 pence in the pound and a small business rating multiplier of 49.9 pence in the pound (51.2 pence and 49.9 pence respectively in 2023/24).

The NNDR income in 2024/25 of £82.396m after allowing for mandatory and discretionary reliefs (£74.562m 2023/24) was based on a total rateable value of £209.979m as at 31 March 2025 (£206.495m as at 31 March 2024).

Note 3 Discounts

The Council does not operate a discount scheme for the early payment of council tax.

Note 4 Collection Fund Balance

The balance on the Collection Fund at 31 March 2025 is a deficit of £0.816m (£7.804m surplus 2023/24) and consists of a £7.553m deficit (£1.113m surplus 2023/24) relating to business rates to be distributed to the billing Authority (Rotherham MBC), Central Government and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority, and a £6.737m surplus (£6.691m surplus 2023/24) in relation to council tax. The balance is distributed to the billing Authority (Rotherham MBC), South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority as follows:

2023/24 Council Tax £000	2023/24 NNDR £000	2023/24 Total £000		2024/25 Council Tax £000	2024/25 NNDR £000	2024/25 Total £000
6,123	545	6,668	Billing Authority – Rotherham MBC	6,203	(3,702)	2,501
0	557	557	Central Government		(3,776)	(3,776)
			Major Precepting Authorities:			
421		421	- South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner	399		399
147	11	158	- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue	135	(75)	60
6,691	1,113	7,804	Total	6,737	(7,553)	(816)

Note 5 **Parish Precepts**

Precept demands are issued by the parishes on the Council as Billing Authority. In turn the Council issues a precept on the Collection Fund for the year inclusive of the parish precepts payable. The payment of the parish precepts appears as a charge in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (see Note 4 Other Operating Expenditure).

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GLOSSARY

This listing will help Members and other readers to understand the terminology used within the Statement of Accounts.

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

ACCRUALS

Sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year, but for which actual payment had not been received or made as at 31 March.

ADDED YEARS

A discretionary award increasing the value of pensions for retiring employees aged 50 or over subject to specific conditions. Employers' must exercise this discretion in accordance with the national regulations.

ASSET

An asset is a resource controlled by the Council as a result of past events from which future economic benefits or service potential is expected to flow to the Council.

- A current asset is an amount which is expected to be realised within 12 months.
- A non-current asset is an amount which is expected to be realised after more than 12 months.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

An independent examination of the Council's financial affairs.

BALANCE SHEET

A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of the accounting period.

BORROWING

Funding of capital investment by the use of loans from the Public Works Loans Board, other Local Authorities, banks or other lenders. Borrowing for which no financial support is provided by Central Government. The financing costs of which are met from the current revenue budgets.

BUDGET

The forecast of net revenue and capital expenditure over the accounting period.

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

An account maintained to provide a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated and are financed through the capital controls system.

CAPITAL CHARGE

A charge made to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of Non-Current Assets used in the provision of services.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL FINANCING

Funds generated to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

The capital schemes the Council intends to carry out over a specific period of time.

CAPITAL RECEIPT

The proceeds from the sale of capital assets which, subject to various limitations (e.g. Pooling Arrangements introduced in the Local Government Act 2003) can be used to finance capital expenditure, invested, or to repay outstanding debt on assets originally financed through borrowing. However under the Statutory Guidance on the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts, General Fund receipts received since 1 April 2016 can be used to fund revenue transformational costs.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

COLLECTION FUND

A separate fund that records the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and non-domestic rates.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historical buildings.

CONSISTENCY

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

CONTINGENT ASSET

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

A contingent liability is either:

- A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control; or
- A present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

COUNCIL TAX

A banded property tax that is levied on domestic properties. The banding is based on assessed property values at 1 April 1991.

CREDITOR

Amount owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been made by the end of that accounting period.

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

The increase in the present value of a defined benefits pension scheme's liabilities, expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

DEBTOR

Amount owed to the Council for works done, goods received or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been received by the end of that accounting period.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the cost of wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of the Council's Non-Current Assets during the accounting period, whether from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technical or other changes.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS (PENSIONS)

Retirement benefits, which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the Council's discretionary powers such as the Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG)

The Dedicated School Grant (DSG) is a ring fenced grant for the support of the Schools Budget, paid by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) to the Local Council; it replaces the Schools Formula Spending Share (FSS).

EARMARKED RESERVE

A sum set aside in a reserve for a specific purpose.

EQUITY

The Council's value of total assets less total liabilities.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the audited Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

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

FAIR VALUE

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

FEES AND CHARGES

Income arising from the provision of services e.g. the use of leisure facilities.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

This reserve was created under the SORP 2007 to hold the accumulated difference between the financing costs included in the Income and Expenditure Account and the accumulated financing costs required in accordance with Regulations to be charged to the General Fund Balance.

FINANCE LEASE

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

GENERAL FUND SERVICES

Comprises all services provided by the Council with the exception of services relating to the provision of local Council housing – which are accounted for in the Housing Revenue Account. The net cost of General Fund services is met by council tax, Government Grants and Business Rates.

GOING CONCERN

The concept that the Statement of Accounts is prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants made by the government towards either revenue or capital expenditure in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council. These grants may be specific to a particular scheme or may support the revenue spend of the Council in general.

HERITAGE ASSETS

Heritage assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations.

HOUSING BENEFITS

A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by authorities and subsidised by central government.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

A separate account to the General Fund, which includes the income and expenditure arising from the provision of housing accommodation by the Council.

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset to below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES)

The revenue account of the Council that reports the net cost for the year of the functions for which it is responsible and demonstrates how that cost has been financed from precepts, grants and other income.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Non-Current Assets belonging to the Council that cannot be transferred or sold, on which expenditure is only recoverable by the continued use of the asset created. Examples are; highways, footpaths and bridges.

INVENTORIES

Items of raw materials and stores a Council has procured and holds in expectation of future use. Examples are; consumable stores, raw materials and products and services in intermediate stages of completion.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An intangible (non-physical) item may be defined as an asset when access to the future economic benefits it represents is controlled by the reporting entity. This Council's intangible assets comprise computer software licences.

NET INTEREST EXPENSE (PENSIONS)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement less interest income earned on plan assets.

INVESTMENTS

A long-term investment is an investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Council. Investments should be so classified only where an intention to hold the investments for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment.

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND)

The investments of the Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that Fund. However, authorities are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosure requirements relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of the pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

LIABILITY

A liability is a present obligation arising from a past event, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources.

A liability is where the Council owes payment to an individual or another organisation.

- A current liability is an amount which is expected to be settled within 12 months.
- A non-current liability is an amount which is expected to be settled after more than 12 months.

LIQUID RESOURCES

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are either:

- Readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount; or
- Traded in an active market.

LONG-TERM CONTRACT

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken to substantially complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into more than one accounting period.

MATERIALITY

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted, or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

The Council is required by regulation to establish a Major Repairs Reserve. The main credit to the account comprises the total depreciation charge for all Housing Revenue Account assets. Capital expenditure is then funded from the reserve without being charged to the Housing Revenue Account.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

Prudent provision (MRP) is made annually for the repayment of debt relating to capital expenditure financed by borrowing or credit arrangements. The amount charged is determined having regard to the relevant statutory requirements and related guidance on MRP issued by MHCLG.

NET BOOK VALUE

The amount at which property, plant and equipment are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical costs or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

NET DEBT

The Council's borrowings less cash and liquid resources.

NET EXPENDITURE

Gross expenditure less specific grants and income for charging for services.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The open market value of an asset in its existing use less any expenses incurred in realising the asset.

NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS

These are overheads for which no user directly benefits and as such are not apportioned to services

NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NNDR)

The National Non-Domestic Rate is a levy on businesses, based on a national rate in the pound set by the government and multiplied by the assessed rateable value of the premises they occupy. It is collected by the Council on behalf of the Council, Central Government, and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue with surplus and deficits in the Collection Fund being shared in the ratio specified by Business Rates Retention Regulations.

OPERATING LEASE

A lease where the ownership of the fixed asset remains with the lessor.

PAST SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to retirement benefits.

PENSION SCHEME LIABILITIES

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured during the projected unit method reflect valuation date.

PRECEPT

The levy made by precepting authorities by billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax on their behalf.

PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Material adjustments applicable to previous years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

A contract in which the private sector is responsible for supplying services that traditionally have been provided by the Council. The Council will pay for the provision of this service, which is often linked to the use of an asset.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Tangible assets used by the Council in the provision of services that yield benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year.

PROVISION

An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

PRUDENCE

Requires that revenue is not anticipated until realisation can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Provision is made for all known liabilities whether the amount is certain or can only be estimated in light of the information available.

PRUDENTIAL CODE

Under the prudential framework, local authorities make their own decisions of how much and what capital investment to undertake, based on their judgement on affordability, prudence and strategic objectives. In making their decisions, local authorities are required to take account of the CIPFA Prudential Code.

PWLB

The Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) is a statutory body operating within the United Kingdom Debt Management Office, an Executive Agency of HM Treasury

RATEABLE VALUE

The annual assumed rental of a hereditament, which is used for NNDR purposes.

RELATED PARTIES

There is a detailed definition of related parties in IAS24. For the Council's purposes related parties are deemed to include the Council's Members, the Chief Executive, its Directors and their close family and household members.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires the disclosure of any material transactions between the Council and related parties to ensure that stakeholders are aware when these transactions occur and the amount and implications of such.

RE-MEASUREMENTS

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the re-measurements comprise:

Experience adjustments – that is the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred (e.g. known investment returns, actual pension increase orders, reflecting of any funding valuation which has taken place since the last report etc); and – the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions (these are split between financial and demographic assumptions). These can give rise to changes in actuarial surpluses or deficits in the valuation.

RESERVES

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and appropriations over past years. Reserves of a revenue nature are available and can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the Council. Some capital reserves such as the capital adjustment account cannot be used to meet current expenditure.

RESIDUAL VALUE

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

REVALUATION RESERVE

Records unrealised revaluation gains arising (since 1 April 2007) from holding Non-Current Assets.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The day-to-day expenses of providing services.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE

Legislation allows some items to be funded from capital resources that under IFRS and normal accounting practice would be charged to Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT

A grant paid by Central Government to authorities, contributing towards the general cost of their services.

TEMPORARY BORROWING

Money borrowed for a period of less than one year.

TRUST FUNDS

Funds administered by the Council for such purposes as prizes, charities, specific projects and on behalf of minors.

USEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE (UEL)

The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.

WORK IN PROGRESS (WIP)

The cost of work performed on an uncompleted project at the end of the financial year.

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Email: central.finance@rotherham.gov.uk

‘If you or someone you know needs help to understand or read this document, please contact us’:

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Slovak

Ak vy alebo niekto koho poznáte potrebuje pomoc pri pochopení alebo čítaní tohto dokumentu, prosím kontaktujte nás na vyššie uvedenom čísle alebo nám pošlite e-mail.

Kurdish Sorani

سۆرانی

هەر تۆ یان کەسێک کە تۆ دەیناسی پێویستی بەیارمەتی هەبێت بۆ ئەوەی لەم بەنگەنامە یە تێبگات یان بێخوێنیتەوه، یە پەڕیوەندیمان پێوه بکە لەسەر ئەو ژمارەییە سەرەوهدا یان بەو ئیمەیلە.

Arabic

بي

كنت انت أو اي شخص تعرفه بحاجة إلى مساعدة لفهم أو قراءة هذه الوثيقة، الرجاء الاتصال على الرقم اعلاه، أو سلتنا عبر البريد الإلكتروني

Urdu

و

آپ یا آپ کے جاننے والے کسی شخص کو اس دستاویز کو سمجھنے یا پڑھنے کیلئے مدد کی ضرورت ہے تو سے مہربانی مندرجہ بالا نمبر پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں یا ہمیں ای میل کریں۔

Farsi

رسی

جناب عالی یا شخص دیگری که شما اورا می شناسید برای خواندن یا فهمیدن این مدارک نیاز به کمک دارد لطفاً با وسیله شماره بالا یا ایمیل تماس حاصل فرمایید.