

Draft

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2025/26

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AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS 2025/26**ROTHERHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**

Statement of Accounts 2025/26 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 Thursday 11th June 2026 and will conclude at 4pm on Wednesday 22nd July 2026.

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, Elizabeth Luddington, 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 Thursday 11 June 2026 and will conclude on Wednesday 22 July 2026 (between 9.30am and 4.00 pm Monday to Friday). Any person interested, on application to the Executive Director of Corporate 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 2026, and all books, deeds, contracts, bills, vouchers and receipts relating thereto.
2. Notice is also given that on or after Thursday 11th June 2026 until Wednesday 22nd July 2026, 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 Thursday 11th June 2026 until Wednesday 22nd July 2026, 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 Executive Director of Corporate Services, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council.

Judith Badger CPFA
Executive Director of Corporate Services
Corporate Services Directorate,
Riverside House,
Main Street,
Rotherham,
S60 1AE

10th June 2026

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 2026 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Judith Badger CPFA
Executive Director of Corporate Services
10th June 2026

Explanation of the Financial Statements

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's financial performance during the year ended 31 March 2026 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 13) – 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 2025/26 financial statements are detailed on Page 13;
- **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 108) – 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 116) – By statute, Billing Authorities are required to maintain a separate Collection Fund which shows the level of 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.

2024/25 as restated Gross Expenditure £000	2024/25 Gross Income £000	2024/25 as restated Net Cost £000		2025/26 Gross Expenditure £000	2025/26 Gross Income £000	2025/26 Net Cost £000	Notes
180,317	(69,544)	110,774	Adult Care and Housing	195,759	(78,651)	117,108	
97,732	(105,814)	(8,083)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	101,100	(108,097)	(6,996)	
168,492	(90,261)	78,231	Children's & Young Peoples Services	184,739	(106,445)	78,295	
53,669	(53,811)	(142)	Schools	49,464	(48,750)	715	
93,511	(34,541)	58,970	Regeneration and Environment Services	94,607	(32,243)	62,364	
19,596	(21,487)	(1,891)	Public Health	20,197	(22,761)	(2,564)	
12,884	(4,755)	8,129	Assistant Chief Executive Office	12,113	(3,547)	8,566	
98,002	(23,238)	74,764	Finance and Customer Services	57,178	(17,897)	39,281	
105,375	(124,570)	(19,196)	Central Services	69,468	(134,761)	(65,293)	
829,577	(528,021)	301,556	Cost of Services	784,626	(553,151)	231,475	
39,014	(21)	38,993	Other Operating Expenditure	13,708	(1)	13,707	4
42,753	(4,055)	38,698	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	38,091	(4,015)	34,076	5
0	(300,585)	(300,585)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income and expenditure	0	(318,821)	(318,821)	7
911,344	(832,681)	78,662	Deficit/(Surplus) on Provision of Services	836,425	(875,989)	(39,564)	
		(22,282)	(Surplus) on Revaluation of Non Current Assets			(42,477)	37b
		(2,079)	Remeasurements of the Pensions Net Defined Benefit Liability/Asset			4,866	18
		(24,361)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(37,611)	
		54,302	Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(77,174)	

The significant reductions in expenditure in 2025/26 reported within the CIES under the reportable segments Finance and Customer Services and Central Services are primarily due to revaluation losses totalling £67m in 2024/25 resulting from the implementation of IFRS16 and the practical completion of Forge Island. The reduction in Other Operating Expenditure reflects a loss on disposal of £23m in 2024/25 primarily caused by the derecognition of Council assets when schools become academies.

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.

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	82,015	18,495	27,823	9,428	63,195	200,955	619,746	820,700	36/37
Movement in reserves during the year:									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(75,635)	(3,027)	0	0	0	(78,662)	24,361	(54,301)	
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	70,348	8,837	(7,410)	(906)	6,374	77,243	(77,243)	0	
Increase / (Decrease) in Year	(5,287)	5,810	(7,410)	(906)	6,374	(1,419)	(52,882)	(54,301)	
<i>Schools Balances transferred out on conversion to academy</i>	(243)				(26)	(269)	0	(269)	
Balance as at 31 March 25 carried forward	76,485	24,305	20,413	8,522	69,543	199,268	566,864	766,131	

2025/26	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 25	76,485	24,305	20,413	8,522	69,543	199,268	566,864	766,131	36/37
Movement in reserves during the year:									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	29,760	9,804	0	0	0	39,564	37,611	77,174	
Adjustments from income & expenditure charged under the accounting basis to the funding basis	(31,353)	(12,698)	14,519	2,329	17,695	(9,508)	9,508	0	
Increase / (Decrease) in Year	(1,593)	(2,894)	14,519	2,329	17,695	30,056	47,119	77,174	
<i>Schools Balances transferred out on conversion to academy</i>	(306)				0	(306)	0	(306)	
Balance as at 31 March 26 carried forward	74,585	21,412	34,932	10,852	87,238	229,019	613,982	843,000	

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council as at the Balance Sheet date. 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 is usable reserves which 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, which may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category is unusable reserves, which the Council is not able to use to provide services. These include reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (such as the revaluation reserve), where amounts only become available to provide services if the assets are sold. They also include reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line "Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations".

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000	Notes
1,544,312	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,629,549	19
9,017	Heritage Assets	9,313	23
28,992	Investment Property	40,254	20
3,175	Intangible Assets	4,284	21
0	Pensions Asset	0	18
190	Long Term Investments	190	29
718	Long Term Debtors	639	32
1,586,404	Long Term Assets	1,684,229	
0	Short Term Investments	0	24
329	Assets Held For Sale	329	22
808	Inventories (Stock)	667	30
76,996	Short Term Debtors	101,918	32
38,025	Cash and Bank Balances	30,064	33
116,158	Current Assets	132,978	
0	Bank Overdraft	0	33
(115,696)	Short Term Borrowing	(144,095)	24
(7,801)	Revenue Grants Received in Advance	(6,233)	34a
(79,565)	Short Term Creditors	(88,376)	34b
(4,758)	Short Term Provisions	(5,613)	35
(207,820)	Current Liabilities	(244,317)	
(7,915)	Long Term Provisions	(8,727)	35
(19)	Long Term Creditors	(19)	34
(567,000)	Long Term Borrowing	(571,759)	24
(146,191)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(141,887)	49
(7,486)	Capital Grants Received in Advance	(7,499)	8
(728,611)	Long Term Liabilities	(729,891)	
766,130	Net Assets	843,000	
(199,267)	Usable Reserves	(229,019)	36
(566,863)	Unusable Reserves	(613,982)	37
(766,130)	Total Reserves	(843,000)	

Cash Flow Statement

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

	2024/25 as restated £000	2025/26 £000	Notes
Deficit/(Surplus) on the provision of services	78,662	(39,564)	
Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements :			
Depreciation & Impairment	(140,553)	(67,690)	
Carrying Amount of Non- Current Assets Sold	(31,770)	(17,402)	
Pension Fund Adjustments	(362)	5,792	
(Increase)/Decrease in Provisions	(275)	(1,605)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	231	(141)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Debtors	6,721	10,540	
(Increase)/Decrease in Creditors	1,678	(5,148)	
Other Non Cash Adjustments	(58)	305	
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	70,814	85,230	38
Net cash inflows from Operating Activities	(14,912)	(29,683)	
Investing Activities	49,431	61,309	39
Financing Activities	(39,224)	(23,665)	40
Net decrease/(Increase) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,705)	7,961	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	33,320	38,025	33
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	38,025	30,064	33

IFRS16 Transition Prior Period Adjustment

The 2024/25 figures have been restated to reflect a correction in accounting treatment for existing Right of Use assets (assets previously classified as a finance lease or PFI agreement) on the transition to IFRS16 in the revaluation reserve and capital adjustment account balances in 2024/25. In preparing 2024/25 financial statements incorporating IFRS 16 transition adjustments, the accounting treatment applied was in advance of clarification guidance issued by CIPFA in June 2025, which specified that downward movements in valuation should first be charged to the revaluation reserve. The impact of this misstatement has been determined to be an overstatement of the revaluation reserve and a corresponding understatement of the capital adjustment account. The Council has not adjusted 2024/25 published financial statements, but restated 2024/25 figures in 2025/26 financial statements.

The adjustment increases the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account and reduces the balance of the Revaluation Reserve by £2.842m (note 37). The net balance on unusable reserves is therefore unchanged.

The CIES has also been restated to reflect a £2.842m reduction in charges above the line, offset by a reduction in surplus on revaluations below the line, resulting in no change to the total comprehensive income and expenditure. As a result, the Movement in Reserves Statement and Expenditure and Funding Analysis (note 1) and the Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis (note 2) have also been restated. Finally, the other land and buildings column of note 19 has been restated to reflect split in the charge to the CIES and the charge to the Revaluation Reserve. The net book value as reported in note 19 and thus on the balance sheet is unchanged.

Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2024/25 as published		2024/25 restated	
	Gross Expenditure £000	Net Cost £000	Gross Expenditure £000	Net Cost £000
Cost of Services	832,419	304,397	829,577	301,556
Deficit/(Surplus) on Provision of Services	914,187	81,504	911,345	78,662
(Surplus) on Revaluation of Non Current Assets		(25,123)		(22,282)
Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure		(27,202)		(24,361)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure		54,302		54,302

Impact on Movement in Reserves Statement:

	2024/25 as published Total Unusable Reserves £000	2024/25 restated Total Unusable Reserves £000
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	27,202	24,361
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(80,085)	(77,243)
Increase / (Decrease) in year	(52,883)	(52,882)

Impact on Cashflow Statement:

	2024/25 as published £000	2024/25 restated £000
Deficit/(Surplus) on Provision of Services	81,504	78,662
Depreciation and Impairment	(143,395)	(140,553)

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 2025/26 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2026. 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 2025/26 ("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 structure in 2025/26 such costs predominantly fell 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 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.

Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

NDR 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. 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.

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.

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 four 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,
- 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 Executive Director Corporate 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 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 2026-27 Code of Practice:

Amendments to FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Amendments to Heritage assets) issued in March 2024

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) issued in May 2024

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) issued in December 2024.

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 2026 is an estimated pensions liability of £11.684m and a £421.652m 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 £12.610m liability and a £379.437m asset reduced to nil due to asset ceiling regulations at 31 March 2026 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 2026.

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)).

2024/25 as restated					2025/26			
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Transfers to/from reserves	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Transfers to/from reserves	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
123,179	103	(12,508)	110,774	Adult Care and Housing	135,195	0	(18,087)	117,108
0	(5,809)	(2,274)	(8,083)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	0	2,893	(9,889)	(6,996)
75,654	1,325	1,252	78,231	Children and Young People's Services excluding schools	79,045	525	(1,276)	78,295
0	(270)	128	(142)	Schools	0	(271)	986	715
50,527	(410)	8,853	58,970	Regeneration and Environment Services	55,299	(372)	7,437	62,364
16,532	3	(18,426)	(1,891)	Public Health	16,997	0	(19,561)	(2,564)
7,603	123	403	8,129	Assistant Chief Executive Office	8,747	(43)	(138)	8,566
36,702	327	37,735	74,764	Finance and Customer Services	37,018	20	2,243	39,281
(310,197)	4,085	286,916	(19,196)	Central Services*	(332,301)	1,803	265,205	(65,293)
0	(523)	302,079	301,556	Net Cost of Services	0	4,555	226,920	231,475
		38,993	38,993	Other Operating Expenditure			13,707	13,707
		38,698	38,698	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			34,076	34,076
		(300,585)	(300,585)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income and expenditure			(318,821)	(318,821)
		79,185	78,662	(Surplus) / Deficit			(44,118)	(39,564)
			(100,509)	Opening General Fund and HRA Balance as at 1 April				(100,789)
			(523)	Less (Surplus) / Deficit on General Fund Balance in year				4,486
			243	Transfer from/to reserves to/from Academies				306
			(100,789)	Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March				(95,997)

* The difference between the £27m Central Services expenditure reported in the 2025/26 Finance Update report to Cabinet in June 2026 and the Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund is the application of the Council's Net Revenue Budget funding of £359m.

Note 1a Adjustments in Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2024/25 as restated					2025/26			
Capital Adjustment £000	Pension Adjustment £000	Other Adjustment £000	Total £000		Capital Adjustment £000	Pension Adjustment £000	Other Adjustment £000	Total £000
3,153	120	(15,781)	(12,508)	Adult Care and Housing	2,713	(1,270)	(19,530)	(18,087)
763	46	(3,083)	(2,274)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	761	(486)	(10,164)	(9,889)
1,162	156	(66)	1,252	Children and Young People's Services excluding schools	421	(1,628)	(69)	(1,276)
1,908	(1,714)	(66)	128	Schools	1,588	(465)	(137)	986
13,882	142	(5,171)	8,853	Regeneration and Environment Services	14,072	(1,433)	(5,202)	7,437
0	6	(18,432)	(18,426)	Public Health	0	(58)	(19,503)	(19,561)
349	36	18	403	Assistant Chief Executive Office	203	(361)	20	(138)
36,821	142	772	37,735	Finance and Customer Services	3,098	(1,389)	534	2,243
21,779	0	265,137	286,916	Central Services	(7,156)	(2)	272,363	265,205
22,801	0	16,192	38,993	Other Operating Expenditure	2,174	0	11,533	13,707
18,273	1,428	18,997	38,698	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	11,583	1,300	21,192	34,076
13,220	0	(313,805)	(300,585)	Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income and expenditure	9,032	0	(327,853)	(318,821)
134,111	362	(55,288)	79,185		38,489	(5,792)	(76,816)	(44,118)

Notes:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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**

Expenditure/Income	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	228,585	230,561
Other services expenses	559,324	497,258
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	51,954	57,567
Interest payments	35,310	37,331
Precepts and levies	15,279	15,454
Loss/(gain) on the disposal of assets	23,714	(1,747)
Total expenditure	914,166	836,425
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(211,294)	(216,442)
Interest and investment income	(1,923)	(1,998)
Income from council tax and non domestic rates	(178,890)	(188,285)
Government grants and contributions	(440,554)	(469,263)
Total income	(832,661)	(875,989)
Deficit/(Surplus) on the Provision of Services	81,505	(39,564)

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:

2024/25	2024/25	2024/25		2025/26	2025/26	2025/26
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
(24,414)	(14,170)	(38,584)	Adult Care and Housing	(25,444)	(16,606)	(42,050)
(104,628)	(1,162)	(105,790)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	(104,032)	(4,036)	(108,069)
(2,971)	(3,146)	(6,117)	Children and Young People's Services excluding schools	(2,908)	(3,544)	(6,452)
(1,861)	(1,864)	(3,725)	Schools	(2,411)	(2,043)	(4,455)
(18,985)	(1,456)	(20,441)	Regeneration and Environment Services	(18,633)	(1,284)	(19,917)
(61)	0	(61)	Public Health	(18)	(276)	(294)
(2,257)	(115)	(2,372)	Assistant Chief Executive Office	(2,250)	(145)	(2,396)
(17,172)	(1,254)	(18,426)	Finance and Customer Services	(16,542)	(859)	(17,401)
0	(12,854)	(12,854)	Central Services	0	(12,207)	(12,207)
0	(2,924)	(2,924)	Other income below Cost of Service	0	(3,203)	(3,203)
(172,349)	(38,945)	(211,294)	Total Income analysed on a segmental basis	(172,239)	(44,203)	(216,442)

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:

Human Resources Services

Finance and Customer 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 2024/25					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	23,786	17,358				(41,144)
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,125	343				(1,468)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	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 the Capital Receipts Reserve to repay debt			(275)			275
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:</u>						
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA		(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	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£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 credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	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	70,348	8,837	(7,410)	(906)	6,374	(77,243)

	Movements in Usable Reserves 2025/26					Movements in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</u>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	29,274	14,388				(43,662)
Amortisation of intangible assets	774	377				(1,151)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment & Investment Properties	(1,883)	0				1,883
Capital grants and contributions applied	(53,608)	(12,428)			17,695	48,341
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	11,876	384				(12,260)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of non current assets charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,545	(4,335)	19,194			(17,404)
Debt Repayment			74			(74)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment (see note 41)	(14,561)					14,561
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	0	(9,595)				9,595
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</u>						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			(4,675)			4,675
Use of receipts to repay debt			(74)			74
<u>Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:</u>						
Transfer from HRA to Major Repairs Reserve re notional MRA		(1,120)		1,120		0
HRA depreciation to capital adjustment account				24,760		(24,760)
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure				(23,551)		23,551
<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 2025/26 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)	20,502	1,507				(22,009)
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(25,898)	(1,903)				27,801
<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	(510)					510
<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	170	27				(197)
<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	(31,353)	(12,698)	14,519	2,329	17,695	9,508

Note 3 **Transfers to and from Earmarked Reserves**

	Bal at 1 Apr 24 £000	Trans between Reserves 2024/25 £000	Trans out 2024/25 £000	Trans in 2024/25 £000	Bal at 31 Mar 25 £000	Trans between Reserves 2025/26 £000	Trans out 2025/26 £000	Trans in 2025/26 £000	Bal at 31 Mar 26 £000
General Fund									
Business Rates	4,000	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
PFI - Leisure	0	0	0	291	291	0	0	354	645
Insurance Fund Reserve	362		(362)	18	18	0	(9)	33	42
Revenue Grants Reserve	2,241	0	(570)	1,107	2,778	0	(513)	524	2,789
Selective Licensing Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60
Budget & Financial Strategy	13,879	0	(294)	0	13,585	(2,200)	(293)	0	11,092
Local Plan Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,200
Housing Transformation Fund	217	0	(103)	0	114	0	0	0	114
Memb Comn Leadership Fund	2	0	(2)	37	37	0	(11)	11	37
Rotherham Partnership	125	0	(23)	30	132	0	(18)	0	114
HRA Sinking Fund	93	0	0	40	133	0	0	42	175
Covid Recovery Fund	147	0	(147)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Ctax Support Grant	1,203	0	(380)	0	823	0	(46)	0	777
Collect'n Fund Income Guarantee	677	0	0	0	677	0	(677)	0	0
Treasury Management Savings	11,617	0	(4,221)	388	7,784	0	(824)	0	6,960
Total	34,563	0	(6,102)	1,911	30,372	0	(2,391)	1,024	29,005
Total HRA	93	0	0	40	133	0	0	42	175
Total General Fund	34,470	0	(6,102)	1,871	30,239	0	(2,391)	982	28,830
DSG Grant Reserve	20,280	0	(3,940)	2,442	18,782	0	(3,911)	3,489	18,360
Total Earmarked Reserves	54,843	0	(10,042)	4,353	49,154	0	(6,302)	4,513	47,365

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 2025/26. 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 business rate appeals.

(ii) PFI – Leisure

There are 15 years remaining on the PFI leisure contract. 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 2026/27.

(v) Local Plan Reserve

A Local Plan Reserve of £2.2m has been created to manage the costs the Council will need to incur in order to create the new Local Plan. These costs will span a number of years and the Council's Budget will need to be able to have flexibility to respond to the financial challenges of the Local Plan

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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) 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 support the funding of the Council's Local Tax Support Top Up payments across 2023/24 to 2026/27.

(viii) Collection Fund Income Guarantee

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

(ix) Treasury Management Savings Reserve

As per the Council's Budget and Council Tax report 2022/23 this 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 2026/27 details how this reserve will be used to support the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

(x) Other Reserves

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

Note 4 **Other Operating Expenditure**

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000	Notes
4,274	Parish Council precepts	4,235	
11,005	Levies payable	11,218	
0	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	
23,714	Gain on disposal of non current assets	(1,746)	48
0	Loss on revaluation & disposal of Assets Held for Sale	0	22
38,993	Total	13,707	

Note 5 **Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure**

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000	Notes
35,310	Interest payable and similar charges	37,332	26
1,428	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	1,300	
(1,923)	Interest receivable and similar income	(1,998)	26
3,883	Income and expenditure relating to Investment Properties and changes in their fair value	(2,558)	20
38,698	Total	34,076	

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:

2024/25				2025/26		
Expenditure	Income	(Surplus) / Deficit		Expenditure	Income	(Surplus) / Deficit
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
16,795	(17,413)	(618)	Highways Delivery, Landscapes Delivery and Drainage	17,823	(18,179)	(357)
1,874	(3,297)	(1,423)	Property Services – Fee-billing	2,046	(3,799)	(1,753)
2,027	(1,872)	155	Transportation Service	2,084	(1,521)	563
7,632	(6,427)	1,205	Cleaning of buildings	7,720	(6,656)	1,064
419	(391)	28	Markets	1,361	(448)	914
458	(457)	1	Building Regulations Control	514	(523)	(8)
10,392	(9,402)	990	School Support Services	9,212	(8,494)	718
2,653	(3,093)	(440)	Chargeable Waste Collection Services	2,617	(2,661)	(44)
153	(252)	(99)	Pest Control	153	(212)	(59)
1,147	(990)	157	School Music Service	1,304	(1,051)	253
1,423	(1,446)	(22)	Civic Theatre	1,572	(1,668)	(96)
819	(961)	(143)	Cafes - Culture, Sport and Tourism	786	(997)	(211)
1,077	(1,409)	(332)	Parking Services	1,116	(1,483)	(367)
46,869	(47,410)	(541)	(Surplus) / Deficit	48,309	(47,690)	619

Traded services are included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Service that they are based. The Services included within this Note have been reviewed and a number of new Services added for 2025/26, with comparative information provided for 2024/25. The Council's traded services include:

Highways Delivery, Landscapes Delivery and Drainage

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.

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.

Transportation – 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

The Council provides cleaning services to schools, academies and Council maintained schools, the NHS and internal services, including the HRA. This includes the provision of cleaning services to Rotherham PFI schools, under a sub-contract arrangement with Equans.

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.

Schools Catering

The Council provides school meals to schools, academies and Council maintained schools, including schools outside of the Rotherham Borough area. This includes the provision of school meals services to Rotherham PFI schools, under a sub-contract arrangement with Equans.

Chargeable Waste Collection Services

The Council's provides the following chargeable external waste collection services:

Garden Waste subscription service for Rotherham households.

Commercial Waste and Clinical Waste collection and disposal service for Rotherham businesses, including the NHS.

Bulky Waste Service, for Rotherham households, for the collection and disposal of large household items. Charges for this Service are set to encourage use of the Service and reduce the amount of fly tipping within the Borough.

Pest Control

The Council provides pest control services to help manage and prevent pests in household and commercial properties. The Service is also provided to internal services within the Council, including the HRA.

School Music Service

The Council provides music services, including lessons, group activities, events and instrument hire to schools, academies and Council maintained schools.

Rotherham Civic Theatre

The Council operates a 356 capacity theatre in the town centre. This hosts the annual pantomime, and a mixture of professional and amateur productions. Parts of the facility are also available for external hire.

Culture, Sport and Tourism Cafes

The Council operates cafes, providing food and refreshments to the public at the following venues; Rother Valley Country Park, Thrybergh Country Park and Clifton Park Museum. A new Waterfront Café opened at Rother Valley Country Park in April 2026. These facilities are also available for event hire.

Parking Services

The Council operates chargeable on street and off street parking, including a multi-storey car park within Rotherham town centre. In addition, it provides free parking, on and off street within the wider Rotherham Borough.

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

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000	Notes
139,697	Council Tax Income	144,715	
39,193	Non Domestic Rates	43,570	
52,090	Business Rates grants	52,733	
20,187	Non Ring-fenced government grants	20,799	8
49,418	Capital Grants & Contributions	57,004	8
300,585	Total	318,821	

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:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
18,824	Revenue Support Grant	19,347
1,363	Other Non Specific Revenue Grants	1,452
20,187	Total	20,799

Capital Grants Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
500	Department for Transport	0
60	Department for Education	4,498
32,869	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	10,486
10,950	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	28,342
2,781	Homes England	8,004
1,024	Environment Agency	250
1,119	Disabled Facilities Grant	1,491
(1,301)	NHS England	(93)
71	Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero	2,705
577	CIL Contributions	576
52	S106 Contributions	123
716	Other	622
49,418	Total	57,004

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:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
111,733	Dedicated Schools Grant including Safety Valve funding (Note 16)	121,220
1,048	Teachers Pay Grant (merged into Dedicated Schools Grant from 2025/26)	0
1,497	Teachers Pension Employer Contributions Grant (merged into Dedicated Schools Grant from 2025/26)	0
55,024	Housing and Council Tax Benefit: subsidy	44,605
9,822	PFI Grant	9,822
1,707	Social Care Prevention Grant	2,210
3,359	Pupil Premium	3,115
814	Housing Benefit & Council Tax Benefit Administration	814
558	Youth Offending Teams Grant	566
724	Universal Free School Meals	654
31,650	Social Care (Revenue) Grant	37,419
9,327	NHS Funding (including Better Care Fund)	9,306
15,013	Improved Better Care Fund	17,931
3,384	Adult Social Care Discharge Funding (merged into Improved Better Care Fund from 2025/26)	0
18,435	Public Health Funding	19,575
2,629	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children	2,610
681	Asylum Seekers Dispersal - Temporary Accommodation	544
551	Rough Sleeper Initiative	380
796	Homeless Prevention	1,440
982	Childrens Capital of Culture	2,191
1,234	Holiday Activities & Food	1,255
2,178	Drug and Alcohol Treatment, Recovery and Improvement Grant	2,178
5,886	Market Sustainability and Improvement Fund and Fair Cost of Care Fund	5,886
1,140	Family Hubs	1,240
4,978	Household Support Fund	4,387
1,547	Core Schools Budget Grant	4,261
2,147	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	1,602
575	Apprenticeship Levy	750
1,047	Short Break Innovation Fund	0
767	Feasibility Fund	328
959	Elections Grant	0
897	Wraparound Childcare Programme	1,205
538	Levy Account Surplus	0
187	New Burdens	610
0	Recovery Grant	8,771
0	Extended Producer Packaging Responsibility	6,151
0	Pathways to Work Economic Inactivity Trailblazer	994
0	Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Grant	803
0	Children & Families Grant	2,546
0	Employer National Insurance Contributions Grant	2,516
0	National Insurance Contributions Grant	881

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 25		31 Mar 26
£000		£000
7,275	Section 106 Developer Contributions	7,233
147	CIL Contributions	129
164	SYMCA	0
(5)	Historic England Grant	0
(103)	Forestry Commission	0
8	PCC	0
0	School Nurseries Capital	120
0	Other Government De-Minimus	17
7,486	Total of Capital Grants Received in Advance	7,499

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	31 Mar 25		Income	Expenditure	31 Mar 26
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
0	0	(5)	F&CS/ACE - General Fund	0	0	(5)
(763)	52	(2,957)	Regeneration & Environment – General Fund	(1,264)	24	(4,197)
(3,820)	1,085	(3,570)	CYPS - General Fund	(149)	1,402	(2,317)
0	0	0	Housing - General Fund	0	0	0
0	0	(743)	HRA	(70)	99	(714)
(4,583)	1,137	(7,275)	Total	(1,483)	1,525	(7,233)

Note 9 Acquired and discontinued operations

The Council did not acquire any new operations in 2025/26.

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 (SYICB) - 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:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
(2,279)	Gross income	(2,813)
2,279	Gross expenditure	2,813
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

Better Care Fund (BCF)

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 £34.510m, 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 £20.326m 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.

Partner contributions to Pool 1 are recorded as income, and the cost of delivering the service is recorded as expenditure. Any surplus or deficit at the end of the financial year is carried forward into the next year.

2024/25 £000	Better Care Fund - Pool 1 RMBC	2025/26 £000
(1,940)	Balance B/F	(2,141)
(9,341)	SYICB (Rotherham Place)	(9,131)
(3,802)	Rotherham MBC - Capital	(4,068)
(20,031)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(19,170)
(35,114)	Total Gross Income	(34,510)
4,007	Capital Expenditure	3,363
28,966	Revenue Expenditure	28,486
32,973	Total Gross Expenditure	31,849
(2,141)	Overspend / (Underspend)	(2,661)
0	Use of balances	0
(2,141)	Net Balance as at 31 March	(2,661)

2024/25 £000	Better Care Fund - Pool 2 NHS South Yorkshire ICB	2025/26 £000
(19,684)	SYICB (Rotherham Place)	(19,279)
0	Rotherham MBC	(1,047)
(19,684)	Total Gross Income	(20,326)
19,684	Revenue Expenditure	20,326
19,684	Total Gross Expenditure	20,326
0	Overspend / (Underspend)	0
0	Transfer of balances	0
0	Net Balance as at 31 March	0

Rotherham Youth Justice Partnership

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC), through its Children and Young People's Services Youth Offending Team, manages a pooled budget to support Youth Justice Services in Rotherham. This arrangement is established under Section 38 of the *Crime and Disorder Act 1998*, which requires local authorities to ensure the provision of youth justice services in their area.

The pooled budget receives financial contributions from the following partner organisations: South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority; National Probation Service; and NHS South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board. As the host authority, RMBC is responsible for administering the fund. In line with the accounting requirements, all income and expenditure related to the Youth Justice Service are fully reflected in RMBC's accounts. Partner contributions are recorded as income, and the full cost of delivering the service is recorded as expenditure. Any surplus or deficit at the end of the financial year is carried forward into the next year.

2024/25 £000	Rotherham Youth Justice Partnership	2025/26 £000
(70)	NHS South Yorkshire ICB	(70)
(153)	South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner	(153)
(5)	National Probation Service	(5)
(303)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(362)
(531)	Total Gross Income	(590)
0	Capital Expenditure	0
426	Revenue Expenditure	555
426	Total Gross Expenditure	555
(105)	Overspend / (Underspend)	(35)
0	Use of balances	0
(105)	Net Balance as at 31 March	(140)

Rotherham Safeguarding Children Partnership (RSCP)

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.

RSCP is funded by contributions made by the three key statutory partners, i.e. Rotherham Council, NHS Rotherham Integrated Care Board (ICB) and the South Yorkshire Police. In line with the accounting requirements, all income and expenditure related to RSCP is fully reflected in RMBC's accounts. Partner contributions are recorded as income, and the full cost of delivering the service is recorded as expenditure. Any surplus or deficit at the end of the financial year is carried forward into the next year.

2024/25	Rotherham Safeguarding Board	2025/26
£000		£000
(120)	NHS South Yorkshire ICB	(115)
(47)	South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner	(45)
(6)	Other Income	(2)
(120)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(115)
(293)	Total Gross Income	(277)
257	Revenue Expenditure	278
257	Total Gross Expenditure	278
(36)	Overspend / (Underspend)	1
0	Use of balances	1
(36)	Net Balance as at 31 March	(35)

One Adoption South Yorkshire Agency (OASY)

The Council's adoption service is delivered through One Adoption South Yorkshire (OASY), a regional partnership established on 1 January 2021. OASY brings together the adoption services of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, and Sheffield councils to provide a more consistent and effective service for children needing permanent homes.

The service is funded jointly by the four councils through a pooled budget. Doncaster MBC acts as the lead authority, managing central costs on behalf of the partnership. Rotherham's share of the costs and its contribution to the pooled budget are reflected in RMBC accounts. Any surplus or deficit at year-end is either shared and re-distributed between the councils in proportion to their contributions or carried forward to the following year to meet commitment costs.

2024/25	South Yorkshire Regional Adoption Agency	2025/26
£000		£000
(1,190)	Rotherham MBC - Revenue	(1,302)
(1,567)	Sheffield CC	(1,709)
(937)	Barnsley MBC	(1,025)
(1,120)	City of Doncaster Council	(1,229)
(4,814)	Total Gross Income	(5,265)
0	Capital Expenditure	0
4,814	Revenue Expenditure	5,120
4,814	Total Gross Expenditure	5,120
0	Overspend / (Underspend)	(145)
(284)	Carry Forward from Previous Year	(189)
95	Use of balances	114
(189)	Net Balance as at 31 March held by City of Doncaster Council	(220)

Note 13 **Members' Allowances**

Members' allowances and expenses during the year totalled £991,120.06 excluding Joint Council allowances (2024/25 £959,803.48).

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

2024/25 £000	Members Allowances	2025/26 £000
740	Basic allowance	763
219	Special responsibility allowances	228
0	Travel	0
959	Total Members' Allowances and Expenses	991

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 2025/26 payroll information, expressed in bands of £5,000 is as follows:

2024/25			2025/26	
Officers Total	Teachers Total		Officers Total	Teachers Total
146	18	50,000.00 to 54,999.99	185	32
56	7	55,000.00 to 59,999.99	74	7
41	5	60,000.00 to 64,999.99	43	9
25	5	65,000.00 to 69,999.99	33	3
22	2	70,000.00 to 74,999.99	26	4
11	5	75,000.00 to 79,999.99	18	3
2	2	80,000.00 to 84,999.99	4	6
3	1	85,000.00 to 89,999.99	2	3
0	0	90,000.00 to 94,999.99	1	0
11	0	95,000.00 to 99,999.99	0	1
0	1	100,000.00 to 104,999.99	11	0
1	0	105,000.00 to 109,999.99	0	1
1	0	110,000.00 to 114,999.99	1	0
0	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 2025/26, 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 102 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 2024/25 and 2025/26 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 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	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
Total	920,807.01	0.00	0.00	920,807.01	156,788.71

Senior Officers 2025/26

Job Title/Employee	Salary 2025/26 £	Additional Payments 2025/26 £	Compensation & Ex-gratia 2025/26 £	Total remuneration excluding employer pension contributions 2025/26 £	Pension employer contribution 2025/26 £
Senior Officer Salary Costs:					
Sharon Kemp - Chief Executive - refer to Note (i)	42,343.67	1,962.21	0.00	44,305.88	7,325.46
John Edwards - Chief Executive - refer to Note (ii)	149,872.12	0.00	0.00	149,872.12	25,927.86
Assistant Chief Executive - refer to Note (iii)	39,885.32	7,149.42	29,913.80	76,948.54	6,900.16
Interim Director of Policy, Strategy & Engagement - Refer to Note (iv)	39,672.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nicola Curley, Executive Director of Children and Young Peoples Services	169,016.64	0.00	0.00	169,016.64	27,357.36
Executive Director of Regeneration & Environment	137,905.44	0.00	0.00	137,905.44	22,349.52
Executive Director of Adults, Housing & Public Health	149,012.28	0.00	0.00	149,012.28	25,779.12
Executive Director of Corporate Services	139,509.00	0.00	0.00	139,509.00	24,135.00
Service Director - Legal Services	101,171.52	0.00	0.00	101,171.52	17,502.72
Total	968,387.99	9,111.63	29,913.80	967,741.42	157,277.20

- (i) The Chief Executive left the council on 22nd June 2025.
- (ii) The new Chief Executive started his role on 23rd June 2025.
- (iii) The Assistant Chief Executive left her role on 31st July 2025. This role was subsequently renamed Director of Policy, Strategy & Engagement. See note (iv) below.
- (iv) The Interim Director of Policy, Strategy & Engagement started his role on 2nd February 2026. The total cost for 2025/26 is £39,672. This cost is inclusive of Agency Fee's but does not include VAT.
- (v) The LGPS Employer Pension contributions disclosed in 2025/26 are based on the common rate of contribution set by the Actuary of 17.3 percent.

Senior Officer salary costs for 2025/26 have not materially increased or decreased compared to 2024/25.

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 2024/25 but who were paid in 2025/26 and those staff whose severance was approved and agreed and to which the Council was committed at 31 March 2026 but who are planned to leave in 2026/27.

In 2025/26 no provision was made in respect of severance costs associated with the major restructuring of services (in 2024/25 no provision was made).

These charges are reflected in the total cost of termination benefits shown in the tables 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	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Non Schools								
£0 - £20,000	3	1	53	49	56	50	273	273
£20,001 - £40,000	1	0	1	3	2	3	46	74
£40,001 - £60,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	46	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
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,001 - £200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	1	54	52	59	53	365	347

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	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Schools								
£0 - £20,000	0	1	8	12	8	13	46	42
£20,001 - £40,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	24	0
£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	1	9	12	9	13	70	42

N.B. The above figures include 1 settlement agreement (2024/25 1 settlement agreement) entered into to terminate the employment relationship with the School/Council.

Termination Benefits

During 2025/26 66 employees (2024/25, 68) 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 2025/26 totalled £0.389m (2024/25 £0.435m) - composed of severance payments of £0.389m (2024/25 £0.421m) and £0.000m in pensions strain costs (2024/25 £0.014m).

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:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
418	Fees payable for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor Grant Thornton	429
3	Fees payable for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor Grant Thornton to be approved by PSAA	0
61	Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns Grant Thornton	63
14	Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns - to external audit services KPMG	14
496	Total	506

Note 16 Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is primarily funded through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) from the Department for Education (DfE). The DSG is ring fenced under regulations and, following consultation with the local Schools Forum, is allocated by the Council between centrally retained services (provided on a Council wide basis to Schools and sometimes academies) and individual school budgets (through the local schools funding formula).

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):

2024/25				2025/26		
Central Expenditure £000	ISB £000	Total £000		Central Expenditure £000	ISB £000	Total £000
		336,046	Final DSG before Academy recoupment			369,110
		(225,597)	Less Academy figure recouped			(249,153)
		110,449	Total DSG after Academy recoupment			119,958
20,280	0	20,280	Brought forward from previous year	18,782	0	18,782
		0	Less carry forward to following year agreed in advance			0
67,735	62,993	130,729	Agreed initial Budgeted Distribution	69,807	68,933	138,740
1,270	14	1,284	In Year Adjustments*	2,000	(738)	1,262
69,005	63,007	132,013	Final Budgeted Distribution	71,807	68,195	140,002
50,223		50,223	Less actual Central expenditure	53,446		53,446
	63,007	63,007	Less actual ISB deployed to schools		68,195	68,195
0	0	0	Plus Local Authority Contribution			0
18,782	0	18,782	In Year Carry forward to next year	18,360	(0)	18,360
0	0	0	Plus carry forward agreed in advance	0	0	0
18,782	0	18,782	Carry forward	18,360	(0)	18,360
(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)
(3,585)	1,109	(2,476)	Net DSG position	(4,007)	1,109	(2,898)

*The Safety Valve agreement funding for 2025/26 of £2.00m (2024/25 £1.27m) is included within 'in year adjustments' line as instructed by Department for Education.

Rotherham has faced significant and sustained pressure on its High Needs DSG budget, largely due to increasing numbers of children and young people with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs). This resulted in an accumulated DSG deficit of £21.3m as at 31 March 2021. To address this, the Council entered into a Safety Valve Agreement with the DfE in 2021/22. Under the agreement, the DfE committed to extinguishing the historic DSG deficit through payments totalling £20.53m, which were received in full by the end of 2025/26.

As at 31 March 2026, the DSG Reserve Account shows a net deficit of £2.898m, reflecting ongoing in year High Needs pressures. Work is ongoing through the SEND Reforms Plan to return the DSG position to balance over the medium term.

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 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 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 2024 were available and the details are as follows:

31 Dec 23 £000		31 Dec 24 £000
2,565	Turnover	2,522
1,179	Profit / (Loss) before taxation	673
880	Profit / (Loss) after taxation	503
122	Net Assets	625

Other

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

2024/25 £	Related Parties	Nature of Transactions	2025/26 £
	Member Related:		
0	Busy Life Limited	No Transactions	0
0	Universal Safety and Environmental Consultants Limited	No Transactions	0
38,419	Activate High Street Centre	Grants & Fees	29,581
0	Kingswood Allotts Limited	No Transactions	0
0	Beck Financial Planning Limited	No Transactions	0
0	Beck Property and Developments Ltd	No Transactions	0
0	Kiveton Park and Wales Community Development Trust	Fees & Contribution	870
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	Julz Boutique (Dinnington) Ltd	No Transactions	0
0	Tierney & Co Solicitors Limited	Fees & Contribution	28
66,612	Rotherham BMX	No Transactions	0
0	Julz Boutique (Dinnington) Ltd	No Transactions	0
500	Richmond Park Tenants and Residents Association	Grant Funding	500
500	Cortonwood Community Comeback Centre	Grant Funding	2,000
0	Rawmarsh and Parkgate Community Charity	No Transactions	0
0	Saifaa Ltd	No Transactions	0
0	Rotherham Sea Cadets	Grants & Fees	1,872
	Other Related Organisations:		
10,593,688	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	Transport Levy	11,031,471
1,289,237	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	Fees & Contribution	1,886,845

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 Authorities. 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 2025/26 the Council paid employer's contributions calculated at 28.68%, including the 0.08% administration levy, amounting in total to £3.975m (2024/25 £4.703m). The contribution rate for 2026/27 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 2027 is £3.700m.

(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 5.2% to 12.7%.

During 2025/26 the Council paid employer's contributions calculated at 16.88% (including 0.08% in respect of administration costs) amounting in total to £0.021m (£0.020m 2024/25).

The 0.08% levy for the administration of the NHS Pension scheme was introduced in March 2017 by the Department of Health. In 2026/27 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 2027 is £0.021m.

(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 2025/26 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 £26.512m (2024/25 £25.057m at 17.3%).

Total ongoing contributions of £18.515m are expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2027 based on an ongoing service contribution rate of 12.1%.

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 2025 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 surplus on the scheme increasing from £248m at the previous actuarial valuation in 2022 to £425m in 2025. The next triennial valuation will be as at 31 March 2028.

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 2025/26 the IAS 19 actuarial exercise identified a surplus on the funded element of the Fund of £422m and a liability on the unfunded element of £12m. 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 £379m and a liability on the unfunded element of £13m in the 2024/25 accounts. The accounting balance sheet position as at 31 March 2026 and the projected charge to the P&L for 2026/27, in the 2025/26 IAS19 exercise are based on the 2025 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 previous 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 2025/26 the Council has acted as guarantor for 2 other employers. Legacy 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 Beevor 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 2024/25 £000	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total) 2024/25 £000		Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme 2025/26 £000	Unfunded Discretionary Benefits Arrangements (included in Total) 2025/26 £000
		Net Cost of Services		
27,964	0	- Current Service Cost	21,422	0
16	0	- Past Service	52	0
(1,778)	0	- Gain / (loss) from settlements	0	0
		Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
700	0	- Net Interest Expense	535	0
26,902	0	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provisions of Service	22,009	0
		Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
		Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
(12,539)	0	- Experience gain / (loss) on liabilities	116,612	0
33,259	0	- Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(69,499)	0
(2,277)	0	- Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(35,966)	0
(197,141)	0	- Actuarial gains and (losses) arising on changes to financial assumptions	(26,504)	0
(202,818)	0	Changes in effect of asset ceiling	20,223	0
379,437	0	Adjustment per regulations to reduce surplus to nil charged to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0
(2,079)	0	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,866	0
		Movement in Reserves Statement		
(26,902)	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	(22,009)	0
		Actual amount charged against General Fund:		
		Balance for pensions in year:		
(26,540)	(1,329)	- Employer's contributions payable to Scheme	(27,801)	(1,325)

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 £0.765m administrative expenses in relation to investments during 2025/26 (2024/25 £0.728m).

In addition to the recognised gains and losses included in the CIES in arriving at the surplus / deficit on services, actuarial loss of £4.866m (£381.516m gain in 2024/25), 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 25 £000	Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme 31 Mar 26 £000
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	1,502,501	1,596,491
Present value of Funded Liabilities	(1,123,064)	(1,174,839)
Net (under) funding in Funded Plans	379,437	421,652
Present Value of Unfunded Discretionary Liabilities	(12,610)	(11,684)
Per Actuary Report	366,827	409,968
<u>Amount in the Balance sheet:</u>		
Liabilities - funded and unfunded	(1,135,674)	(1,186,523)
Assets - funded and unfunded	1,502,501	1,596,491
Per financial Regulations asset ceiling takes pension asset to nil	(379,437)	(421,652)
Pensions Reserve	(12,610)	(11,684)
Pensions Asset	0	0
Pensions Liability	(12,610)	(11,684)

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)
2024/25	2024/25		2025/26	2025/26
£000	£000		£000	£000
1,483,172	0	Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning of period	1,502,501	0
71,437		Interest on plan assets	86,496	
		Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
(33,259)		- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in interest expense	69,499	
(2,562)		- Experience gain / (loss)	(39,362)	
26,540	1,329	- Settlements	0	
9,269		- Employer contributions	27,801	1,325
(52,096)	(1,329)	- Member contributions	9,803	
		- Benefits/transfers paid	(60,247)	(1,325)
1,502,501	0	Fair Value of Scheme Assets at end of period	1,596,491	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)
2024/25	2024/25		2025/26	2025/26
£000	£000		£000	£000
(1,304,063)	(14,327)	Benefit Obligation at beginning of period	(1,135,674)	(12,610)
(27,236)	0	Current Service Cost	(20,657)	0
(728)	0	Administrative expenses (*see note below)	(765)	0
(62,755)	0	Interest Cost	(65,039)	0
(9,269)	0	Member Contributions	(9,803)	0
		Remeasurement gains and (losses):		
12,539	0	- Experience gain / (loss)	(77,250)	0
2,277	0	- Actuarial Gain / (loss) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	35,966	0
197,141	0	- Actuarial Gain / (loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions	26,504	0
(16)	0	- Past Service Cost	(52)	0
0	0	- (Loss) / gain on Curtailments	0	0
4,340	0	- Liabilities extinguished on Settlements	0	0
52,096	0	- Benefits/Transfers paid	60,247	0
0	1,717	Movement in unfunded	0	926
(1,135,674)	(12,610)	Benefit Obligation at end of period	(1,186,523)	(11,684)

Analysis of the Fair Value of Plan Assets:

		Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme	Total Funded & Unfunded Local Government Pension Scheme
	Quoted (Y/N)	31 Mar 25 £000	31 Mar 26 £000
Cash & cash equivalents:		18,759	19,932
Equity Securities	Y	77	82
Equity Securities	N	0	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	458	487
- Other	N	85,430	90,774
Real Estate:			
- UK Property	Y	0	0
- UK Property	N	118,133	125,523
- Overseas Property	N	3,726	3,959
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts			
- Equities	N	646,022	686,434
- Bonds	N	226,921	241,116
- Infrastructure	Y	5,300	5,632
- Infrastructure	N	165,901	176,279
- Other	Y	354	376
- Other	N	71,171	75,623
Private Equity	Y	444	472
Private Equity	N	159,805	169,802
Total		1,502,501	1,596,491

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 2025.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Local Government Pension Scheme	Discretionary Benefits		Local Government Pension Scheme	Discretionary Benefits
2024/25	2024/25		2025/26	2025/26
		Mortality assumptions:		
		Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
20.5 years	20.5 years	Men	21.0 years	21.0 years
23.6 years	23.6 years	Women	24.0 years	24.0 years
		Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
21.3 years	21.3 years	Men	21.9 years	21.9 years
25 years	25 years	Women	25.3 years	25.3 years
2.75%	2.75%	Rate of CPI inflation	3.00%	3.00%
3.35%	3.35%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.60%	3.60%
2.75%	2.75%	Rate of increase in pensions	3.00%	3.00%
5.80%	5.80%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	6.20%	6.20%

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 £47m 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 £17m 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 £0.8m 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 £17m 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**

2024/25 as restated	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
IFRS16 Adjustment	0	24,319	151	0	0	0	24,470
Additions	50,999	8,495	7,278	103	35,194	23	102,093
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	25,032	(522)	0	0	0	1,719	26,228
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(17,877)	(40,700)	(0)	0	0	218	(58,360)
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,335)	(24,559)	(7,337)	0	0	(255)	(36,485)
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	40,762	1,744	0	(57,740)	(550)	(9,390)
At 31 Mar 25 as restated	875,288	294,965	64,062	8,445	55,696	11,627	1,310,085
Depreciation and Impairment							
At 1 Apr 24	(469)	(14,796)	(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	32,896
Depreciation Charge	(23,040)	(8,115)	(7,303)	(3)	0	(3)	(38,463)
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	0	(3,947)	0	0	0	0	(3,947)
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(20,361)	(699)	(103)	0	0	(21,164)
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	(1)	0	0	(1)
At 31 Mar 25 as restated	(5)	(36,351)	(32,591)	(7,370)	0	0	(76,317)
Net Book Value							
At 31 Mar 25	875,283	258,615	31,471	1,075	55,696	11,626	1,233,765

2025/26	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 25	875,288	294,966	64,062	8,445	55,696	11,627	1,310,084
Additions	55,470	7,647	11,665	13	38,666	0	113,462
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(23,699)	(29,946)	0	0	0	(4)	(53,649)
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	15,939	28,822	0	0	0	(562)	44,199
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(14,302)	1,157	0	0	0	(551)	(13,696)
Derecognition - Disposals	(13,640)	(4,534)	(8,727)	0	0	0	(26,901)
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	1,290	2,501	662	0	(10,722)	508	(5,761)
At 31 Mar 26	896,347	300,613	67,662	8,458	83,640	11,018	1,367,738
Depreciation and Impairment							
At 1 Apr 25	(5)	(36,351)	(32,591)	(7,370)	0	0	(76,318)
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	23,699	29,946	0	0	0	4	53,649
Depreciation Charge	(23,890)	(7,535)	(7,328)	(3)	0	(7)	(38,763)
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	0	(1,809)	0	0	0	0	(1,809)
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(4,165)	(50)	(12)	0	0	(4,227)
Derecognition - Disposals	192	786	8,521	0	0	0	9,499
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)	8	0	0	0	(8)	0
At 31 Mar 26	(6)	(19,120)	(31,449)	(7,385)	0	(11)	(57,969)
Net Book Value							
At 31 Mar 26	896,340	281,493	36,214	1,074	83,639	11,006	1,309,768
At 31 Mar 25	875,283	258,615	31,471	1,075	55,696	11,626	1,233,765

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 25 £000	31 Mar 26 £000
Net book value (modified historical cost)		
at 1 April	290,209	310,547
Additions	21,014	18,191
Derecognition	0	0
Depreciation	(9,827)	(10,928)
Impairment	(240)	(106)
Other movements in cost	9,390	2,077
Net book value	310,547	319,782

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

	31 Mar 25 £000	31 Mar 26 £000
Infrastructure Assets	310,547	319,782
Other PPE assets	1,233,765	1,309,767
Total PPE assets	1,544,312	1,629,549

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:

2024/25 as restated £000		2025/26 £000
	Cost or Valuation:	
67,683	At 1 April	70,191
(758)	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(4,351)
5,494	Additions	605
(2,009)	Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) taken to Revaluation Reserve	5,146
0	Revaluation Increases / (Decreases) taken to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	86
(219)	Derecognition - Disposals	0
70,191	Cost or Valuation at 31 March	71,678
	Depreciation & Impairment:	
4,300	At 1 April	11,131
(758)	Adjustments between cost / value & depreciation/impairment	(4,351)
2,100	Depreciation Charge	1,932
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
1,646	Impairment Losses Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	223
3,848	Impairment Losses taken to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	382
(5)	Derecognitions - Disposals	0
11,131	Depreciation and impairment at 31 March	9,317
59,060	Net Book Value At 31 March	62,361

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
57,989	Land and buildings	61,381
1,073	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	980
0	Assets under Construction	0
59,062	Total	62,361

(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 2025/26 the HRA and General Fund assets were revalued by Head of Property Tim Hartley BSc (Hons), MRICS (Registered Valuer), acting as Internal Valuer within the Council's Corporate 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 has used indexation to provide an assessment of those assets not revalued as part of the five year rolling programme where required in the CIPFA Code of Practice.

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, i.e from the 1 April 2025 to the 31 March 2026, 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 2025/26 there was a net valuation increase of £30.503m. 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. In the intervening years values are updated according to an appropriate index in line with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice. Where an appropriate index has not been identified a desktop valuation is performed in year 3. If a significant adjustment is identified and processed to the asset class as a result of indexation it effectively acts as a new valuation. By way of example in 2025/26 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 2026 rather than spread across all five years.

	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Carried at historical cost	0	8,138	67,661	7,826	0	83,640	167,266
<u>Valued at current value as at:</u>							
31 Mar 26	896,348	214,907	0	0	11,018	0	1,122,272
31 Mar 25	0	28,049	0	0	0	0	28,049
31 Mar 24	0	17,719	0	0	0	0	17,719
31 Mar 23	0	17,115	0	0	0	0	17,115
31 Mar 22	0	14,685	0	632,4385	0	0	15,317
Total Cost or Valuation	896,348	300,613	67,661	8,458	11,018	83,640	1,367,738

(f) Capital commitments

At 31 March 2026 the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2025/26. The Council had significant commitments of £1 million or more budgeted to cost £60.197m (£88.661m at 31 March 2025).

	Cost £000
<u>Regeneration & Environment</u>	
Road Safety Improvement Projects - Fitzwilliam corridors	10,953
Rotherham Markets & Library Redevelopment	13,767
Rotherham Town Centre Public Realm development – Riverside Gardens & Corporation Street	5,259
<u>Corporate Services</u>	
Financial System purchase and implementation	2,039
<u>Adult Social Care</u>	
Day Centre - Castle View	3,962
Assistive Technology Equipment	9,764
<u>HRA</u>	
New Builds - Wath (Denman Road, Bushfield Road, Valley Drive) & Maltby (Addison Road, Larch Road)	14,452
Total	60,197

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:

2025/26 Position

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1 £000	Other significant observable inputs Level 2 £000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Fair value as at 31 March 2026 £000
Land and Buildings	0	11,018	0	11,018
Total	0	11,018	0	11,018

2024/25 Comparative figures

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets Level 1 £000	Other significant observable inputs Level 2 £000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Fair value as at 31 March 2025 £000
Land and Buildings	0	11,627	0	11,627
Total	0	11,627	0	11,627

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 £11.018m (£11.627m as at 31 March 2025) 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:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
(2,131)	Rental income from investment property	(2,017)
640	Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	650
(1,491)	Net income	(1,367)
5,481	Net (gain)/loss from fair value adjustments & impairment	(1,191)
(107)	(Gain)/loss on disposal	0
3,883	Total included in Finance & Investment Income	(2,558)

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

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
33,897	Balance at 1 April	28,992
654	Subsequent expenditure	10,071
(78)	Disposals	0
(5,481)	Net gains /(loss) from fair value adjustments	1,191
0	Net gain /(loss) through Revaluation Reserve	0
0	Transfers from Assets Held for Sale	0
0	Transfers from Property, Plant & Equipment	0
28,992	Balance as at 31 March	40,254

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:

2025/26 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 2026 £000
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	
Land and Buildings	0	40,254	0	40,254
Total	0	40,254	0	40,254

2024/25 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 2025 £000
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	
Land and Buildings	0	28,992	0	28,992
Total	0	28,992	0	28,992

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 £40.254m (£28.992m as at 31 March 2025) 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 2026 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 Head of Property Tim Hartley BSc (Hons), MRICS (Registered Valuer), acting as Internal Valuer within the Council's Corporate 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.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Balance at 1 April:	
21,679	- Gross carrying amount	10,092
(17,970)	- Accumulated amortisation	(6,917)
3,709	Net carrying amount at 1 April	3,175
	Additions:	
934	- Purchases	2,260
0	- Reclassified from PP&E under Construction	0
(1,468)	Amortisation	(1,151)
	Write out intangibles no longer in use	
(12,520)	- Gross carrying amount	(5,136)
12,520	- Accumulated amortisation/impairment	5,136
3,175	Net carrying amount at 31 March	4,284
	Comprising:	
10,092	Gross carrying amounts	19,736
(6,917)	Accumulated amortisation	(15,452)
3,175	Balance at 31 March	4,284

Note 22 **Assets Held for Sale**

	Assets Held for Sale-Current	
	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	3,791	329
<u>Assets newly classified as held for sale:</u>		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	0	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	0	0
- Assets sold	(3,462)	0
Balance at 31 March	329	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.

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.

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 (Tennants 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.

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.

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 2025/26, 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.

Heritage assets are valued on a rolling basis with higher value items subject to more frequent valuation. Because of the unusual nature of the assets in question valuations are commissioned from external experts including Tennants Auctioneers.

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	
	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>								
1 Apr 24	8,245	8,245	514	514	258	258	9,017	9,017
Additions	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	209
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	87
Balance at 31 March	8,245	8,541	514	514	258	258	9,017	9,313

Disposal of Heritage Assets in 2025/26

There have been no Heritage Asset disposals in 2025/26.

Additions of Heritage Assets in 2025/26

There were additions totalling £0.209m to heritage assets in the year. This relates to spend on Keppel's Column to restore the internal staircase

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	
	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Borrowings	567,000	571,759	110,232	137,242
Plus Accrued Interest	0	0	5,464	6,853
Plus Creditors	133,600	130,221	62,125	67,617
Plus bank overdraft	0	0	0	0
Plus(+)/Less(-) Other accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	700,600	701,980	177,821	211,712
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Liabilities	700,600	701,980	177,821	211,712
Non Financial Liabilities	7,915	8,727	4,758	5,613
Total	708,515	710,707	182,579	217,325
Investments	0	0	0	0
Plus Accrued Interest	0	0	0	0
Plus Debtors	718	639	51,672	79,144
Plus Cash & Cash Equivalents	0	0	38,025	30,064
Plus(+)/Less(-) Other accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0
Financial Assets				
at Amortised Cost	718	639	89,697	109,208
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	908	829	89,697	109,208
Non-Financial Assets			9,572	11,856
Total	908	829	99,269	121,063

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 26 £000 (a)	% (b)	31 Mar 26 % (c)	£000 (a*c)
<u>Deposits with banks and financial institutions</u>				
AAA rated counterparties	15,930	0.030%	0.030%	0
AA rated counterparties	0	0.020%	0.020%	0
A rated counterparties	0	0.040%	0.040%	0
Bonds	0	0.000%	0.000%	0
Banks and Financial Institutions	15,930			0
<u>Debtors</u>				
Long Term Debtors	286	0.000%	0.000%	0
Loans to Third Parties	676	45.770%	45.770%	310
Sundry Debtors	22,755	2.420%	2.420%	551
Housing Tenants	7,029	45.670%	45.670%	3,210
Other Short-Term Debtors	53,947	1.760%	1.760%	951
Debtors	84,694			5,022

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 £5.022m 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 2025/26 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 25 £000		31 Mar 26 £000
10,842	Less than three months	16,931
1,804	Three to six months	1,379
1,533	Six months to one year	2,126
1,031	More than one year	2,320
15,209		22,755

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 2026 was £1.268m (£0.899m as at 31 March 2025).

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through 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 25 £000		31 Mar 26 £000
110,232	Less than one year	137,242
20,242	Between one and two years	65,252
46,365	Between two and seven years	6,421
35,057	Between seven and fifteen years	34,750
465,336	More than fifteen years	465,336
677,233		709,000

The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

31 Mar 25 £000		31 Mar 26 £000
31,895	Less than one year	20,930
0	Between one and two years	0
0	Between two and three years	0
0	More than three years	0
31,895		20,930

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 £22.755m 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:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
0	Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0
0	Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	0
(43,270)	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)	(38,792)

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 2026 are as follows:

2024/25		Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets			2025/26
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
22,411	Interest expense	24,557	0	0	0	24,558
0	Impairment (gain)	0	0	0	0	0
0	Premium/discounts	0	0	0	0	0
12,899	Finance Lease Interest	12,774	0	0	0	12,774
35,310	Interest payable and similar Charges	37,331	0	0	0	37,332
(1,923)	Interest income		(1,998)	0	0	(1,998)
33,387	Net gain (-) / loss (+) for the year	37,331	(1,998)	0	0	35,334

Note 27 Financial Instruments – Fair Values of Assets carried at Amortised Costs

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 2026 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 31/3/25 £000	As at 31/3/26 £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 and Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Councils and City of Doncaster Council 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 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
- Under IFRS16 the Council is required to remeasure PFI and lease liabilities dependent on an index on each indexation. Therefore, for PFI schemes and other long term creditors the carrying value of the liability represents a reasonable estimation of the fair value.
- 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 25			31 Mar 26	
Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000		Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000
		<u>Long and Short-term</u>		
453,007	275,290	PWLB debt	462,778	276,726
148,567	119,535	Non-PWLB debt	173,873	136,544
81,123	81,123	Temporary Borrowing	79,202	79,202
682,696	475,948	Total Debt	715,853	492,473
87,367	87,367	Short Term Creditors	96,713	96,713
93,034	93,034	PFI Schemes	89,464	89,464
40,566	40,566	Other Long Term Creditors	40,757	40,757
903,663	696,915	Total Financial Liabilities	942,787	719,407

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 2026) 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 £276.726m 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 (£186.052m) 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.

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 £158.367m. The exit price for the PWLB loans including this discount would therefore be £304.411m.

31 Mar 25			31 Mar 26	
Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000		Carrying amount £000	Fair Value £000
3	0	Money Market loans less than one year	0	0
38,048	38,048	Cash & Cash Equivalents	30,064	30,064
382	382	Third Party Loans	367	367
348	348	Long-term Debtors	286	286
15,209	15,209	Sundry Debtors	22,755	22,755
7,201	7,201	Housing Rents	7,029	7,029
34,024	34,024	Other Short-Term	53,947	53,947
(4,881)	(4,881)	Bad Debts Provision	(4,712)	(4,712)
90,333	90,333	Total Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	109,736	109,736

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 2026 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 2026 the Council had no material financial guarantees requiring disclosure within the Balance Sheet.

Note 29 **Long-Term Investments**

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £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**

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
578	Balance at 1 April	808
6,016	Purchases	5,037
(5,785)	Recognised in year as expense	(5,176)
(1)	Written on / (off) in year	(2)
808	Balance at 31 March	667

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 2026 (Nil 2024/25).

Note 32 **Debtors**

	Short Term		Long Term	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade Receivables	41,500	43,337	0	0
Prepayments	10,803	11,361	0	0
Local Taxation (NDR and Council Tax)	9,007	9,170	0	0
Other Receivable Amounts	15,686	38,050	718	639
Total	76,996	101,918	718	639

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 25 £000		31 Mar 26 £000
38,025	Cash and Bank balances	30,064
0	Bank Overdraft	0
38,025	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	30,064

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

31 Mar 25 £000		31 Mar 26 £000
496	Improved Better Care Fund	41
217	Public Health	188
1,017	Dept for Health & Social Care - Adults	395
205	Covid	205
1,741	Revenue Support Grant 2025-26 April instalment paid early	0
765	Dept for Education Funding	784
2,495	South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority	2,859
865	Other	1,761
7,801	Total of Revenue Grants Received in Advance	6,233

Note 34b **Creditors**

	Short Term		Long Term	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade Payables	(43,090)	(45,943)	0	0
Receipts In Advance	(17,440)	(17,505)	0	0
Other	(19,035)	(24,928)	(19)	(19)
Total	(79,565)	(88,376)	(19)	(19)

Note 35 **Provisions**

Current Year	Balance as at 1 Apr 25 £000	Increase in provision during year £000	Utilised during year £000	Unused Amounts Reversed £000	Balance as at 31 Mar 26 £000
Insurance Claims	(3,285)	(169)	588	0	(2,866)
Compensation Payments	(572)	(205)	22	0	(755)
Business Rates Appeals	(3,573)	(2,464)	1,213	0	(4,824)
Other	(5,243)	(1,048)	0	396	(5,895)
Total	(12,673)	(3,886)	1,823	396	(14,340)
Current Provisions	(4,758)	(2,464)	1,213	396	(5,613)
Long Term Provisions	(7,915)	(1,422)	610	0	(8,727)
Total	(12,673)	(3,886)	1,823	396	(14,341)

Comparative 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)

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, commercial and industrial properties.

(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:

- '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 2026 will be made during 2026/27 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 25 £000		31 Mar 26 £000
	CAPITAL RESERVES	
(20,413)	Capital Receipts Reserve	(34,932)
(8,522)	Major Repairs Reserve	(10,852)
(69,543)	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(87,238)
(98,478)	Sub-Total Capital Reserves	(133,022)
	REVENUE RESERVES	
(25,000)	General Fund Minimum Balance – Council	(25,000)
(30,239)	Earmarked Reserves excluding DSG	(28,830)
(55,239)	Sub-Total General Fund Council and Earmarked Reserves excluding DSG	(53,830)
(2,464)	General Fund - Schools	(2,395)
(18,782)	Earmarked Reserve DSG	(18,360)
(24,171)	HRA	(21,237)
(133)	HRA Earmarked Reserve	(175)
(45,550)	Sub-Total Other Reserves	(42,167)
(199,267)	TOTAL USABLE RESERVES	(229,019)

(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.

At 31 Mar 25 as restated £000		31 Mar 26 £000
	CAPITAL RESERVES	
(246,693)	Capital Adjustment Account	(267,903)
(356,650)	Revaluation Reserve	(381,286)
	REVENUE RESERVES	
12,610	Pensions Reserve	11,684
5,160	Short term accumulating absences account	5,357
103	Financial instruments adjustment account	69
(2,651)	Collection Fund adjustment account	(3,161)
21,258	DSG Adjustment account	21,258
(566,863)	TOTAL UNUSABLE RESERVES	(613,982)

(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.

2024/25 as restated £000		2025/26 £000
(299,174)	Balance 1 April	(246,693)
275	Debt Repayment	74
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
1,468	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	1,151
115,227	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	41,779
15,939	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	12,260
31,771	Non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	17,404
23,859	Depreciation - Major Repairs Reserve	24,760
	Adjusting amounts written out to Revaluation Reserve:	
(8,889)	Disposal	(6,589)
(11,350)	Excess of current cost depreciation over historic cost depreciation	(11,252)
	Capital Financing Applied in the year:	
(15,585)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	(4,675)
(275)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to repay debt	(74)
(26,454)	Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance capital expenditure	(23,551)
	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing:	
(56,264)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(48,341)
(11,264)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances (see note 41)	(14,561)
(5,977)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(9,595)
(246,693)	Balance at 31 March	(267,903)

(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.

2024/25 as restated £000		2025/26 £000
(354,607)	Balance 1 April	(356,650)
(26,229)	Net revaluation gains/losses not charged to the Surplus / (Deficit) on Provision of Services	(44,286)
3,947	Impairment losses and reversals thereof not charged to the Surplus / (Deficit) on Provision of Services	1,809
(22,282)	Subtotal - net revaluation and impairment gains / losses not posted to the Surplus / Deficit on provision of Services	(42,477)
8,889	Accumulated Gains on assets sold or scrapped	6,589
11,350	Excess of fair value depreciation over historic cost depreciation transferred to Capital Adjustment Account	11,252
(356,650)	Balance at 31 March	(381,286)

(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.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
14,327	Balance 1 April	12,610
(381,516)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4,866
379,437	Adjustment per regulations to reduce pension asset to asset ceiling value of nil	0
26,902	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	22,009
(26,540)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(27,801)
12,610	Balance at 31 March	11,684

(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.

2024/25			2025/26	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	4,914	Balance 1 April		5,160
(4,914)		Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(5,160)	
5,160		Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	5,357	
	246	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		197
	5,160	Balance at 31 March		5,357

(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.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
137	Balance at 1 April	103
(34)	Movement in year: Premium and discounts	(34)
103	Balance carried forward at 31 March	69

(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 taxpayers 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.

2024/25 CTAX £000	2024/25 NNDR £000	2024/25 Total £000		2025/26 CTAX £000	2025/26 NNDR £000	2025/26 Total £000
(6,123)	(477)	(6,600)	Balance 1 April	(6,203)	3,552	(2,651)
(80)	4,029	3,949	Difference between amount receivable in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year and General Fund balance	271	(781)	(510)
(6,203)	3,552	(2,651)	Balance at 31 March	(5,932)	2,771	(3,161)

(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**

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
	Items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:	
62,639	Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	66,036
0	Net adjustment to long and short term investments	0
8,175	Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets & other capital receipts	19,194
70,814		85,230
(1,704)	Interest received (cash basis)	(2,235)
33,398	Interest paid (cash basis)	34,553

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

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
128,684	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property, heritage and intangible assets	134,432
0	Long term loans granted	0
0	Purchase/(Sale) of short term investments	0
0	Purchase of Long term investments	0
450	Capital Grants and Contributions Repaid	300
(8,175)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets & other capital receipts	(19,194)
(71,250)	Capital Grants and Contributions Received	(54,156)
(278)	Other receipts from investing activities	(73)
49,431	Net cash outflow from Investing Activities	61,309

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

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
(165,000)	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	(132,000)
3,615	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	4,870
125,223	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	100,232
(3,062)	Other payments for financing activities	3,233
(39,224)	Net cash outflow from Financing Activities	(23,665)

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

	2025/26 01 Apr 25 £000	Cash Flow £000	Non Cash Change £000	2025/26 31 Mar 26 £000
Long Term Borrowing	(567,000)	(26,304)	21,545	(571,759)
Short Term Borrowing	(115,696)	(5,464)	(22,935)	(144,095)
PFI & Lease Liabilities Short Term	(5,390)	4,870	(5,929)	(6,449)
PFI & Lease Liabilities Long Term	(133,581)		3,378	(130,203)
	(821,667)	(26,898)	(3,940)	(852,505)

	2024/25 1 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)

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.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
927,446	Opening Capital Financing Requirement Capital Investment	982,559
153,130	Property, Plant and Equipment	131,654
654	Investment Properties	6,607
934	Intangible Assets	2,260
0	Heritage Asset	2
15,939	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	12,260
1,098,103		1,135,341
	Sources of finance:	
(15,585)	Capital receipts to finance new capital expenditure	(4,675)
(56,264)	Government grants and other contributions	(48,341)
(26,454)	Major Repairs Allowance	(23,551)
	Sums set aside from revenue	
	Direct revenue contributions:	
(157)	General Fund	0
(5,820)	Housing Revenue Account	(9,595)
(10,100)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(11,770)
0	Voluntary Revenue Provision	(1,000)
(1,164)	Write down of finance lease liability	(1,791)
(115,544)		(100,723)
982,559	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	1,034,618

2024/25 £000	Explanation of movements in year	2025/26 £000
25,089	Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	50,468
30,023	Assets acquired under finance leases	1,592
55,112	Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	52,060

The MRP value disclosed is different from that disclosed in note 37a due to the voluntary revenue provision and write down of finance lease MRP which are shown separately within the 'voluntary revenue provision' and 'write down of finance lease liability' lines.

Note 42 **Leases****(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 Riverside House 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 2026 was £26.054m.

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	
	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at start of year	105,262	97,070	2,016	1,825
Additions	376	1,963	19	16
Revaluations	(5,409)	8,086	0	0
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,159)	(3,043)	(209)	(182)
Disposals	0	0	0	(1)
Balance outstanding at year end	97,070	104,076	1,825	1,658

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

	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,899	12,774
Expense relating to short term leases	46	18
Expense relating to exempt leases of low value items	38	40
Variable lease payments not included in the measure of lease liabilities	0	0
Income from subletting right of use assets	(833)	(1,079)
Cash Flow Statement		
Minimum lease payments	16,725	17,398

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

	Finance Lease Liabilities	
	31 Mar 25 £000	31 Mar 26 £000
Less than one year	17,162	18,535
One to five years	70,217	70,101
More than five years	217,429	204,791
Total Undiscounted liabilities	304,808	293,427

(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:

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
808	Within one year	1,432
2,700	Between one year and five years	4,691
1,190	After more than five years	8,721

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

As at 31 March 2026, 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 19b).

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 £19.946m and are subject to availability and performance-related deductions and contractually agreed inflation adjustments. In the same period the Council received £6.222m 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. All 5 facilities are operational. Payments during the year totalled £5.603m. 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 2025/26. Payments during the year totalled £8.398m.

(e) Movements in Finance Liabilities

The table below shows the movements in the Finance Liabilities:

	31 Mar 25 £000	31 Mar 26 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	(85,549)	(93,034)
Adjustment to opening balance due to IFRS16 adoption	(10,651)	0
Remeasurement of Liability Due to UC Uplift	(856)	(1,021)
Principal repaid in year	4,022	4,588
Balance outstanding at year end	(93,034)	(89,467)
Short Term Creditors	(5,035)	(6,215)
Long Term Liabilities	(87,999)	(83,252)

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	22,626	6,215	8,380	37,221
Two to five years	96,416	25,305	28,250	149,971
Six to ten years	99,005	34,326	20,796	154,127
Eleven to Fifteen years	67,764	18,821	8,670	95,255
Sixteen to twenty years	10,472	4,800	777	16,049
Twenty one to twenty five years	0	0	0	0

Note 44 **Capitalised borrowing costs**

The Council had £95,520 of capitalised borrowing costs during 2025/26 (£142,306 in 2024/25) the capitalisation rate used in 2025/26 was 3.65% (3.46% in 2024/25).

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 and 1 potential claim.

Employee Liability claims

The Council has 3 outstanding employee liability claims.

Employment Tribunals

There are a small number of outstanding tribunal cases awaiting hearing.

Official Indemnity claims

The Council has 2 outstanding official indemnity claims, one is for alleged wrongful removal of a taxi licence, and the other is for wrongful termination of a contract.

Contract related claims

The Council has 1 outstanding contractual claim in relation to the closure of a care home in 2018.

Homes England

The Council has received £29.7m 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. Several claims have been made against the Council that may give rise to an Equal Pay liability, however, at this moment the validity of those claims and any associated impact remain unknown. It is therefore appropriate to recognise this in the Council's accounts as a contingent liability.

Note 46 **Contingent Assets**

There are no contingent assets to report at 31 March 2026.

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 2025 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Balance as at 31 Mar 26 £
Treeton Council School War Memorial	1014	35	0	1049
EJ Butland, Treeton Infants	915	36	0	951
Whiston Two Wars Memorial	473	140	0	613
Total	2,402	211	0	2,613

Trust Funds – Balance Sheet

2024/25 £		2025/26 £
	<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
331	- Debtors	51
2,071	- Cash	2,562
2,752	Total Assets	2,963
	<u>Financed by:</u>	
350	- Fund Balance	350
2,402	- Accumulated Investment Interest	2,613
2,752	Total Equity	2,963

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, nil (2024/25 £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.

Gain on disposal of non-current assets

The gain on disposal of non-current assets reported in Note 4 of £1.746m is net of a loss of £2.943m 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 25 £000		31 Mar 26 £000	Notes
(87,999)	PFI Liability	(83,252)	43
(45,582)	Right of Use Asset Lease Liability	(46,951)	
(12,610)	Pension Liability	(11,684)	18
(146,191)	Total	(141,887)	

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

The draft Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by Judith Badger, Executive Director of Corporate Services on 10th June 2026. Events happening between the balance sheet date and the date the accounts were authorised for issue have been considered under the Council's accounting policy (Policy 24) for events after the reporting period.

Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2026, the figures in the Financial Statements and Notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the Financial Statements or Notes.

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.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000	Notes
	<u>Expenditure</u>		
23,123	Repairs and maintenance	24,322	
31,486	Supervision and management	35,490	
362	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	473	
41,581	Depreciation and impairment of Non Current Assets	39,430	
159	Debt management costs	174	
600	Provision for bad or doubtful debts	616	9
528	HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core	587	
(108)	HRA share of other amounts included in whole Authority Cost of Services but not allocated to specific services	9	
97,731	Total Expenditure	101,101	
	<u>Income</u>		
95,921	Dwelling rents	97,394	
812	Non-dwelling rents	872	
9,081	Charges for services and facilities	9,831	
105,814	Total Income	108,097	
(8,083)	Net Cost of HRA Services	(6,996)	
	<u>HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>		
1,102	Gain on sale of HRA Non Current Assets	(4,335)	
13,475	Interest Payable and similar charges	14,561	10
(654)	Interest receivable	(695)	
93	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pension assets	89	11
(2,906)	Capital grants and contributions receivable	(12,428)	
0	HRA Cap grant		
0	Revaluation of Assets held for sale		
3,027	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA services	(9,804)	

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.

2024/25			2025/26	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	(18,402)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		(24,172)
3,027		Surplus for the year on HRA Income and Expenditure Account	(9,804)	
(8,837)		Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	12,698	
(5,810)		Net increase before transfers to or from reserves	2,894	
40		Transfers to(from) reserves	42	
	(5,770)	Decrease in year on the HRA		2,936
	(24,172)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		(21,237)

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.

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 (Council dwellings only)	17,358		17,358
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>			
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	(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	8,837	(906)	7,931

Note 1 continued

2025/26	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	14,388		14,388
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	377		377
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment			0
Capital grants and contributions applied	(12,428)		(12,428)
Revenue Expenditure Funded from capital under statute	384		384
Gain/Loss on disposal on non current assets charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(4,335)		(4,335)
<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	(9,595)		(9,595)
<u>Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve:</u>			
Transfer from HRA to Major Repairs Reserve re notional MRA	(1,120)	1,120	0
HRA Depreciation to the Capital Adjustment Account		24,760	24,760
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		(23,551)	(23,551)
<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	1,507		1,507
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1,903)		(1,903)
Short-term Accumulated Absences Account	27		27
Total Adjustments	(12,698)	2,329	(10,369)

Note 2 Housing Stock at 31 March 2025

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows	Total
1 Bedroom	4	2,282	2,780	5,066
2 Bedroom	1,941	2,841	1,984	6,766
3 Bedroom	7,314	289	55	7,658
4+ Bedroom	289	7	2	298
Total	9,548	5,419	4,821	19,788

Note 3 **Housing Stock Valuations****(a)** **Property, Plant and Equipment**

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	0	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	25,032	2,137	0	0	168	27,337
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(17,877)	494	0	0	25	(17,358)
Derecognition	(4,335)	(859)	0	0	0	(5,194)
Assets reclassified (to) / from Investment Property	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	875,290	26,795	77	5,578	5,925	913,665
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	875,282	25,528	77	5,578	5,923	912,388
At 31 Mar 24	838,050	24,100	0	8,837	4,427	875,414

2025/26	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 25	875,290	26,795	77	5,578	5,925	913,665
Additions	55,470	282	7	7,101	(1)	62,859
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	(23,699)	(694)	0	0	(3)	(24,395)
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	15,939	2,208	0	0	(14)	18,133
Revaluation increases/decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(14,302)	5	0	0	(92)	(14,388)
Derecognition - Disposals	(13,640)	(552)	0	0	0	(14,192)
Assets reclassified (to) / from Assets Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements in cost valuation	1,290	101	0	(1,029)	0	362
At 31 Mar 26	896,348	28,146	84	11,650	5,815	942,043
Depreciation and Impairment						
At 1 Apr 25	(8)	(1,267)	(0)	0	(1)	(1,276)
Accumulated Depreciation written out to gross cost/valuation	23,699	599	0	0	3	24,300
Accumulated Impairment written out to gross cost/valuation	0	95	0	0	0	95
Depreciation Charge	(23,890)	(858)	(8)	0	(4)	(24,760)
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses/reversals to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	192	3	0	0	0	195
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	(1)	1	0	0	0	0
At 31 Mar 26	(8)	(1,427)	(8)	0	(3)	(1,446)
Net Book Value						
At 31 Mar 26	896,341	26,717	76	11,650	5,813	940,596
At 31 Mar 25	875,282	25,528	77	5,578	5,923	912,388

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 25	2,146

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	
	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000
Balance at 1 April	3,791	329
<u>Assets newly classified as held for sale:</u>		
- Property, Plant and Equipment	0	0
- Newly Acquired Assets	0	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	(3,462)	0
Balance at 31 March	329	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.

2024/25 £000		2025/26 £000
9,428	Balance as at 1 April	8,522
23,859	Depreciation in the year	24,760
1,689	Transfer to MRR	1,120
(26,454)	Financing of Capital Expenditure	(23,551)
8,522	Balance as at 31 March	10,852

Note 6 Financing of Capital Expenditure

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

	2025/26 £000
Borrowing Need	20,986
Capital Receipts	1,721
Revenue Contributions	9,457
Government Grants/Other Capital Income	7,571
Major Repairs Reserve	23,551
Total	63,285

During the year total capital receipts of £18.505m were received by the HRA, of which £11.613m 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 2025 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 2025 and has been calculated using the 'straight line' method over 15 years.

Note 8 Impairment

A net impairment charge of £14.388m has been included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account (£17.357m in 2024/25). 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

2024/25 £000	Rent Arrears	2025/26 £000
3,841	Current Tenants	4,035
2,862	Former Tenants	2,528
6,703	As at 31 March	6,563

As at 31 March 2026, the level of rent arrears for current tenants as a proportion of gross rent income was 3.66% (2024/25 3.54%).

2024/25 £000	Bad Debt Provision in respect of rent income	2025/26 £000
3,280	As at 1 April	3,339
494	Increase in Provision	510
(435)	Utilised in year	(848)
3,339	As at 31 March	3,000

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

2024/25 £000	Bad Debt Provision in respect of the rechargeable repairs	2025/26 £000
183	As at 1 April	172
106	Increase in Provision	106
(117)	Utilised in year	(69)
172	As at 31 March	210

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 Non Domestic Rates (NDR), and Council Tax received by the Council during the accounting period and the distribution of these funds.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

2024/25				2025/26			Note
Council Tax £000	Non Domestic Rates £000	Total £000		Council Tax £000	Non Domestic Rates £000	Total £000	
166,144		166,144	Council Tax Receivable	173,046		173,046	2
	82,396	82,396	Non-Domestic Rates (excluding write-offs)		91,752	91,752	
	398	398	NDR Transitional Payments		(193)	(193)	
166,144	82,794	248,938	Total Income	173,046	91,559	264,605	
			Precepts:				
136,617	38,487	175,104	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	141,917	40,319	182,236	
	39,273	39,273	Central Government		41,141	41,141	
18,293		18,293	South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner	19,507		19,507	
6,198	785	6,983	South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue	6,628	823	7,451	
161,108	78,545	239,653		168,052	82,283	250,335	
			Distribution of previous years surplus(deficit):				
3,000	1,273	4,273	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	3,000	(1,308)	1,692	
0	1,298	1,298	Central Government	0	(1,334)	(1,334)	
435	0	435	South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner	395	0	395	
151	26	177	South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue	134	(27)	107	
3,586	2,597	6,183		3,529	(2,669)	860	
			Charges to Collection Fund:				
778	4,462	5,240	Write off of uncollectable amounts	970	2,315	3,285	
626	(711)	(85)	Increase/(Decrease) in bad debt provision	793	733	1,526	
	2,594	2,594	Increase in provision for appeals		2,554	2,554	
	294	294	Cost of Collection		297	297	
	3,679	3,679	Disregarded amounts		3,131	3,131	
1,404	10,318	11,722		1,763	9,030	10,793	
166,098	91,460	257,558	Total amounts charged to the Collection Fund	173,344	88,644	261,988	
46	(8,666)	(8,620)	Surplus/(Deficit) arising during the year	(298)	2,915	2,617	
			Collection Fund Balance				
46	(8,666)	(8,620)	Surplus/(Deficit) arising during the year	(298)	2,915	2,617	
6,691	1,113	7,804	Surplus/(Deficit) brought forward	6,737	(7,553)	(816)	
6,737	(7,553)	(816)	Surplus/(Deficit) carried forward	6,439	(4,638)	1,801	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 2025/26 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	28,669	6:9	27,522
B	16,034	7:9	15,393
C	12,868	8:9	12,353
D	9,100	9:9	8,736
E	5,857	11:9	5,623
F	2,761	13:9	2,651
G	1,293	15:9	1,241
H	87	18:9	84
	76,669		73,602

Note 2 Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) – 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 2025/26 was 55.5 pence in the pound and a small business rating multiplier of 49.9 pence in the pound (54.6 pence and 49.9 pence respectively in 2024/25).

The NDR income in 2025/26 of £91.752m, after allowing for mandatory and discretionary reliefs, (£82.396m 2024/25) was based on a total rateable value of £216.917m as at 31 March 2026 (£209.979m as at 31 March 2025).

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 2026 is a surplus of £1.801m (£0.816m deficit 2024/25) and consists of a £4.638m deficit (£7.553m deficit 2024/25) relating to business rates to be distributed to the billing Authority (Rotherham MBC), Central Government and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority, and a £6.439m surplus (£6.737m surplus 2024/25) 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:

2024/25 Council Tax £000	2024/25 NNDR £000	2024/25 Total £000		2025/26 Council Tax £000	2025/26 NNDR £000	2025/26 Total £000
6,203	(3,702)	2,501	Billing Authority – Rotherham MBC	5,932	(2,274)	3,658
	(3,776)	(3,776)	Central Government		(2,318)	(2,318)
399		399	Major Precepting Authorities:			
			- South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner	379		379
135	(75)	60	- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue	129	(47)	82
6,737	(7,553)	(816)	Total	6,439	(4,639)	1,801

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

NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)

The 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 NDR 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

دی سۆرانی

هەر تۆ یان کەسێک کە تۆ دەیناسی پێویستی بە یارمەتی هەبێت بۆ ئەوەی لەم بەنگەنامە یە تێبگات یان بێخوینیتەو، یە پەيوەندیمان پێوہ بکە لەسەر ئەو ژمارەییە سەرەوہدا 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 سلطنا 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.